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THE TIMES

The good news from Ulster: Louis Heren, page 14

BR gets signal to electrify if more jobs are shed

By Michael Baily and David Felton

The Government is not prepared to give an unconditional commitment to railway electrification, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, told the House of Commons yesterday.

Instead he is inviting British Rail to submit a 10-year programme of schemes for electrification of potentially profitable main line routes, where it is clear that returns could justify investment.

"The approval of each successive electrification project will be conditional on the profitability of the investment in question, and on the achievement of necessary improvement in productivity", Mr Fowler said.

Mr Fowler did not say what financial commitment the Government might make to carrying out such programmes, but said their cost would be taken into account in setting British Rail's external finance limit and investment level for the year in which a scheme ca meforward. He did allow an extra £53m to cushion the closure of collected and delivered parcels.

BR has already said that without sharply increased investment—and extra £36m a year for electrification and £72m for associated rolling stock, signalling and track—the railways will go into rapid decline by 1983 and 3,000 miles of track will become unusable by 1990.

Mr. Fowler's statement was received angrily by Mr Albert Booth, opposition spokesman on transport, who asked why the minister had ignored the joint recommendations of his own department and British Rail to make a specific commitment to extensive electrification.

However, Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman, welcomed Mr Fowler's statement as a "new fighting chance for railways".

He said: "I have never and never will ask for money for electrification unless we can see that the investment will produce a good return."

While the country went through hard times, Mr Fowler's statement amounted to a "concrete declaration" of faith in rail as a future industry—a 10-year view. "It is a long time since anybody has taken that long a look at our affairs", Sir Peter said.

Although last night it was clear that Sir Peter was optimistic that the minister's statement could be translated into a new programme for electrification, it was unclear whether the Government's plans had won over the rail unions.

Union leaders left a two-hour meeting with Mr Fowler and Sir Peter refusing to comment. It was left to the BR chairman to explain that there was a united purpose to get the programme moving as quickly as possible.

A brief statement after the meeting of the Rail Council, BRs top consultative body, with Mr Fowler, said that the Government's announcement had been "positive" and that the council was determined to put the plan into action.

Sir Peter conceded that there were "combustibgle issues" which had to be discussed with the unions such as manning levels, more flexible work procedures, a reduction in overtime working and the introduction of new rosters.

He praised the unions' co-operation in reducing BR's manning levels by 7,500 over the last year and said: "We are all agreed that the parliamentary prose needs translating into something more definite, into terms of actual priorities for electrification and a timetable."

Senior BR officials are to meet representatives from the Department of Transport today to begin work on producing such a timetable and defining the priorities in the programme.

Earlier in the Commons, Mr Stephen Ross, Liberal MP for the Isle of Wight, had described the announcement as a "desperately disappointing statement" which would lead to more unemployment, the break-up of existing teams of electrification workers, and a higher cost when schemes were eventually carried out.

But Mr Fowler insisted that the Government was committing itself to a programme over 10 years of certain conditions, to assure the future of the railway which he "passionately believed in".

The Government's decision, he said, was taken at a time when British Rail's financial position was giving serious cause for concern, with passenger business down £52m on forecast, and freight £27m. Freight train drivers were travelling on average only 30 miles a day, and there was great scope for improved productivity before any investment.

Transport 2000, the environmental pressure group, said afterwards that Mr Fowler's statement was short-sighted and a catastrophe for British Rail.

"Piecemeal schemes for electrification will not achieve the system-wide economies of scale which come from a rolling programme", a spokesman said. "Neither will a hesitant approach to electrification safeguard Britain's transport against the energy shortages of the future. Mr Fowler has failed the railways."

□ Berkshire County Council plans to spend £1.5m on three new railway stations between Reading and London (Our Reading Correspondent writes).

The stations would be paid for at first by the county council, which would expect to be reimbursed later by British Rail from increased fares. Council planners say the stations are needed to cope with population increases east of Reading; but British Rail cannot afford to build them. All the stations will be on the Southern Region's Reading to Waterloo line.

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Communists at door of French Cabinet

From Ian Murray
Paris, June 22

The French Socialist Party is poised to dominate French politics for the next five years. So complete was its victory in yesterday's legislative elections that President Mitterrand could well feel strong and confident enough to allow Communists into his next Government.

With the results of only three of the 491 constituencies still to come from the overseas territories, the Socialist Party and its close allies, the left Radicals (MRG), already have 285 seats and the Communists 44. There are also four independents of the left who will support them.

This compares with 117 seats for the Socialists and their allies and 86 for the Communists in the old Assembly.

The representation of the old governing majority has been almost halved. The neo-Gaullist RPR movement has 83 seats instead of 150, the Giscardian UDF has 64 instead of 122 and even the number of right-wing independents has dropped from 12 to eight.

This majority gives the Socialists an absolute mandate to introduce their programme, with or without the help of any of their allies.

What President Mitterrand has to decide is where it will be safer to have the Communists—inside or outside his Government.

Talks about the possibility of Communist Ministers began at the Communist headquarters in Paris this afternoon. The Socialist side was led by M Lionel Jospin, the party's first secretary, and the Communists by M Georges Marchais, their secretary general.

The Communists' desire to join the Government was made plain within minutes of the first computer predictions of the Socialist landslide yesterday evening. Their spokesmen were dispatched to every television and radio station to relay the message—and M Marchais said that the Communists were prepared to accept the principle of collective Cabinet responsibility.

In fact Communist leaders were almost tripping over one another in their anxiety to say how closely their view and that of the Socialists coincided. Even on the question of foreign affairs, where President Mitterrand has taken a particularly firm anti-Soviet stand on Afghanistan and Poland, the Communists indicated there could be an accommodation.

President Mitterrand is under some pressure from within his own party to agree to having Communists in Government, particularly from the left-wing Ceres group headed by M Jean-Pierre Chevenement.

They were unhappy that he was not prepared to call on Socialists to stand down in the elections to allow Communists they had beaten in the first round to retain their seats.

He is also under pressure from the more right-wing elements to keep out the Communists on the grounds that their presence would scare off investors in France and could even cause trouble with some of the more conservative Arab states with whom France needs good relations.

For his part the President has said that it is wrong to consider Communists as being only fit to work, pay taxes and die for France. Democratically, he believes it is wrong to exclude them but the conditions for entry into Government will be tough.

Resignations from broadcasting chiefs

Heads have begun to roll in the state radio and television companies (Charles Hargrove writes from Paris).

M Maurice Ulrich, president of the Second Television Channel, a senior diplomat who was head of the private office of the Foreign Minister, and M Roland Faure, Director of Information of Radio France, and former Editor-in-Chief of *L'Aurore*, both handed in their resignations today.

These come as no surprise. Broadcasting chiefs have been under considerable pressure to go since the new Socialist Government took over a month ago.

M Georges Fillioud, Minister for Communication, said in an interview with *Le Monde* last week that he had expected the responsible heads of the state controlled media—"men chosen by the Council of Ministers on the basis of the political loyalty expected of them"—to draw their own conclusions from the Socialist victory—and leave.

Leading article, page 15
New faces, page 8





Photographs by Peter Trievnor

Three signs of trouble: John McEnroe up to his antics during his match with Tom Gullikson at Wimbledon yesterday. McEnroe won in straight sets.

McEnroe's temper boils over again at sunny Wimbledon

John McEnroe was in trouble again on the first day of Wimbledon yesterday, writes Sydney Friskin. During his match with Tom Gullikson, which he won in straight sets, he abused the umpire and called the referee a four-letter name. He also broke a racket, acquired two penalty points, and will be recommended for a fine by the referee, Fred Hoyles.

McEnroe found fault with the umpire, Edward James, because he declined to reverse a number of linesmen's decisions with which McEnroe disagreed. During the second set he deliberately stood on his racket and broke it, and two games later crashed the replacement against a chair. Soon afterwards, he reprimanded two women spectators for applauding Gullikson.

Elsewhere, three seeded playetrs were beaten. The biggest surprise was the defeat of Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia (No 4), who lost in five sets to Charlie Fancutt, of Australia. The other fallen seeds were Victor Pecci, of Paraguay, and Yannick Noah, of France. Ilie Nastase, of Romania, lost an exciting five-set match to Alexander Mayer.

The best British success was the victory of John Lloyd, who beat Phil Dent, of Australia, in five sets. Lloyd, who is married to the former Chris Evert, said: "My wife has told me my victory means as much to her as winning Wimbledon herself.

Christopher Mottrom also reached the second round, beating Robin Drysdale in four sets.

The reenactment of the Wimbledon drama began on a glorious afternoon with a supporting cast of more than 28,000, a record attendance for the first day. The figure on the corresponding day last year was 26,691.

Few people could recall a start as sunny as this, the temperature rising into the mid-seventies. In the search for lighter clothing many minidresses were recovered from the dark recesses of wardrobes and several gentlemen arrived somewhat scantily clad. In an effort to restore decorum on the centre court, during the match between Bjorn Borg and Peter Rennert, an announcement was made requesting those who had taken their shirts off to put them on again. The announcement, however, passed unheeded on the outside courts.

Report, page 10



Peckham victim had yearned for Africa

By Craig Seton

Fenton Ogbogbo, the young man stabbed to death by three white youths in south London was desperately unhappy living in England and was waiting to return to his native Nigeria with his family later this year.

Last night, two days after his 25-year-old son's murder in Peckham, Mr Isiah Ogbogbo, who came to Britain from Nigeria in 1964, said: "I have lost a child because of the racial trouble in this country. Why should somebody kill a quiet, innocent boy like him? I want the whole world to know about my bitterness."

Mr Ogbogbo, aged 47, an electrical engineer who has five other children living in England, said: "Fenton came here four years after me but he always told me he did not like it here. He wanted us to go back to Nigeria but I told him to hold on until I sold our house and then we could go back together as a family."

He intends to have his son cremated and take his ashes back to their original home in endel State, igeria. Mr Ogbogbo said: "I wish I could afford to take his body back. That is what he would have wanted."

Mr Ogbogbo, who lives with his second wife and his children at Nunhead Grove, in Peckham, told how he last saw Fenton, who was unemployed, on Friday but assumed he had gone to north London to stay with friends where he used to live and work.

Yesterday, after reading about the stabbing of an unidentified black man in a fish bar in the Old Kent Road on Saturday night, he went to the police and discovered that it was his eldest son.

"I still cannot believe it. I am so shocked," Mr Ogbogbo said. "It is these skinheads with their hatred of black people. That is why my child died. We have a lot of English people living in Nigeria but we do not kill them."

He dismissed police reports that his son might have tried to commit suicide shortly before he was murdered on Saturday.

"He was a very quiet boy but he was not deprtsed. It is rubbish to say he tried to kill himself. Nor would he have got involved in a fight. He was just not like that."

He described how Fenton had attended local schools in Peckham and then technical college and became keenly interested in electronics. He moved to Willesden in north London to work ofr a company assembling computers but lost his job last year.

"I told him to come back to live with us an dhe returned just before Christmas. He did not have many friends in this area and was always very quiet, just sitting by the window looking out.

"I told him to make friends and to get a girlfriend but he wanted to wait until he was back in Nigeria for that", Mr Ogbogbo said.

Last night Mr Ogbogbo was together with his family at their home in mourning. He has two other sons, Benson, aged 17, and Richard, aged 2½, and three daughters; Ophelia, aged 15, Mendora, aged 10, and Mary Anne, aged one.

Detective Chief Superintendent Peter Bradbury, who is leading the hunt for the killers, said there had been several other racial attacks by white youths on black people recently, including the stabbing last Thursday of another black man who is recovering in Guy's Hospital.

Scotland Yard said last night that a youth was assisting their inquiries, but no charges are expected immediately. They also ruled out any connexion with another incident in Peckham on Saturday night when 500 black youths rampaged through a shopping centre, smashing windows and looting shops.

The last hours of Mr Ogbogbo were gradually being pieced together by police yesterday. Scotland Yard said there was evidence that he had tried to commit suicide earlier in the evening on Saturday, but had pulled back from jumping from the balcony of a block of flats.

It appeared that he befriended a group of white youths in a public house in the Old Kent Road. Later in the evening they saw him being attacked by another group of white youths who were fought off. Mr Ogbogbo then went to the Seoul Fish Bar in Old Kent Road and was watching a boxing match on a television there when three white youths came in.

Mr Ogbogbo was stabbed repeatedly. The youth ran off and their victim staggered along the pavement before collapsing. Te died later at Guy's Hospital.

It took police nearly two days to establish Mr Ogbogbo's identity. An incident room has been set up at Tower Bridge police station and detectives are conducting house to house inquiries.

Walker calls for end of dogmatic stand on Tory monetarist policy

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Without sending Mrs Thatcher an advance copy of his speech, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture and one of the leading "wets" in the Cabinet, yesterday argued forcefully against the Government's rigid stand on monetarism when he addressed the British-American Chamber of Commerce in New York.

"Our basic political and economic approach should be free of any doctrinaire approach," he said. "It should not be based upon the works and intellects, no matter how considerable, of any one group of economists be they of the London, Harvard, Cambridge, Chicago or any other school.

"This is not a decade for western governments to become too fascinated by any economic theory. It is a decade for sane and pragmatic decision-taking."

After referring to the changing pattern of world trade, Mr Walker turned to the United Kingdom where he said there were likely to be "domestic tensions of considerable proportions".

The spectre of high unemployment had re-emerged at a time when many of the most cherished, inherited values were under greater pressure than ever before: the Church, the family, moral standards, human expectations and the basic work ethic were all now subject to question and to change.

"The nature of our city and urban problem is such that high unemployment will bring with it high levels of crime and perhaps young generations developing a total hostile approach to the structure of our society."

In these circumstances, said Mr Walker, the objective of western statesmanship should be the provision of some sense of stability in a period when so many forces were working for instability, and "to obtain both a sense of national unity within our own countries, and a wider unity of the Western democracies so as to preserve the freedoms and the compassion for which they have been noted."

Arguing obliquely for more state intervention, Mr Walker called attention to the dilemma of industries in financial difficulty, whether due to the world recession or to intensive (and sometimes subsidized) competition from overseas. Industrial liquidation in a period of economic contraction could mean the destruction of wealth.

"The plant and the people remain—the plant to rust, and the people to be kept at the expense of those who are able to continue to produce. Suppliers collapse and customers go elsewhere. . . .

"It is for this reason that in such economies as Japan and Germany—both advocates of free enterprise—the industrial strategy is carefully planned and the major liquidation, be it Volkswagen or a major Japanese shipbuilder, is either prevented or organized."

Quoting with approval a speech by the late General de Gaulle, in which he referred to the need to give everyone a direct share in the proceeds of the concern for which he or she works, Mr Walker said: "In the same way as we must pursue policies that do not create a divisive society between the employed and the unemployed, we must also pursue policies that achieve the maximum of unity of purpose of those engaged in commerce and industry."

At no point in his speech, in the text circulated in advance, does Mr Walker have a word of praise for Mrs Thatcher or the achievements of the Government of which he is a member.

It was reported in Whitehall that Mrs Thatcher would not,

Continued on back page, col 7

Passport to Europe approved

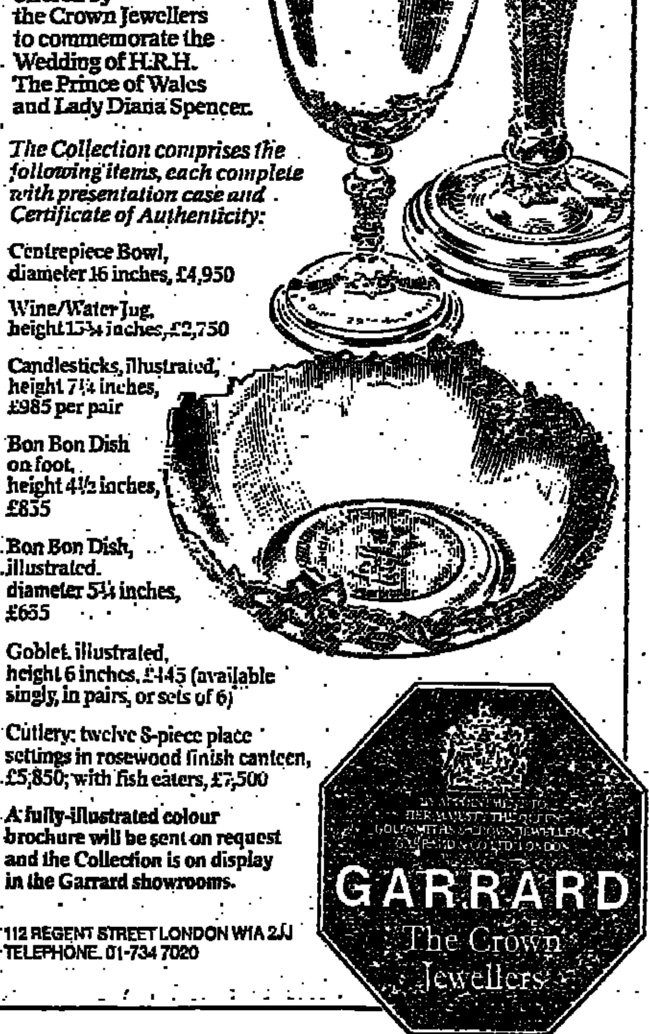
From Michael Hornsby
Luxembourg, June 22

After nearly a decade of wrangling, EEC foreign ministers agreed here today to introduce a lilac-coloured Community passport by January 1, 1985, at the latest.

The new passport will replace existing national documents but will not diminish the control of governments over immigration or make it any easier to travel from one EEC country to another.

Britain sought and was granted permission to introduce the passport after January 1, 1985, in the event that the revision of its nationality laws, which could affect the contents of the passport, was not completed by then.

Brtain also wants to bring in the new passport at the same time as a machine-readable plastic card which will eventually be inserted into the document.



Mark Chapman admits he killed John Lennon

Mr Mark Chapman changed his mind and pleaded guilty to murdering John Lennon, the former Beatle, in New York last year. He told his lawyer that God had told him to switch from his original plea of not guilty by reason of insanity. A trial will not now be required and the judge adjourned the case for sentencing in August Page 8

Scottish legal system in crisis

he Civil Service unions' industrial action has virtually paraysed the Scottish legal system, e Government and the unions ave been told by the heads of e legal profession in Scotland. n a statement, the lawyers say at the situation is intolerable t a civilized community Page 2

Spanish King badly cut

King Juan Carlos of Spain, who was badly cut after falling through a glass door, has left hospital after an overnight stay. He had slipped by his swimming pool. With his left arm in a sling, the King described his accident as "nothing" Page 9

Thursday may be Nott cuts day

lans have been made for Mr ohn Nott, Secretary of State r Defence, to announce the sults of his defence review Parliament on Thursday, ter a Cabinet meeting to ndorse his proposals Page 3

£57m lifeline for Belfast yard

Harland and Wolff, the Belfast shipbuilding and engineering group, is to receive almost £57m of Government aid in cash and guarantees, it was announced yesterday. The move follows a similar provision made last year to help the troubled yard Page 17

Polish assurance

e Polish leadership used the rtieth anniversary of the rman attack on the Soviet ion to reaffirm Poland's egiance to Moscow and to they were surmounting the untry's crisis Page 8

Poison plot trial

A Libyan in Britain was accused of trying to poison a Libyan family who refused to go back, by lacing peanuts with a poison from which two children almost died Page 4

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Benn could cost Labour election, says Foot

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, said last night that the decision of Mr Wedgwood Benn to contest the deputy leadership contest could widen the gulf between the parliamentary party and the party in the country, and lose Labour the next electiaon.

Mr Foot, interviewed on BBC television's *Panorama* programme, said that the deputy leadership campaign was a distraction.

In the latest of several calls for the party to stop fighting among themselves and to concentrate on ejecting the Conservatives from office Mr. Foot said: "If we have a gulf growing between the PLP and the party outside, or the party conference, and if that gulf is dug deeper all the time then we will not win the next election."

Mr Foot said that in rejecting his appeal to him not to stand Mr Benn had failed to recognize the "real socialist perspective".

Mr Foot's obvious irritation at the way the current campaign has developed mirrored the growing feeling among Labour MPs that under the new lectoral college system the party may be embroiled in long divisive elections every year.

Mr Foot said that the party's national executive would have to lay down ground rules covering the length and cost of future campaigns.

"It would be ludicrous for anybody who really wants to throw out this Thatcher Government—and I am sure Tony Benn does—to have an election every year in this kind of form."

Mr Benn was confirmed as the overwhelming choice of Labour constituencies and Mr Denis Healey of MPs in a Gallup poll conducted for *Panorama*. The poll emphasized yet again that the fate of the two main contenders will be decided by the unions, which electoral college.

Officials were interviewed in 247 constituencies and asked whom they thought would be their local party's first choice; 120 (49 per cent) opted for Mr Benn, 37 (15 per cent) for Mr Healey, 12 (5 per cent) for Mr Silkin, and 78 (31 per cent) were undecided.

Of the 169 who declared themselves, Mr Benn therefore had 71 per cent of the vote, Mr Healey 22 per cent, and Mr Silkin 7 per cent.

Of the 160 MPs asked for whom they would be voting, 63 (39.4 per cent) declared for Mr Healey, 23 (14.4 per cent) for Mr Benn, the same for Mr Silkin, and 51 (31.8 per cent) were either undecided or refused to give their preference.

Of the total of 109 who declared themselves, therefore, 58 per cent would vote for Mr Healey, 21 per cent for Mr Benn, and the same for Mr Silkin.

Healey at TGWU, Page 2

Whitelaw ready to erase defect in IRA poll Bill

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, appeared to be moving swiftly last night to reassure Conservative and Labour MPs appalled at the discovery of a serious defect in the Representation of the People Bill which would allow an IRA prisoner in the Irish Republic to stand for election to Westminster.

The Bill, which was having its second reading in the Commons last night, is designed to prevent a repetition of the recent Fermanagh and South Tyrone by-election whereby Mr Robert Sands, the IRA hunger striker was elected MP for the constituency.

It disqualifies convicted persons serving sentences of more than 12 months for membership of, or nomination for election to, the House of Commons while still in prison.

The Home Office apparently overlooked the fact that the Bill would not have prevented the IRA from putting up for election a convicted person in Portlaoise, the high security jail in the Republic, who could well have been born in Northern Ireland and would therefore have been eligible for nomination.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Opposition spokesman on Home Affairs, pointed out that the loophole could only result in the Government being ridiculed and humiliated.

Mr Whitelaw intervened to agree that the loophole existed and added that he was prepared to give sympathetic consideration to any amendments.

Within minutes of Mr Hattersley's rebuke, Conservative MPs were making the same point to the Home Secretary.

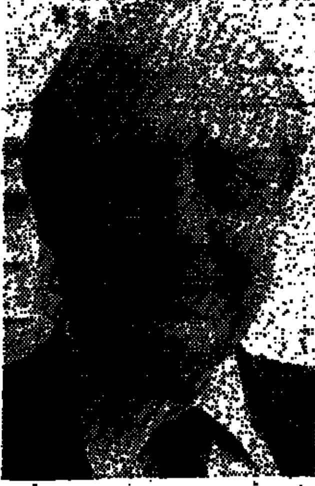
Mr Whitelaw said that the people to whom the Bill applied were not mere cranks or jokers. They were people manifestly unfit for public office who had exploited a loophole in the electoral law.

There was a widespread sense of outrage not merely at the election of a convicted terrorist but at the fact that his nomination should have been allowed to stand. Allowing a free vote on the Labour side of the House, Mr Hattersley said that he had the deepest forebodings about the Bill. It was always dangerous suddenly to invent a general theory to deal with individual difficulties and he felt that the Bill would help rather than hinder the IRA.

While it was not the right of an IRA gunman to sit in the House of Commons, it was the right of the constituency to elect an MP of its choosing. The Bill considerably diminished the right of citizens to choose their parliamentary representative.

If a constituency chose an imprisoned person as its MP that was exactly what it should get: an imprisoned MP. Mr Hattersley said. It was not for MPs to override the choice made by the constituency.

The Bill was later given a second reading by 248 votes to 137, a Government majority of 111.



Sir John Biggs-Davison: His second letter bomb.

Letter bomb to MP intercepted

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A letter bomb addressed to Sir John Biggs-Davison, Conservative MP for Epping Forest, was discovered at the House of Commons sorting office yesterday. Scotland Yard said it was similar to bombs posted to the Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister and a number of MPs.

Sir John said later he was very grateful to the sorter who had spotted the bomb. He added that it was the second he had received; in 1972 one was sent to his home by a group called Saor Uladh (Free Ulster).

The devices first began to appear in January and have been sent to MPs including Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston); Mr Barry Porter, (Bebington and Ellesmere Port); Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Home Secretary, and Mr James Kilfedder (Down, North).

Last week one addressed to Mr Greville Janner, MP for Leicester, West, was discovered at a Sussex post office.

Police believe most of the bombs are the work of a single person who could be mentally disturbed. That sent to Mr Janner may be another's work. All but the bomb sent to Mr Janner were in a padded envelope and only one was not intercepted.

Seventh Maze man joins hunger strike

A seventh hunger striker yesterday joined the Maze prison fast (Christopher Thomas writes from Belfast). Michael Devine, aged 27, a father of two from the Creggan Estate, Londonderry, is a member of the Irish Republican Socialist Party.

He was arrested in September, 1976, after a raid on a collection of weapons, and sentenced to 12 years in June, 1977. He immediately went "on the blanket" by refusing to wear prison clothing.

One more man is due to join the hunger strike soon. The aim is to keep the number fasting to eight, by replacing each man who dies. The next death is likely in about three weeks.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Railway electrification

Sir Peter and the battle for profitability

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

So far as railway electrification is concerned, it is now abundantly clear what happened at last week's Cabinet meeting. Mrs Margaret Thatcher did not drop a glove for Sir Peter Parker to pick up; she threw down a gauntlet.

According to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, in his Commons statement yesterday, there will be no government commitment to a rolling programme of electrification, large or small, as recommended in the joint study of British Rail and his department earlier this year.

Instead, electrification schemes will be approved one by one as British Rail demonstrates its profitability through potential revenue and productivity gains.

But British Rail has said that without sharply increased investment—an extra £30m a year for electrification and £72m for associated rolling stock signalling and track—the railways will go into rapid decline by 1983 and 3,000 miles of track will become unusable by 1990.

Thus the stage is now set for the kind of confrontation over the future of the railways that last took place under Beeching nearly 20 years ago, with a tough-minded Conservative government representing taxpayers' interests on the one side; and the rail users, the environmentalists, and rail unions on the other.

In the middle stands Sir Peter, British Rail's ebullient chairman, who could be the best man to bring about a reconciliation; but who in some Government eyes has failed to deliver on productivity, and who they see as muddying the waters with a private pay claim of his own (from £48,000 to between £70,000-£80,000 a year) as the price of continuing to manage the railway after September.

The argument has changed in one important respect since Beeching, in that no one now expects a passenger-carrying railway in a small country to pay (only freight railways in large countries, like the United States, and the Soviet Union, do that). So it is common ground (except perhaps for the far right) that bodies like British Rail and London Transport should receive a large subsidy from the public purse (£660m for British Rail last year) as part of their normal financing.

But in another sense the argument is the same, because it is also common ground (except perhaps for the far left) that subsidies do not necessarily buy good value.

Obviously the desirable outcome, which Mrs Thatcher presumably, and Mr Fowler certainly would approve, is that the railways should continue but in a less costly and wasteful form.

In a *Balance Sheet of Change* put to the rail unions last November, Sir Peter listed steps that needed to be taken by the railways, and those by the Government, to get British Rail moving. These have since quantified in crude terms at 38,000 manpower reduction on the part of British Rail, matched by a near doubling of railway investment from about £300m to nearly £600m a year on the part of the Government.

For its part, British Rail seems to be doing quite well. More than 7,000 jobs have already gone, roughly on target, and another 6,000 will go from withdrawal from collected and delivered parcels over the next few weeks. Marshalling yards, largely superfluous in days of block trains and through Speedfreight wagons, are being closed steadily, and the 5 per cent cut in train services to match falling demand is also proceeding to plan, despite rumbles of discontent from commuters and unions.

But there is still incredibly wasteful duplication at managerial and clerical level, and costly restrictive practices and demarcation between the unions at train level. That results in unnecessary guards, drivers, and second men on trains and other superfluous staff at stations.

For example, the agreement with the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) to carry two drivers on trains exceeding 100 mph is believed to cost nearly £20m a year, which puts fairs up and drives more passengers away. The second man is quite unnecessary in British Rail's view, and unless Aslef agrees to a worthwhile economy, train timings may have to be cut to avoid the extra cost, driving yet more passengers away.

Mr Fowler did allow an extra £53m to cushion closure of collected and delivered parcels, but there is no movement yet on external finance limits generally, or on increasing the public service obligation grant for rural and commuter railways.

The electrification review in February urged a strategic commitment to a rolling programme of electrification over 20 years, an early start, and the largest of four main options evaluated as follows:

Option one: 2,580 route miles or 23 per cent of the network, extending electrification to Norwich, Harwich, and Cambridge; and to Blackpool, Ayr, and Cumbernauld. It would yield a return of 9.9 per cent, the lowest of the four.

Option two: option one plus east coast main line to Leeds and Newcastle; Midland line via Sheffield; Birmingham to York; Edinburgh to Glasgow and Carstairs. 3,460 miles or 31 per cent of the network returning 11 per cent.

Option three: option two plus London to Bristol, South Wales and Plymouth; Birmingham to Taunton; Newcastle to Edinburgh and Manchester to Leeds. 4,620 miles or 42 per cent of the network returning 11 per cent.

Option four: option three plus Plymouth to Penzance; Crewe to Holyhead; Edinburgh to Aberdeen and Doncaster to Hull. 5,750 miles or 52 per cent returning 11.1 per cent.

All these options now become irrelevant in favour of a new programme based on order of profitability, though starting presumably with Norwich and Harwich which could be ready to start, at a cost of around £30m at 1980 prices, in two years' time when work on the Bedford line ends; thus keeping a team together.

Approval for each will depend on progress with productivity which the Government obviously hopes will be helped by its new tough line. And it could indeed be so.

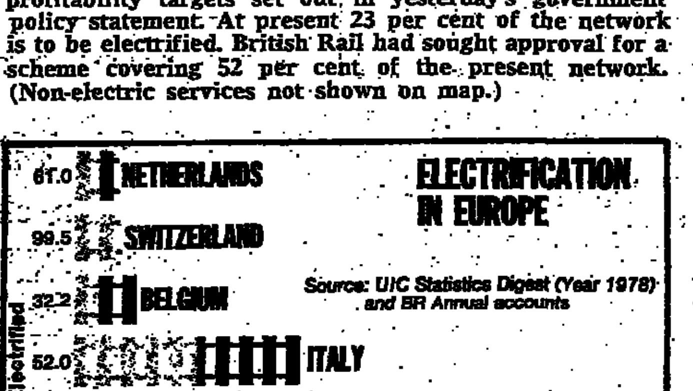
It is a widespread criticism of Sir Peter that for all his many talents, he lacks the will or capacity—perhaps from too idealistic a view of people—to put the boot in. Thus, though he has forged a fine relationship with the rail unions, it is said, they are now prepared to thumb their noses at him and take industrial action against necessary changes in the running of the railway.

If that were true, he would have the consolation now of the extra clout of Mrs Thatcher behind him. And it is worth noting that while opposition speakers in the Commons were fulminating against Mr Fowler's statement as a disgraceful betrayal of the railways, Sir Peter greeted it as a "new fighting chance".

He is a marvellously versatile man; worth every penny of £75,000 a year.

Parliamentary report, page 6
Leading article, page 15

Electrification in the 1990s of up to 42 per cent of British Rail's network: this could be the map of the main line electric services then, assuming BR meets the successive profitability targets set out in yesterday's government policy statement. At present 23 per cent of the network is to be electrified. British Rail had sought approval for a scheme covering 52 per cent of the present network. (Non-electric services not shown on map.)



Science report

Genetic technique to make new plants

By the Staff of "Nature"

Plant breeders have discovered a potentially powerful new tool for creating new plants, a means to transfer a single, helpful characteristic from one plant to another. Gregor Mendel, the retiring monk who discovered the science of genetics, would have been astounded to know that this can now be done.

Normally, a plant with one desirable characteristic (such as high yield in one variety of corn) is crossed with another (such as one with a good strong stem to resist high winds, but low yield) in the hope of generating offspring with both needed characters. But the offspring will also pick up other undesired characteristics from the parents, and so only a laborious process of crossing, recrossing and selection over many generations can create a new, useful variety.

In the new method, Dr J. Jinks, Dr P. Caligari, and Dr N. Ingram of the University of Birmingham first give the pollen of the male parent a large dose of gamma radiation—much more than is normally used to induce random mutations—before crossing. In their experiments the pollen donors were green tobacco plants with plain flowers and black ovaries; the maternal parents yellow tobacco with mop-like flowers and yellow ovaries. The plants also differed in many other characters, such as height.

The researchers were surprised to find that the offspring did not contain a mixture of their parents' characters, but were very similar to the original maternal parent, even in characters in which the paternal parent was normally "dominant". Such character in the offspring of a normal cross would always take the paternal parents' form.

Even more remarkable, some of the offspring (about 6 per cent) had inherited a single characteristic from the paternal parent. Plants were found, for example, which had black ovaries but were otherwise similar to the maternal parent.

What seems to be happening is that the chromosomes, the structures containing genetic information, in the pollen are being pulverized. Those broken chromosomes, however, are not so damaged that they cannot be transferred to the maternal plant by the growth of a pollen tube and stimulate the egg to begin development.

Normally, corresponding chromosomes from each of the parents would then pair, but because the paternal chromosomes are broken it seems that the maternal chromosomes double and pair with themselves. At some stage during this doubling bits of the paternal chromosomes must somehow be incorporated, but how this takes place is not known.

If the technique can be developed in other species, it could transform plant breeding. It amounts to a new kind of genetic engineering, cruder perhaps than subtle techniques of the molecular biologists, but it may be more practical for the breeder seeking quick improvements in his stock.

Source: Nature vol 291, p 586 (18 June, 1981).
©Nature-Times News Service.

SDP doubt over Liberal for Croydon

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Leaders of the Social Democratic Party met yesterday to review the prospects for the SDP-Liberal alliance in the forthcoming Croydon, North-West, by-election and later issued a statement which could be taken as a criticism of the prospective Liberal candidate already in the field.

He is Mr William Pitt, aged 43, chairman of the London Liberal Party and a housing action officer with Lambeth council who lost his deposit when he fought the seat at the last general election.

But when Mr Pitt met Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, to discuss the by-election yesterday, he was assured of the party's 100 per cent backing and it seems almost certain that he will be the standard-bearer for the alliance when the by-election takes place in the autumn.

In a private conversation with Mr Steel over the weekend, Mrs Shirley Williams indicated that she would not be putting herself forward as an alternative candidate.

After the steering committee of the SDP had discussed the current relationship between the two parties, Mr William Rodgers, MP for Teesside, Stockton, and one of the SDP leaders, said: "We took it for granted that the Liberals wanted to fight the seat. If they do want to fight it, we hope that they will have a good candidate who the local Social Democrats can support.

"We hope that the local SDP members and the local Liberals will act in the spirit of the agreement that was sealed last week on behalf of our two parties."

Some Liberals feel that this statement could be regarded as a snide comment on the credentials and fighting spirit of the adopted candidate. They fear that comments of this kind could lead to a rift between the two parties just at a time when they need the maximum degree of unity.

Tension has been noticed between the two parties as a result of statements made by Dr David Owen, one of the four leaders of the SDP. The Liberals recall several occasions when Dr Owen has referred to the future, leaving out of the picture the Liberal Party's share in fighting for power.

Mr Steel was not well pleased when Mrs Williams declined to fight the Warrington by-election.

At a three-day conference at Warick University, which ended yesterday, about 100 student supporters of the SDP decided to set up a steering committee in readiness for a campaign of recruiting among students in the autumn term.

The committee's chairman, Mr John Munford, general secretary of the London School of Economics student union, said: "Our aim is to recruit more than 1,000 new students to the SDP in the first weeks of the autumn term."

Mr Roy Jenkins will face another Social Democratic Party candidate in the Warrington by-election (the Press Association reports). The candidate, Mr Tony Kean, will represent the Manchester SDP, which has taken legal action against the national party for using the name its members say was their idea.

Unions draw up new economic policy

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Senior trade union and Labour Party leaders yesterday reached an economic policy agreement intended to form part of a new social contract which can reinforce the party's general election platform.

Although the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee took a further step towards an agreed joint statement on incomes and prices it has effectively avoided conflict by leaving detailed discussion of a wages policy for the future.

The committee meeting, attended by Mr Michael Foot, leader of the party, broadly endorsed a redrafted document on economic issues facing the next Labour government, which affirms that an agreed policy to control inflation "will be essential to safeguard expansion".

The document commits a future Labour government to a policy aimed at restoring full employment through improved public and private investment, the use of a national investment bank, and improved public services.

Such an assessment, which is described in carefully vague terms, would take into account the share of national income absorbed by profits as well as "earnings from employment".

At the same time the document retains a commitment to a Price Commission with powers to enable "prices to be investigated, controlled or reduced".

Healey predicts election in autumn of 1983

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Brighton

The next general election will be called by the Prime Minister ahead of time in just over two years, Mr Denis Healey, the Labour Party deputy leader, predicted yesterday.

"She has probably already ringed a date in the autumn of 1983 for the election," he told a political fringe meeting at the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) conference.

In the interim, it was vital for Labour and the unions to agree on alternative policies based on increased public spending particularly in the nationalized industries.

But the chances of union and Labour leaders agreeing a new "social contract" will be undermined today when the TGWU formally rejects all thoughts of another incomes policy.

The transport workers' executive is recommending rejection of two motions that urge an agreed prices and incomes policy with an incoming Labour government, and delegates are expected to back this policy line.

Mr Healey went hard for the TGWU's 1.25 million block vote in the forthcoming deputy leadership battle, declaring: "I warn you: Mrs Thatcher has a very clear strategy. That is to try to make the trade union movement the fall guy for all her own crimes.

"The frame-up is going to go a lot further in the next few months. Mrs Thatcher and the Institute of Directors have already worked out detailed plans for crippling the trade union movement by whittling away at its rights and ability to defend its members—and it looks as if there will be another Bill for this in the autumn."

The lunchtime fringe meeting, attended by about 50 of the 1,000 TGWU conference delegates, also brought a warning from Mr Healey that Labour should not take a victory at the polls for granted.

Left-wing delegates last night decided to attempt to force a debate this week on the Labour Party deputy leadership election, with emergency motions naming Mr Benn as their preferred candidate.

Their campaign received a fillip with the disclosure yesterday that staff at the Labour Party's national headquarters had voted to back Mr Benn's candidature.

Some senior party officials are questioning the tactics of Mr Andy Beavan, the party's national youth officer, in calling for a vote on the issue right at the end of a branch meeting called to discuss a 10 per cent pay offer.

TGWU rejects stories of power battle

From Our Labour Editor, Brighton

Leaders of the Transport and General Workers Union yesterday angrily denied that their general secretary, Mr Mostyn Evans, would not return to his key position in the labour movement following major abdominal surgery.

After Press speculation that Mr Evans may have to stand down and that there was intense jockeying at the top of Britain's largest union, the TGWU deputy general secretary, Mr Alex Kitson said: "We are looking forward to having him back amongst us again".

The acting leader of the Transport workers last night wrote to Mr Evans assuring him of the support of his national officials and expressing the hope that he will return to the general secretaryship. It is, however, unlikely that he will be able to attend the September trades union congress or the Labour Party conference the following month.

In a telegram to delegates attending the biennial conference here, Mr Evans said: "I am making progress, and I hope to be back in harness soon." In a personal message to delegates in the conference brochure he says, "I am now on the road to recovery from my recent operation".

There has been a great deal of anxiety within the TGWU about the prospects for the return of Mr Evans, who leads the 1.8-million members of his union in top level trade union and political activity.

Mr John Miller, national secretary for the chemicals industry, publicly castigated press "ghouls" for their "scurrilous" reports on the subject of Mr Evans's illness which mentioned him as a candidate, adding: "It is a sad commentary that in this enlightened day and age, there are people about who still don't understand the teamwork and comradeship that makes up this great union."

Mr Kitson said: "We are seriously disturbed. We don't know where the stories emerged about this. The press are speaking as if Moss was not coming back, and writing obituaries. That is not a fact."

In his message to delegates Mr Evans said: "There is a deep need for unity in our movement, for building up our links with the Labour Party, and for developing a practical crusade against this government."

The goal of such a crusade would be to return a strong Labour government committed to a range of radical policies.

CRITICS OF MELLISH ON ATTACK

By Sarah Segrue

Mr Robert Mellish, MP for Southwark, Bermondsey, and former Labour Chief Whip, was accused yesterday of being out of touch with his constituency and of "drifting away from the party and local community".

Mr Peter Tatchell, secretary of his local Labour Party, said in a statement that the MP was out of touch with the mainstream of local party opinion. It was a response to Mr Mellish's announcement last Friday that he was considering his personal position as an MP.

Mr Mellish's views on several party issues are involved, but there is also criticism of his accepting the vice-chairmanship of the Docklands Urban Development Corporation, which the local party considers is transferring powers from the democratically elected council to people not accountable to the local community.

Mr Mellish last night reacted by saying: "If anyone in Bermondsey believes that rubbish I shall be very surprised indeed". He said the comments typified the trendy left in the constituency.

Scots courts paralysed by strikes, top lawyers say

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The heads of the legal professions in Scotland have told the Government and the Civil Service unions that their legal system is virtually paralyzed and damage caused by the unions' industrial action "may well be irreparable".

In an unprecedented statement, issued under the auspices of The Law Society of Scotland, the leading lawyers says: "The prolonged denial of justice in Glasgow Sheriff Court has created a situation which any civilized community must regard as intolerable".

Glasgow Sheriff Court, the largest criminal court in Europe, faces a backlog of thousands of cases because of a 13-week strike by 156 clerical and administrative staff as part of the national Civil Service pay dispute. Eighty-three staff are on strike at Edinburgh Sheriff Court.

Many prisoners are being held in Barlinnie jail, in Glasgow, on remand awaiting trial far longer than is usual. The Crown Office in Edinburgh, which is the equivalent of England's Director of Public Prosecutions, said last night that exceptions had been made for between 40 and 50 remand prisoners to remain in custody on remand beyond the 110 days specified under Scottish law.

Those prisoners who are not brought to trial within the specified period should be set free, but the Crown Office has argued in their cases that the delays cannot be blamed on the prosecution and extensions of their remand in custody have been granted by judges, albeit reluctantly in several cases.

The legal authorities in Scotland also said that many people awaiting trial have been released on bail when they would normally have been remanded in custody.

The statement to the Government and the unions is signed by Mr Charles Kemp Davidson QC, the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates (the English equivalent is chairman of the Bar Council), Professor Philip N. Love, President of the Law Society of Scotland, Mr Desmond Queen, President of the Glasgow Bar Association and Mr James Smith, Dean of the Royal Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow.

They say: "After 12 weeks of virtual paralysis the contribution of Glasgow Sheriff Court to the administration of justice in Scotland has become negligible".




Mr John Scott: Fire hero.

Tube fires inquiry

By Our Crime Reporter

Police and fire experts yesterday began their third investigation in two weeks into fires on the London Underground system, in the aftermath of the blaze at Goodge Street station on Sunday.

A man died after being rescued and a number of other people were overcome by smoke. A motorman and two passengers were still being treated in hospital.

London Transport Police, forensic scientists and the London Fire Brigades' investigation unit are examining the cause of outbreaks at Covent Garden and Russell Square stations just under two weeks ago.

Yesterday London Transport said that there was no connexion between the weekend fire and the other two.

Four trains were caught in the smoke created by the fire at Goodge Street, and Mr John Scott, one of the drivers, described yesterday how his train was engulfed in black smoke.

Mr Scott said he could have got his train away safely but a passenger pulled the emergency cord and the train stopped. He could have restarted but this would have taken a while "and I was more concerned with the passengers".

He went back through the carriages with a colleague and led two hundred passengers from the train to the safety of the platform.

IRAQ EMBASSY BLAST DENIED

The Iraqi Embassy yesterday denied that there had been an explosion in the building on Sunday night and claimed that damage to the roof was the result of repair work (Stewart Tendler writes).

Diplomatic patrol group police and firemen were called to the building in Queen's Gate, Kensington, after emergency calls from neighbours. Embassy staff refused to allow them into the building because the ambassador was not present. Yesterday damage to a row of chimneys could be seen.

If there had been an explosion within the building, the thick walls could have cushioned the blast, which might have travelled up through the building.

D'OYLY CARTE RESCUE PLANS

Proposals from Sir Charles Forte to help the ailing D'Oyly Carte Opera Company will be presented to a meeting of the trustees of the company tomorrow.

The future of the company, which produces Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, has been in doubt for some time since it was rejected for an Arts Council grant and attempts to raise money through an appeal are believed to have met little success.

Sir Charles is understood to have offered to make a personal contribution to the company and help with fund-raising with a number of others including Lord Delfont.

WARNING TO 8 COUNCILS ON HOMES

Eight more local authorities were warned yesterday of possible government intervention if they failed to show that they were acting with reasonable speed in processing council tenants' applications to buy their homes.

They are Birmingham, Bristol, Burnley, Doncaster, Great Yarmouth, Haringey, Hull and Wakefield.

On April 9 the Government issued a list of 27 local authorities which it was questioning about their records in implementing the Housing Act 1980. A week later it warned seven of them that it would intervene to enforce sales unless it received adequate evidence of progress.

The Government today faces interrogation by a Commons select committee about its own housing record.

Shelter yesterday called upon ministers to publish updated estimates of the need for new housing. It had told the committee that in the next seven years 100,000 fewer homes will be built than are needed for new households.

BBC FAREWELL TO PALACE

A party was held last night at Alexandra Palace in north London to mark the end of the BBC's 45-year association with the building (Kenneth Gosling writes). The world's first regular television service began there on November 2, 1936, with cabaret, magazine programmes and cartoons.

The party was organized for the people who have worked there, many now in their seventies and eighties, including commissionaires and switchboard girls.

The BBC leaves on July 3 and next day BBC 2 will present *Magic Rays of Light*, giving highlights of the palace's history. Sir Ian Trethowan, BBC director-general, was host at the party.

هكذا من الأصل

Nott expected to detail defence cuts on Thursday

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Plans have been made for Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, to announce the results of his defence review to Parliament on Thursday. But they will not be completed until the day itself in case of "grit getting into the system" as one official put it yesterday.

Mr Nott was heard with "sympathetic understanding" in Washington at the weekend, when he explained his position to Mr Caspar Weinberger, his opposition number in the Reagan administration.

The mood was friendly, according to souces, and Mr Nott's account of how far he had progressed, was listened to without any criticism. It is thought likely that the two men will confer again by telephone before Mr Nott makes his disclosures to the Commons.

The Defence Secretary is paying a similar call today on Dr Joseph Luns, Secretary-General of Nato, in Brussels. Tomorrow he goes on to Bonn to visit Herr Hans Apel, the West German defence minister.

If all goes according to plan, Mr Nott's proposals will be endorsed by the Cabinet on Thursday in time for an afternoon statement in the Commons. If there is any last minute hitch the denouement will come any time during the next two weeks.

Mr Nott is understood to be emphasizing on his whistle-stop tour of the principal allies that Britain will continue to raise defence spending by an annual 3 per cent until 1986. As the Royal Navy is expected to suffer most acutely in the reshaping of the budget he is thought to have survived the toughest test through his confrontation with the Americans, Nato's main maritime power.

The Europeans by contrast will probably be relieved that Mr Nott's proposals do not inflict more damage on Britain's presence in West Germany where the British Army of the Rhine is based.

One advantage of a Thursday statement from the Government's point of view is that it will end the current wave of speculation which is held to be harmful to morale among the services.

Another is that it will vie for coverage in the Friday newspapers with a Commons Defence Committee report on the strategic weapons policy. Although the main report will endorse the Government decision to buy the Trident nuclear missile from the United States, there will be a dissenting amendment from Opposition members of the 11-man committee.

There is an unwritten rule in Whitehall that the best way to defuse two controversial announcements is to ensure that they are made simultaneously.

Navy reductions seen as recipe for defeat

By Peter Hennessy

Britain's maritime lobby yesterday began the fight back against cuts in naval strength to which are to be announced shortly as part of the Government's defence review.

A meeting of the Greenwich Forum in the Hous of Lords resulted in the sending of a letter to the Prime Minister, signed by MPs, peers, sailors, industrialists and academics. It gave a warning that deep cuts in the Royal Navy's surface fleet would be an act from which only the country's enemies would benefit and a recipe for defeat in time of war.

The Greenwich Forum is a broadly-based and influential group of maritime experts. It was established in 1973 with the aim of bringin gto the attention of a wider public the importance of maritime matters to British interests.

Among the signatories of the letter were Mr Keith Speed, Conservative MP for Ashford, and formerly navy minister, who was dismissed by the Prime Minister last month after speaking publicly about the likely effects of a defence review on naval forces.

Others included Miss Janet Fookes, Conservative MP for Plymouth, Drake; Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran, a member of the House of Lords defence study group; Rear Admiral Morgan Giles, former Conservative MP; Mr George Connor, chairman of the British Naval Equipment Association; Captain John Moore, editor of *James Fighting Ships*, and Prof Donald Watt, Chairman of the Greenwich Forum and Professor or International history at the London School of Economics.

The letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher said that the strength of the Royal Navy had been diminished as a result of past economies. The public remained unaware of the hazards such cuts had already produced.

"Without an unimpeded flow of seaboard trade, without the navy's protection of our own fisheries and our own sources of energy beneath the North Sea, we believe that Britain's future, and that of our partners in Europe and across the Atlantic, will be dark and perillous", the letter states.

Captain Moore told yesterday's meeting that every member of the Cabinet should read Admiral Gorshkov's book, *Sea Power and the State*, in order to appreciate the nature of the Soviet maritime threat to the West. "At the last count, none of them had read it", he said.

Photograph by Jonathan Player

Splashing into summer

No summertime blues for this youngster taking the waters at Hyde Park Lido, London, yesterday and staying cool into the bargain. The young pupil from the International English School in Holland Square had the right idea as temperatures soared. With high pressure remaining in the South, the prospect of the warm weather continuing looks good. However, weak troughs of low pressure are crossing northern Britain.

Weather forecast, back page

Third airport inquiry to be widened

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent

The scope of the inquiry into the third London airport is almost certain to be widened from considering the development of Stansted, Essex, to take in both Heathrow and Maplin, a site on the Essex coast.

That follows planning applications by Uttlesford District Council, in whose area Stansted lies, for the development of Heathrow and by the Town and Country Planning Association for the development of Maplin.

Both applications are expected to be called in by the Department of the Environment for public inquiry, and it is also expected that those inquiries will be consolidated with the Stansted inquiry due to begin on September 15. As a result, the inquiry could last a year.

Mr J. F. Vernon, chief executive of Uttlesford council, said yesterday: "It seems sensible that the development of terminal five at Heathrow should be fully debated in the Stansted inquiry, rather than waiting two or three years for a further hearing".

British Airways, the main user of Heathrow, is to press strongly for the development of a fifth terminal on a 270-acre site occupied by a sewage works on the western perimeter of Heathrow airport.

Mr Roy Watts, chief executive of British Airways, said that there was no need for another large London airport this century because of lower growth rates of air transport. The full development of existing airports could be sufficient.

Operating from yet another London airport would raise the airline's costs. Calculations showed that if British Airways had to move a substantial part of its operations to a prematurely developed Stansted, its annual costs would be £150m to £200m more than if it was concentrated at Heathrow and Gatwick.

The application by the British Airports Authority to develop Stansted to take 15m passengers a year was strongly attacked in a letter to *The Times* yesterday by Sir Colin Buchanan, the architect.

Urging the airports authority to withdraw its application, he wrote: "Never before has a project aroused such massive and varied opposition as at Stansted today. The conclusion is inescapable—the British Airports Authority will not win."

The authority yesterday discounted any suggestion that it might withdraw. It commented: "The Government's invitation to us to plan the development of Stansted followed nearly five years of consultation, not only with the air transport industry but with a wide range of other interests.

"It is no solution to suggest that the whole issue is referred back yet again. The delay would only endanger the success of an industry which is important to Britain.

Release of Lord Kagan from prison delayed

Lord Kagan was not released from prison yesterday as expected.

He has been serving a 10-month sentence in Rudgate Open Prison, near Wetherby, North Yorkshire, and was expected to walk out a free man yesterday after serving six months of his sentence.

When several prisoners left at 7.15 am, he was not among them. A prison officer told journalists that all prisoners due for release had left.

No raeson was given, and the prison governor, Mr Nigel Berry, was said to be "too busy" to discuss the subject.

A close friend, who has kept contact since Lord Kakan was jailed on theft and false accounting charges last December, said: "You know Joe, he may well have done a deal with the governor to avoid the press."

Lord Kagan has spent some time in prison helping his lawyers to sort out legal wrangles over unsettled debts.

Warning to drivers over invalid summonses

Drivers hoping to clear themselves of motoring convictions on the strength of a recent test case over invalid summonses were warned by two High Court judges yesterday not to "jump on the bandwagon".

Although two motorists won appeals after a ruling that the issue of a summonses cannot be delegated to magistrates' court staff and can only be done by magistrates or their clerk, Lord Justice Griffiths said the decision should not be regarded as a spur to others.

He said: "We do not wish this decision to give any encouragement to others to think that at a late stage they can climb on this particular bandwagon".

The High Court was sure that the issue of summonses was no longer delegated, said the judge, sitting with Mr Justice Woolf.

The judges, in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, were giving guidance to magistrates and clerks on how to deal with various difficulties arising from the "no delegation" ruling earlier this year.

As a result of the ruling thousands of prosecutions had failed because they were based on summonses which had been "rubber stamped" by office clerks.

Three appeals were dismissed after the judges ruled that, although the summonese might originally have been defective, the information relating to each case had been "laid before" the magistrates within the six months' time limit when the proceedings were called on and then adjourned. That cured any defects.

The two drivers who successfully challenged their convictions were Mr Derek Ives, of Mersey Road, Gateshead, and Mr Carl Philip Moody.

The three drivers who unsuccessfully challenged prosecution were Leonard Hill, of Grosvenor Street, Stalybridge, Manchester; Stephen Hughes, of Edward Avenue, Chingford, Essex, and Gian Singh Dhesi, of Lennox Avenue, Gravesend, Kent.



Lost dancer hid in loft

Michelle Jarrott, aged 19, the missing ballerina, who reappeared yesterday after hiding for almost a week in the loft of her home in the Great West Road, Hounslow. She reappeared only an hour and a half after her worried father arrived from Australia to look for her. The girl, a Rambert Academy student, who had a Queen's scholarship, disappeared last Wednesday on the eve of a first night performance.

Mr Clive Jarrott, who was near tears when police told him they had found her in the attic, said: "My daughter has returned from her walkabout. I arrived here this morning and lay on Michelle's bed trying to work out where she could be. Then I had this feeling she was here in the house. I left for the police station and must have passed the police on their way to the house. I got a call there to say Michelle had been found in the loft. It was a tearful reunion: I just told her get cleaned up, and we're taking the first flight home."

A family friend, Mr Christopher Mercer, who has been driving the distraught father through west London in search of his daughter said her flatmates knew nothing of her hiding place.

Soldiers deny plot to kill

A soldier planned to avenge the sex-murder of his boy cousin, aged nine, a court was told yesterday.

He and two friends, with an arsenal of weapons, plotted to murder the man accused of the killing when he appeared on remand before magistrates, it was alleged at the Central Criminal Court

But the men and their weapons were picked up by police searching for car thieves, r Michael Coombe for the prosecution, said.

After his arrest, the soldier allegedly wrote to his superior officer: "The only real thing I am sorry about is the upset I have caused my family and that I have failed in my task."

The soldier, Private Neville Edmonston, aged 20, and his two co-defendants, Private Gary Rozier, aged 21, and Corporal Ivor Hurst, aged 25, deny plotting to murder Bernard MacAnaspie, aged 25, a dustman. They also deny conspiring to inflict grievious bodily harm and possessing firearms in November last year.

Mr Coombe said the three had two sub-machine guns, three "pretty lethal" thunderflashes, 27 bullets and smoke grenades.

He said Mr Edmonston told police the thunderflashes and smoke grenades were to be used when Mr MacAnaspie appeared at Harlow magistrates court on remand accused of murdering Steven Edmonston, the second cousin of Private Edmonston.

Mr Edmonston had told police: "I vowed I would get him . . . I felt hat for this man," Mr Coombe said.

Broadmoor ex-staff man in attack

By Craig Seton

A television documentary in which former patients and nurses at Broadmoor severely criticize the regime at the special hospital for mentally abnormal offenders and make allegations of brutal treatment is to be shown tomorrow night.

The documentary, to be shown on ITV, is supported by the National Association for Mental Health (MIND) which is now arguing a test case against the Government at the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg over a mental patient who claims he was unlawfully detained under the Mental Health Act 1959 and was deprived of the right to have his case reviewed in a court of law. It affcts the rights of about 2,000 "restricted" patients.

MIND has brought cases be-'ore the European Court on be-ıalf of four Broadmoor patients ınd it announced yesterday that ı former patient who appears n the film has also had his :ase held admissible by the European Commission of Human Rights to be heard

The Department of Health and Social Security, which re-used permission to film inside Broadmoor, said the staff at he hospitals were not satisfied hat the programme would be t all balanced.

MIND maintains that one of he main defects of Broadmoor that while its population in-ludes people who are dan-erous, a substantial proportion re people who are simply in-dequate

RADIATION RISKS EXAMINED

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

Proposed revisions to radiation exposure were discussed at a conference in London yesterday.

At the meeting, organized by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, experts from the United Sstates and Britain examined new protection regulations, agreed by the Internetioal Radiological Protection Commission, which will form the basis of the law on radiation safety in the United Kingdom. They are contained in a document called ICRP-26.

The conclusions of the international organization are to be adopted for revised government regulations to be ready in about six months. Argument over them turns on the evidence for estimating the risks of genetic damage and of an increase in the incidence of cancer from persistent but slight exposure to low levels of radiation.

Professor A. C. Upton of the Institute of Environmental Medicine, New York, highlighted the uncertainties when he explained that an important re-evaluation was to be made in the United States of the effects on the population of Hiroshima and Nagasaki of the first atomic bombs.

Sir Edward Pochin, a member of the National Radiological Protection Board, argued that the improved approach in ICRP-26 gave a framework to estimate the risks from radiation and to compare them with the risk of other industrial activities and accidents in general.

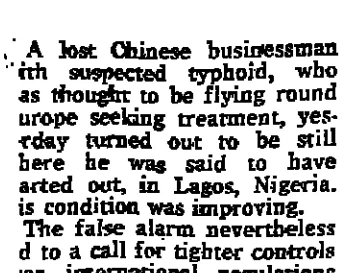
ARMY STUNT INJURES GIRL

A girl aged six suffered a fractured skull and three other people minor injuries when a stunt went wrong during a performance by the Royal Signals White Helmets motorcycle team, at a British Steel gala at Brinsworth, Rotherham, on Sunday.

Police said that a rider intentionally fell from his machine, but his cycle went out of control. It struck a second performer who was riding his machine backwards and then careered through a rope barrier into the crowd, hitting Sarah Johnson, of Filley Road, Cleckheaton, West Yorkshire.

'Lost' typhoid suspect never left town

By Nicholas Timmins



A lost Chinese businessman ith suspected typhoid, who as thought to be flying round urope seeking treatment, yesrday turned out to be still here he was said to have arted out, in Lagos, Nigeria. is condition was improving.

The false alarm nevertheless d to a call for tighter controls er international regulations vering the movement by airıes of patients with fever or ntagious diseases.

Dr Anthony Hall, a consultant the Hospital for Tropical seases in London, who was iginally asked to take the sinessman, Mr Robert Chew, a patient, said the Department of Health and Social curity should set up a foreign patients unit to help to enforce the existing regulations, and to prevent doctors signing fraudulent notes to get patients with contagious diseases transported to England.

"We have had cases in the past where a doctor gives the patient two letters, one to show the airline, saying the patient is not contagious, the other for a doctor at this end, to say the patient has suspected typhoid. The doctor is writing a fraudulent note to help the patient to come over."

A central health service unit could put pressure on medical authoritiesto discipline doctors who adopt such a course, because international regulations prohibit the transport of patients with fever, diarrhoea or suspected contagious diseases.

Last year 615 typhoid patients were treated in Britain, only 69 of whom contracted it here, although it was not possible to say how many had been knowingly brought back with the disease.

The Hospital for Tropical Diseases has a typhoid suspect flown into Britain by a foreign airline, although it appears now that he may not have the disease.

Because there are no isolation beds in the private sector, patients requiring full isolation facilites have to be treated on the National Health Service at Coppetts Wood Hospital, where they cannot be charged

Shared-out peanuts foiled poison plot, QC says

From Our Correspondent, Winchester

A poisoned peanut plot was hatched to eliminate a young Libyan family who defied the orders of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, to return to their country, a jury was told at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

A package of dry roasted peanuts laced with a deadly rat poison was given to Farag Ghesouda, his English-born wife, Heather, aged 34, and their two children, by a fanatical Libyan nationalist, Hosni Farhat, the prosecution alleged.

But only the couple's two children, Karim, aged eight and his sister, Souad, aged seven, and the family's pet Pekingese dog, ate the nuts.

The children shared the nuts, saying "one for you, one for me", and it was that childlike sense of fair play that saved their lives, Mr Ian Kennedy, QC, for the prosecution, told the court.

"When they scattered the peanuts on to the bedside tablecloth a lot of the poison fell into the cloth and most of it was wasted", he said.

Four days later the children became ill and were rushed to the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, in west central London. They recovered, although not before experiencing some horrible side-effects, Mr Kennedy went on. Their hair fell out and their central nervous system was affected.

"The poison destroys the nerves which control breathing and heart action so eventually the body comes to a stop." The children were in very grave danger, but have now made a complete recovery. The family's pet dog, however, died after eating a fatal dose.

Farhat, aged 33, an airline worker, has denied six charges: four of trying to murder the Ghesouda family last November at their home, a council flat in Portsmouth. He is also accused of maliciously administering poison to the two children to endanger their lives.

Mr Kennedy said the defendant met Mr Ghesouda when they were both in the Libyan Navy being trained by the Royal Navy in Portsmouth.

Mr Farhat was described by Mr Kennedy as a "loyal Libyan and enthusiastic supporter of his country's government" and was angry when Mr Ghesouda refused to return home.

"Those who did not obey that order were warned that they were putting themselves in great danger and must face the consequences. "The prosecution say Farhat tried to bring home those consequences to the family," Mr Kennedy said.



Hosni Farhat: "Loyal Gaddafi supporter."

The deadline to return home was last June, but the Ghesoudas made it plain that they would stay in Britain. After failing to persuade them to change their minds, Mr Farhat hatched his poisoned peanut plot.

Mr Farhat, who was living in Castle Road, Portsmouth, bought the peanuts at a bingo hall in Southsea, Mr Kennedy said. Later that night he went to the Ghesouda's flat and, although frightened of him, they invited him to stay for a curry meal.

After Mrs Ghesouda had made coffee, Mr Farhat put the peanuts on the table. When he left in the early hours he left the unopened packet behind, the jury heard. Next morning the two young Ghesouda children, with their father's permission, shared out the peanuts.

That evening the Ghesoudas, worried about Mr Farhat's late night visit, called in the police. They remembered the peanuts and the packet was sent for analysis.

Tests showed the poison in the peanut bag. The children, who were showing symptoms of poisoning were taken to hospital and Mr Farhat was arrested.

Police found a supply of the rat poison—"more than enough to kill a dozen people"—hidden behind a bathroom panel in his house. Traces of the powder were also found under Mr Farhat's fingernails and his fingerprints were on paper used to funnel the poison into the packet, Mr Kennedy said.

The poison was not named in the court on the direction of the judge, Mr Justice Bristow.

The hearing continues today.

Whitehall brief

Cycling to dizzy heights in the Civil Service

By Peter Hennessy

There are more promising ways of starting a Civil Service career that is to take you, via the Cabinet Office and the Prime Minister's Office, to two particularly demanding permanent secretaryships, than by bicycling round Romford on behalf of the old National Assistance Board (NAB) visiting those in need of money and blankets.

But Sir Kenneth Stowe, Permanent Secretary to the Northern Ireland Office, who goes home to the Department of Health and Social Security next month after an absence of eight years, cherishes the memory of his six months in a benefit office in 1951. The experience will be of inestimable value in his new job, involving, as it does, supervising the disbursement annually of £27,000m on social security, and £11,000m on health, and running 533 local offices and a staff of 98,000.

In machinery of government terms, Sir Kenneth likened the NAB to "the sump of the engine—it contained the necessary lubricant but it got all the debris". He stayed there until the Social Security Act, 1966, which he helped frame, united the NAB and the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance into a new Ministry of Social Security which was itself merged with health two years later.

He had his first taste of Whitehall's commanding heights in 1973 at the relatively late age of 46 when he became the Cabinet Office under secretary who prepared the briefs and took the minutes at the Cabinet's Legislation Committee.

Sir Kenneth Stowe: A thousand secrets.

The god who controls Whitehall promotions must have had a soft spot for Romford, the NAB or Sir Kenneth himself because, by a set of curious chances, instead of returning to the engine room of the welfare state, he was catapulted in 1975 into one of the half dozen most influential and demanding jobs in the Civil Service, that of Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

Sir Harold Wilson, it seems, did not care for Treasury-dominated list of candidates he was offered as potential successors to Mr (now Sir) Robert Armstrong. He asked Sir John (now Lord) Hunt, the Secretary of the Cabinet (whom Sir Robert was to succeed) if the Cabinet Office had anyone suitable. Sir Kenneth's name was put forward.

At two hours notice Sir Kenneth found himself trying to talk Sir Harold out of appointing him on the grounds that he had spent his life on the periphery and had never been a private secretary before. Sir Harold found the idea even more appealing.

Sir Kenneth, who went on to serve Mr James Callaghan and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is a man of a thousand secrets but a cloud of impenetrable discretion descended in his London office last week at the merest hint that he talk about the three very different Prime Ministers whose confidences he shared.

To abuse the trust of those, as he put it whom he had lived alongside would be anathema to him.

Sir Kenneth's secret according to Downing Street watchers, was to be totally loyal to each one. Without a trace of the grandee (he grew up in a London County Council overspill estate in Dagenham and "you cannot get more non U than that") the manipulator or the entrepreneur of particular policy lines, his competence and straightforward ordinariness gave him a substantial influence at the heart of government over a four-year period of difficult times for the occupants of No 10.

The art of a Prime Minister's Principal Private Secretary in the rough times, he said, "... and it is an art, not a science—is clear thinking, a sense of priority, coupled with a sense of urgency, an acute awareness of where the rough or sensitive point is going to arise. Coupled with that is a knowledge of how to get the best out of the resources of Whitehall".

Sir Kenneth spoke warmly last week of life in the Northern Ireland Office: "Everyone will go a second mile. There is a commitment to keep on trying. The words 'give up' are not part of the vocabulary here."

Reticence set in again when he was asked to comment on the suggestion that the essence of his task at the Department of Health and Social Security will be damage limitation—the preservation of those big budgets from the Treasury's blade.

The suspicion remained, however, that a fairly radical heart beats beneath that discreet exterior: "Civil servants", he said, "fall into two categories. Those who say 'Why should we?' and those who say 'Why don't we'.

"I'm a 'Why don't we?' man. It gets you into trouble; but it makes life more interesting."

Police radio messages recalled at riot inquiry

By Lucy Hodges

The Labour leader of Lambeth council complained yesterday that he was given so little information by the police about the Brixton riot that he was forced to listen in to communications on the police radio.

Giving evidence on the sixth day of the Scarman inquiry into the causes of the riot, Mr Ted Knight said the police would not allow him through the cordon into Railton Road, the centre of the April disturbances.

When he telephoned Commander Brian Fairbairn, who was in charge of police operations, later on the night of Saturday, April 11 he refused to meet him Mr Knight said.

"As elected representatives and in charge of the situation in Lambeth, we were getting no information that would either enable us to see whether our services were useful or what developments were needed", he told the inquiry.

In desperation he turned on the radio in the early hours of Sunday morning and took notes of what he heard, which he produced yesterday for the inquiry. The reason he did this was that Lord Scarman had referred to police messages in his report on the Red Lion Square disturbances.

The picture that emerged from the radio communications was chaotic, Mr Knight said. A superintendant in charge of training policemen said over the air that most of the officers he was bringing to relieve the others had "two weeks, repeat, two weeks" service.

Mr Knight did not think that was a sensible thing to do in a highly sensitive area in an emergency. He also heard messages about police having been on duty for 10 hours at a stretch with no refreshment.

"What worries me about this is that not only do we have men with two weeks in the police force, but that others are starving on the streets of Lambeth", he said. That could lead to irrational behaviour.

He also heard a message from Lima 50 to Oscar calling for cars to be cleared so that the fire brigade could get through. Oscar replied that he saw no point in clearing cars because there would only be more casualties. Mr Knight said he had raised this because the rioters had been blamed for preventing the firemen from getting through.

Questioned by Mr Robin Auld, leading counsel for the inquiry, he agreed that Commander Fairbairn had written to him soon after taking over in Brixton in October, 1980, to try to set up regular contact between senior police officers and councillors.

Mr Knight wrote back to the commander to complain about the forced entry by five plain clothes officers to a youth project, run by the Council for Community Relations in Lambeth.

Mr Knight was sharply questioned by a number of barristers at the inquiry. He denied a suggestion by Mr John Hazan, on behalf of the Metropolitan Police, that he wanted to smash the police. He said he simply wanted to smash the system whereby the police were accountable to the Home Secretary and not to local representatives.

Earlier he described how at the height of the riot he stood in Brixton Road and watched crowds walking in and out of smashed shops. There were no police around, although on about five occasions he saw police vans dash in, men would emerge with truncheons and disappear into the crowds for a few minutes.

Police constable John Brown, the home beat officer who patrols in Railton Road, told the inquiry he could not understand why he was not called in

"I think the presence of such officers would have been very useful," he said.

Opera grant refusal for GLC debate

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

The Greater London Council is to debate on July 7 the new Labour administration's plan to halt the remaining £550,000 instalment of its previously agreed £1m grant towards the development appeal of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

The council's Arts and Recreation Committee learnt yesterday that the Royal Opera House had received "firm legal advice" on the matter.

The opera house said it would view with deep repugnance any prospect of being involved in litigation with the GLC, with whom it had enjoyed a splendid relationship.

The committee was told that the gift was not a contractual obligation.

Homeless woman gave son day out before killing him

A mother suffering from overwhelming depression tried to make sure her son, aged five, enjoyed his last day alive by taking him on a trip to London, and then she killed him while he was asleep, a court was told

Mr Justice Taylor at the Central Criminal Court ordered Anne Pieraccini, aged 37 of Garrison Lane, Ipswich, to be detained in hospital. She had denied murdering her son Simon Duffield, but pleaded guilty to manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility.

Mr Michael Coombe, for the prosecution, said Mrs Pieraccini killed the boy because she felt they had no future, nowhere to go and no home. Afterwards she planned to kill herself. "It is an exceptionally sad case", he said.

Mrs Pieraccini's marriage to the boy's father ended in divorce. She then married Mr Pieraccini, but from a very early stage the marriage was a total failure.

Mrs Pieraccini was turned out of the house with the boy and in February she took him to London. They visited Buckingham Palace and the Queen's Gallery.

As the child lay asleep that night she tried to kill him with a heavy ashtray, but he woke up. She comforted him, telling him he had had a nightmare and then, as he slept again, she stabbed him through the heart.

Mrs Pieraccini then tried to cut herself and took pills, but they did not work.

Mr Justice Taylor said: "It is quite clear that you loved your son and you killed him not from any malice but because you were suffering from overwhelming depression. It is not a case where the court should add to your punishment."

Boyson is accused of half-truths

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The leader of the university teachers' union yesterday accused Mr Rhodes Boyson, the minister responsible for higher education, of putting out "half-truths and misinformation" and of hoodwinking the public about the state of universities.

Mr Lawrence Sapper, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said: "I'm fed up with these glib statements that Dr Boyson is pumping around on radio, television and in Parliament. It is frightening to think that government policies on the universities may be being based on these half-truths and misinformation. The public, press and MPs are being hoodwinked".

Mr Boyson had said the universities had to be "recast" to take account of the dramatic decline in the 18-year-old population over the next few years, Mr Sapper told a press conference in London.

In fact, the figures showed that throughout the 1980s, the 18-year-old population would be higher than throughout the 1970s.

Mr Boyson had claimed that the staff/student ratios in British universities were about twice as favourable as those in Harvard and Yale. In fact, leaving out medical students and staff in Britain and the United States, the British staff/student ratio was 1:10, compared with 1:9 at Yale and 1:12 at Harvard.

Mr Boyson defended his statements last night. On student intake, he said that the number of 18-year-olds was due to peak next year then fall by nearly a third

On staff/student ratios, the figures he quoted for Yale and Harvard came from Lord Vaizey, "one of the two most eminent educational economists in the country".

IN BRIEF

Fire on Sealink's new ferry

Fire in the engine room of Sealink's newest ferry, the Earl Granville, forced her to return to Portsmouth yesterday.

The 400 passengers, bound for Guernsey, were ordered to the stern while the 60 crew fought the fire. The Earl Granville went into service three months ago. Last night's sailing was cancelled.

Penny post pioneer

A copy of *The Times* was inside a container sealed yesterday into the base of the statue of Sir Rowland Hill, pioneer of the penny post, in his home town, Kidderminster, Hereford and Worcester. The statue was paid for in 1881 with penny stamps sent from all over the world.

£3m cathedral fund

The cathedral authorities at Chichester, Sussex, said yesterday that the fund target for restoration of the 900-year-old building over the next 20 years had risen from £2m to £3m, allowing for inflation. "A vast amount of eroded stonework needs replacement", it was stated.

Jet turns back

A jet taking 170 people on holiday to Corfu had to return to Luton yesterday when Mrs Linda Norton, of Childwickbury, St Albans, who is pregnant, began her contractions. Last night Luton and Dunstable hospital said she was comfortable.

Libel appeal fails

An appeal by *The Sunday* against an award of £50,000 libel damages to Mr Jack Hayward, the Bahamas-based millionaire and former Liberal Party benefactor, was dismissed in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Law Report, page 22

'Crossroads' star to go

Noele Gordon, who plays Meg Mortimer in the ATV series *Crossroads*, will not have her contract renewed at the end of the year because of new plans for the series, ATV said yesterday.

Marathon music

English National Opera is to present a 50-hour weekend marathon of music from September 25 to 27 to try to raise £100,000 towards its jubilee appeal. Events will include a midnight matinee, a children's concert and a contest for young singers.

Priest resigns

Father James Wixsted, parish priest at Wantage, Oxfordshire, who aroused anger by holding a requiem mass for Robert Sands, the dead IRA hunger striker, has resigned.

Sir Geraint ill

Sir Geraint Evans, the opera singer, has been forced to withdraw from next month's Mozart festival at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, because of illness.

Girl found dead

Tracey Suzanne Burton, aged 14, who was found dead on the banks of the river Severn at Telford, Shropshire, yesterday had been sexually assaulted, police said.

Photograph by Ian Wright

Hats off to the Humber's new bridge

The maintenance staff of the Humber Bridge, the world's longest single-span suspension bridge, celebrating its final opening to traffic tomorrow. Five years late, more than five times over its original budget, the subject of legal battles, industrial trouble, unlucky accidents and tremendous abuse, the bridge, is seen by its critics as a white elephant that will have cost £125m with interest charges, and by its supporters as the salvation of Humberside. It opens almost exactly a century after the first serious proposal to put a bridge over the Humber. The bridge, which is five miles from Hull, will have the highest tolls in Britain; 50p for a motorcycle, £1 for a car and £7.50 for the largest juggernaut. Only two of its four lanes will open tomorrow as painting and finishing touches are still needed. Cyclists and pedestrians prepared to make the mile long trek from, the cynics say, nowhere to nowhere, will cross the bridge free however.

EXPULSION JUDGMENT RESERVED

The Home Office is deporting a woman who was the victim of deceit, double-crossing and bigamy, an immigration appeal tribunal heard

Mr Stephen Cohen, representing Mrs Nasira Begum, aged 30, the deserted wife, said she was to be deported when her bigamist husband was getting away "scot free".

He was summing up in the hearing in which the Home Office contests an earlier decision by an immigration appeal adjudicator that Mrs Begum be allowed to stay in Britain.

The Home Office says she has no claim as a married woman because her husband was already married when he married her. Judgment was reserved.

Nationality Bill worries Dr Runcie

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, told the House of Lords yesterday that the British Nationality Bill was still seriously defective in its consideration of immigration.

In creating three new categories of citizen, the Bill was causing real anxieties, and even fear, among those people derived from the African, Asian and West Indian countries of the Commonwealth.

Dr Runcie said that was the view of the churches and although the clergy might be ill-advised to comment on current economic and political life, they were deployed in every locality of the country and among those in the inner cities most troubled by this Bill.

The Bill had to do justice to the existing fabric of social life and should not inject uncertainty where none had existed. The Bill was so complex that it was difficult for most people to understand. That was no good in a matter which changed something so basic

While recognizing that there were evil forces from the left and right ready to play on people's fears and to stir up racial tensions, Dr Runcie urged that the Government should not present them with any material to do so.

The Archbishop said that the Bill did not spell out the securities of citenship within a multiracial society.

Race body morale harmed by changes, MPs told

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The morale of staff at the Commission for Racial Equality was suffering because of the way in which five commissioners were replaced last year, Mr Harold Mangar, one of the commission's senior officers, said yesterday.

He told the House of Commons Home Affairs Select Committee that the most radical commissioners had been removed to prevent criticism of government policy.

Those not reappointed included two deputy chairmen, Mr Pranlal Sheth, a director of a multinational assurance company and a barrister, and Mr Bashir Maan, a respected Labour councillor in Glasgow.

Another not reappointed was Mr Courtney Laws, a prominent community worker in Brixton, south London, who is known for his belief that the Commission should pay heed to grass-roots criticism.

Last week Mr Laws told Lord Scarman's inquiry that two weeks before the Brixton riot he had warned police that their methods were leading to increased tension. Mr Laws is known as a moderate.

Mr Sheth said at the time the commissioners were dismissed that it was "a way of striking fear into the hearts of the ethnic minorities and a way of stifling their freedom of expression".

In March Mr Charles Boxer, director of one of the commission's three divisions, resigned, saying: "It is the top management that frustrates all those lower down because it is so inept." Another of the divisional directors, Mr Suhail Aziz, left

In evidence to the MPs yesterday, Mr Mangar said: "Staff morale is pretty low."

The evidence was given to the race relations and immigration subcommittee of the home affairs select committee, which is inquiring into the commission's operation and effectiveness.

School religion still vital, Hume says

By Frances Gibb

The teaching of Christianity and worship at morning assembly still have a vital place in the school timetable, the Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Basil Hume, told a Commons select committee yesterday.

Society faced enormous problems, he said. There was "a malaise, a void, an absence of vision", which in previous generations was filled by Christianity, and nothing had replaced it.

The agonizing questions of the nuclear issue, the disparity in wealth, race relations and unemployment came back to the fundamental question of morality, and the question "What is man?".

Our young must be given some understanding of the meaning and purpose of our individual lives. Religion could not be taught "a la carte". It was not the right way to expose children to different religions, to sample, and let them choose one if they wished.

It was wrong to leave the young to discover the meaning of life for themselves. That also applied in the teaching of those who were not Christian.

It was very important for people to understand the society in which they lived, and they could not understand society and its history and culture without learning about Christianity.

Cardinal Hume was giving evidence for the Catholic Education Council to the House of Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts under Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham West, which is investigating the secondary school curriculum and examinations.

He said that in every person was a yearning for a spiritual life and that was a spark which could be kindled and developed.

March protesters fined

Christopher Davies, aged 29, warehouseman, of Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, east London, was fined £20, with £20 costs yesterday for wilfully obstructing the highway at Kilburn High Road, Kilburn, north-west London on April 26. He was a demonstrator on a banned march in support of the Maze hunger strikers.

A further charge of obstructing Police Constable John Dalziel was withdrawn after Davies pleaded guilty to the first charge

Andrew James Hennan, aged 29, student, of Gossington Road, Canterbury, another demonstrator who refused to move when police tried to prevent the march going ahead, was fined £50, with £25 costs.

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Police rad messages recalled a riot inqui

PARLIAMENT June 22 1981

Dr Runcie: Nationality Bill seriously defective

HOUSE OF LORDS

The British Nationality Bill would at last put the nationality law on a rational footing Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office said in moving the second reading of the Bill.

He said that revision of the citizenship law was overdue. The Bill created three new citizenships—those whose connexions were with this country would become British citizens, those who possessed connexions with the remaining colonies would become citizens of the British dependent territories, and those who had no relevant link with either the United Kingdom or a dependent territory would become British overseas citizens.

For the first time the vast majority of people in the United Kingdom would have the certainty that the status of British citizen would unambiguously entitle the holder to the right of abode in the United Kingdom. At present citizenship of the United Kingdom did not do that.

The Government sympathized fully with and appreciated the strong feeling of affinity with the United Kingdom which people in the dependent territories had. But it was unsatisfactory and misleading to continue the present system in which the dependencies assured United Kingdom citizenship in name but with no right of abode in this country.

It was necessary to create a distinct citizenship of the British dependent territories, but Britain's existing moral and constitutional ties remained unchanged.

For some years, citizenship had become increasingly remote from the right to enter and to live in this country. Throughout the passage of the Bill in the Commons the Government had been at pains to try to meet anxieties which had been expressed.

We now have (he said) a basis for a nationality law for the future which in many respects is generous as well as reasonable.

The Home Secretary had said frequently that the Bill in no way changed the position under the immigration law of people lawfully settled here. Members of the ethnic minority communities could feel absolutely secure.

He had read the Opposition motion with disbelief. The motion stated: "Irrespective of the merits or demerits of the provisions of the British Nationality Bill now before the House, it is inopportune and potentially harmful for such a measure to be enacted at the present time when there is abundant evidence of a grave sense of insecurity among the ethnic minorities of this country and when the Scarman inquiry is currently taking place and has not yet reported."

He said that motion suggested that the passage of the Bill should be shelved in view of the sense of insecurity among the ethnic minorities. A sense of insecurity would not be instilled in the ethnic minority communities provided that the provisions of the Bill were represented accurately and fairly.

As to the reference to Lord Scarman's inquiry, the events of Brixton should be left to the skill and fairness of Lord Scarman's inquiries and not imported into this debate.

He could not support the motion by Lord Averbury (L) to commit the Bill to a select committee. The Bill had been prepared on the basis of ground work undertaken over many years. The Labour Government's Green Paper was produced in 1977 and was followed by this Government's White Paper in July last year. There had been nearly 200 hours of discusssion in the Commons.

Those interested in the Bill would have no difficulty in making their views known in the House. The Bill was a just and reasonable measure to offer for consideration in the normal way. It would at last put the nationality law on a rational footing.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, said that despite ministerial assurances, seldom had a major piece of legislation received such a chorus of responsible opposition of such hostility.

Britain had to try to achieve a tolerant society but the Opposition feared the Bill would not help. For the first time in history the Bill would abolish British citizenship by the simple fact of British birth. This would be replaced with a complicated provision, a mixture of birth, descent and immigrant status.

For the first time a number of children born in the United Kingdom would be stateless.

There would be uncertainty as to the interpretation of the word "settled" in the Bill where it was defined as meaning ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. Why was this fundamental change in the law being made?

Were there queues of highly pregnant foreign ladies at British ports trying to get here in time to confer the blessings of British citizenship on their offsprings for use in later life? If not, could one really blame the present first generation immigrants who, unlike immigrant ancestors of earlier times, were often black, for believing that this volte-face was directed at their British-born children?

The formula in the concession allowing some people to apply for registration for their children at the age of 10 would produce uncertainty and arbitrariness.

The very complexity of the Bill and the procedural difficulties it created would be a great burden to many who did not understand fully their status.

Apart from the first class of citizenship, none of the others enjoyed any right of abode anywhere and therefore, no citizenship.

The impressive new titles were in truth a contradiction in terms.

The Bill would remove entitlement which many thousands of settlers possessed, and the cost of obtaining citizenship would be sharply increased and substantial.

Peers must be conscious of the suspicions and doubts in the minds of people.

Another disturbing feature was the excessive power given to the Home Secretary. He was not obliged to give reasons for decisions in refusing or granting applications. There was to be no appeal or review in any court.

The Bill (he said) comes before us at a time of serious deterioration in race relationships in this country. Its causes in the particular area of Brixton are under the skilled investigation of Lord Scarman. But in so far as this Bill



Pitt: Much racial harassment

discriminates against black members of our multiracial society, or may reasonably be thought to discriminate against them, this could well be an additional inflammatory element in an already precariously balanced situation.

It is because we think the Bill does so discriminate that we have put down the motion.

Lord Avebury said if the Bill went to a select committee there would be opportunities for sections of the community not represented in Parliament to give their views directly instead of second hand.

Liberals objected strongly to anything which divided citizens into three classes.

In trying to deny citizenship to the children of overstayers, illegal entrants and students the Government was introducing an enormous layer of complication and bureaucracy into the lives of immigrants.

The Bill needed substantial remodelling to enable Britain to comply with the spirit of her undertakings in international law, in international obligations, including particulary membership of the Commonwealth, and in her adherence to the European Convention of Human Rights.

Liberals wished to do their utmost to correct the Bill's defects which, if they remained, would harm race relations and undermine the Commonwealth, Democracy would suffer.

The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Robert Runcie) said a new nationality Bill was needed. In the 30 years since the present Act was passed there had been enormous changes in the relationship between the United Kingdom and the former Commonwealth and Empire.

The Bill had to do justice to the existing fabric of social life and not inject uncertainty where none existed before. That was particularly important in a society which was still learning painfully what was required if people of different ethnic origins and cultures were to live closely together in mutual respect.

The Bill was still seriously defective when dealing with immigration. The major view from the churches, particularly in areas where there were large numbers of people who originally derived from the African, Asian and West Indian countries of the Commonwealth, was that the Bill was causing real anxieties and even fear among sections of the population.

The great majority of those who settled in the United Kingdom from those countries during the last 30 years regarded themselves as British and identified themselves with this country.

Their children were mostly born here and had known no other country. They wanted to be accepted by the rest of the population as the full British citizens they believed themselves to be.

There would be no doubt in the new categories where category one British citizens would belong. They would have the right of abode, to enter without let or hindrance, forming the largest group among the five. Over 95 per cent would be white. The British people in the other four groups would almost all be of non-European descent. That main scheme remained untouched by the amendments made to the Bill in the Commons.

The anxiety about the provisions of the Bill arose since it seemed to many to raise question marks where they did not exist before. The Bill was so complex that it was difficult for most people to understand. That was no good in a matter which changed something so basic as citizenship.

It required many people to register where there was no such requirement now. That would be an enormous initial burden on those who would have to administer the Act and lead to delays and uncertainties.

That was what he had heard from clergy, who had no political axe to grind, from many parts of England. Uncertainty of one's position led easily to a feeling of being unwanted, and that was serious.

Last Thursday the Home Secretary had invited him to bring seven clergy from Brixton to talk about the recent troubles in the area. They were positive and constructive. Much of the discussion was about policing and contributory factors such as unemployment and housing.

They went on to say that the Bill had contributed to the increased tension because of the insecurity and feeling of being unwanted which had been projected.

The Bill had to be seen in the context of all the other experiences which the ethnic minorities had been through. One could not remove that. It was not an Act being passed in a vacuum.

I recognize (he said) that there are evil forces from left and right ready to play on peoples fears and to stir up tensions but we must not present them with any material to do so. What is needed above all from a new British Nationality Act is reassurance that could only be provided by a measure whose basis is seen to be founded on respect and regard. It would surely not have been more difficult to frame that than this amazingly complicated Bill.

The guiding principles of such a new Bill, which sought to reassure and ensure that no child was born here stateless or born abroad to a British parent stateless and to reaffirm the existing rights of those living and legally settled here. If that simple requirement were made by the Bill the fears that had been aroused, some of them needlessly and mistakenly, would be allayed and a redefinition of nationality would become a source of new self-confidence for all people.

When the legislation of any country (he went on) defines what its nationality is to signify and who is to hold it, it establishes more than a set of regulations which particular indivdulas have to satisfy—it says how we conceive the nation.

The Bill, although it had no preamble declaring a theory of national identity, could not avoid establishing by its provisions a picture of British national identity, and the fact was that many felt it gave a picture of first and second class citizens.

The Bill did not seem to spell out the securities of citizenship within a multiracial society, which this country had become.

It was because the Bill would give a shape and character to the future society of this country that it was of such importance. Although a Bill was needed it might be questioned whether this was the right moment to bring it in.

He hoped that the House would take this opportunity as a revising chamber to remove some of those aspects of the Bill which had caused deep concern.

Lord Home of the Hirsel (C), the former Prime Minister, said that the Government had grasped the nettle. The Act should not include a declaration that this society was multiracial. It was known to be so. An immigrant must be treated exactly like any other member of society.

This was a non-racial Bill. General declarations added nothing to the law. It was less what was written than what was done which would justify the claim to be a multiracial society.

Would it have been possible to draft a Nationality Act and ignore the facts of present day immigration? While their guide must be Christian principle they had to act through experience and common sense. Lord Elwyn-Jones had not said one word about the fact that this island was grossly overcrowded nor that it had nearly three million unemployed.

Parliament had a duty not only to immigrants but to the citizens of this country.

He could not see equity or justice in offering citizenship to those who deliberately avoided the nationality law. He could not see that they had the right to expect that their children born in this country should be automatically citizens of Britain. They had an obligation to give them the citizenship of their own country.

Lord Elystan-Morgan (Lab), in a

Dr Runcie: Question marks where none existed.

maden speech, said where there was once finality and certainty the Bill brought uncertainty and complexity and the prospect of restrospective withdrawal of status.

For the individuals concerned there would be the misery of doubts and fears. For society as a whole he feared the Bill would open a Pandora's Box of suspicion and ill feeling where there was the widest scope for misconception.

Lord Aylstone SDP() said the 24 SDP peers would support Lord Avebury's motion which would ensure detailed examination, and those must affected would be able to giv their viws. Any rference at this stage to the Scarman inquiry was regrettable because the Bill had nothing to do with that inquiry.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said one criticism he had was that children born abroad to people serving British compaines abroad should have British citizenship as automatically as children of those born abroad to those in the forces.

The Home Secretary could grant citizenship to children of company people but the Confederation of British Industry were concerned at the distinction.

Then there were the people of Gibraltar who regarded the Bill as a smack in the face and as a failure by Britain to appreciate their loyalty. The Bill would take away their status as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies with right of access here.

Without changes he would find the Bill difficult to support on third reading.

Lord Pitt of Hampstead (Lab) said successive governments had allowed racial prejudice to dominate their thinking and had passed immigration laws accordingly.

The Bill took a further step towards blurring the relationship between this country and the Commonwealth and this country and the rest of the world.

There was much racial harassment, verbal and physical, in Britain. But that was not all. People were alarmed and disturbed at how their youth were responding to the difficulties facing them.

These people were upset at having to show passports to get hospital treatment if they were ill; alarmed by fishing raids to detect illegal immigrants and which resulted in respectable citizens being taken to the police station for long hours to prove their right to be here; disturbed because there could be sudden discoveries about their status resulting in their being termed illegal immigrants and threatened with deportation.

Some people had told him that the Bill looked to them like repatriation by stealth.

The subject should be put on the agenda of the Commonwealth Heads of Government conference later this year.

Lord Barnby (C) said that the inflow of immigrants was still too large. There was a danger in time of war. Britain in the first world war did not have the danger of potential non-supporters of her national effort.

Lord Chitnis (Ind) said that whatever the intentions of the Bill, its effect would be seen to be discriminatory. Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies in India, subject to the voucher scheme, should not have their nationality status altered. The vouchers should be utilised fully to clear the queue. The Government was trying to avoid its responsibility to those people.

The Bishop of Truro (the Rt Rev Graham Leonard) said that there had to be a general consensus for legislation to have its desired effect, and there was not a general consensus about the intentions of the Bill. It would impair a fundamental characteristic of human nature, in this case the deep desire to belong and to have roots.

Lord Rawlinson of Ewell (C), a former Attorney General, said the only people who need fear wire the racketeers and trouble makers. The cheating and racketeering and the anxieties of ordinary people stemmed from the present law which was out of date and uncertain.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 100 votes to 71—Government majority, 29. Lord Avebury's motion was rejected by 99 votes to 42—Government majority, 57, and the Bill read a second time.

Dismantling obstacles to enterprise

INDUSTRY

British industry was going through a painful transitional stage towards becoming more competitive and having an increase in employment, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, said at question time in the Commons.

He added that the increase in bankruptcies seemed to have peaked. The number at the last count had been below the level of the previous quarter.

Mr Stanley Orme chief Opposition spokesman on industry, said that over the weekend the Secretary of State in a broadcast had talked of the number of people leaving the unemployment register. Would he tell the House about the people going on to the register because of his policy?

When would the much forecast upturn come for British industry? It seemed to be as far off as it had been for months.

Sir Keith Joseph said the gap between those going on to the register because they had left their jobs, voluntarily or involuntarily, and those leaving the register because they had found a new job, had been dwindling in recent months.

The number joining the register is running at present at 87,000 a week while those leaving the register is running at 70,000 a week—a much smaller gap than in previous months.

Answering a question on plans for initiatives to stop the reduction of Britain's industrial base, he said that the industrial base could only flourish to the extent that it profitably satisfied customers at home and abroad. The Government had its part to pay.

We have begun (he said) to reduce inflation and to restore incentives and are dismantling some of the obstacles to enterprise.

It is for industry to achieve greater competitiveness base don entrepreneurial management, sensible wage settlements and improved productivity and design. That is the only way we can reverse Britain's relative industrial decline.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab): In view of today's report that Britain has the worst unemployment record in the Common Market, with a 70 per cent increase in the past year, and that one of the reasons for mass unemployment is that vast areas of Britain are being turned daily into de-industrialized deserts, will he intervene now to ensure more public enterprise and more public investment in industry? Otherwise we will soon see no industrial base left.

Sir Keith Joseph (Leeds, North-East, C)— We have a high unemployment rate now because for years and years, largely encouraged by Labour Governments, we had the worst over-manning rate in western Europe.

If we were to move to more public enterprise rather than private enterprise, we would run into the danger of even more over-manning because over-manning among public enterprise has a far worse record.

Mr Kenneth Lewis (Rutland and Stamford, C): The Government has already done a good deal to help the base of British industry by, for example, giving money to ensure that British Leyland is slimmed down to become profitable, to British Steel to make sure it will be in the same situation, to British Railways and to other basic industries.

The trouble is that the Government keeps apologizing for these things instead of taking the credit for them.

Sir Keith Joseph: The cost of doing these things, which have some good consequences, is that interest rates and taxation are likely to be higher than they would be if we did not have to do them.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) asked the Secretary of State what was the basis of his current regional policy of assistance for industry.

Sir Keith Joseph: The main source of industrial jobs throughout the country is entrepreneurial management and cooperative workforces working within an encouraging economic and cultural climate to serve customers at home and abroad.

We are continuing to help regions which have the most spare resources.

Mr Miller: Would he agree the West Midlands qualifies under existing rules for assisted area status and therefore extend that, or would he change the rules to a more hopeful and more promising future which is developing on the basis of a sectoral approach?

Sir Keith Joseph: The West Midlands has suffered over past years through the then regional policies. We have reduced the impact of comprehensive industrial development certificate control.

I cannot agree—I do not think Mr Miller would be happy if I were to agree—that the West Midlands yet has conditions as negative as those in some other regions. It is relativities—by comparing between one region and another—which is at the heart of the whole regional policy.

We seek to concentrate help where it is most needed.

Random jurors

The Lord Chancellor has approved a new system using random numbers for selecting potential jurors from the electoral register, Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, announced. He also indicated he thought that it would be better to have similar systems for selecting jurors in coroners' courts and courts of law.

Minister asks BR for electrification plans

RAILWAYS

British Rail is to be asked to submit to the Government a 10-year programme of schemes for electrification only of those potentially profitable main-line routes where it was clear that the benefits would justify the investment, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, announced in a statement.

He said: The Government has completed its examinations of the report on main line electrification. For this, we have reviewed the prospects for the freight and inter-city businesses of the railway which could benefit from electrification, in order to judge the strength of their case for further major investment. I had earlier met rail management and unions in the rail council, to hear their arguments for further investment in the railway and particularly in electrification, and to discuss the pressing need for increases in efficiency and productivity in railway operations, and I am seeing them again later today.

This examination has had to take place at a time when the current financial position of the British Railways Board gives serious cause for concern. The trading position of the board has worsened during the year, and immediate substantial economy measures are now required.

The Government for its part will continue to support the efforts of the board to meet the difficulties it has to face. But the Government will expect the industry's management and unions to play a full part in bringing about the necessary improvements.

Our aim is that as much freight as can economically do so should go by rail. But the future of the rail freight business depends crucially on reduction in its costs. If the efforts of the board to eliminate uneconomic capacity, and to secure new agreements on working practices, do not produce their results quickly, and costs are in consequence not substantially reduced, then the rail freight business will continue to shrink.

Only if these cost reductions are achieved will there be enough freight traffic on the railway to contribute significantly to the case for electrification. These are matters entirely in the hands of the industry, but the Government is bound to take account of progress on them in its further decisions on future investment.

The Government's policy is that subsidy should go only to socially necessary passenger services such as rural and commuter services. The inter-city rail business, which could benefit from electrification, should be fully commercial.

So far, in spite of large investment, the inter-city business has not made progress towards earning an adequate return on the assets employed. Immediate steps must therefore be taken to match the capacity offered closer to profitable demand. Given the necessary measures, services comprising the majority of inter-city business should be able to support new investment and win traffic on a commercial basis.

I am accordingly asking the railways board to bring forward plans for an inter-city business that will achieve a fully commercial performance by 1985, and to start on the necessary changes immediately.

Given the necessary will in all parts of the industry these measures can succeed. There is no alternative if there is to be a healthy future for the large commercial railway businesses, which will benefit their customers and those who work in them, and justify a selective programme of main-line electrification.

The Government is not prepared to give an unconditional commitment to the electrification of an extensive network and progress on electrification will depend on the achievement of the changes necessary to secure manpower reductions and improvements in productivity.

I am therefore inviting British Rail to prepare and submit a ten-year programme of schemes for electrification only of those potentially profitable main-line routes where it is clear that the benefits could justify the investment. These should be presented together with the new commercial plans that are now required for the businesses.

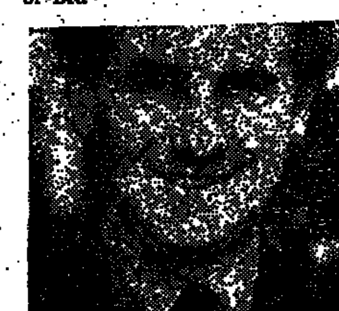
The approval of each successive electrification project will be conditional on the profitability of the investment in question and on the achievement of necessary improvements in productivity.

Mr Albert Booth, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab): Why has the Secretary of State ignored the three-year joint study by his own department and British Rail of this major issue of railway electrification? That report identified a series of important issues which require Government decision before electrification can take place.

Has he totally rejected the view in the report that the programmes of electrification in order to be efficient require a commitment from the workforce, management and the electricity supply industry and that can only be achieved if there is a commitment to a specific electrification programme? It cannot possibly be brought about by a series of ad hoc decisions on individual lines.

The Secretary of State made no reference to the 8 per cent reduction that has been achieved by British Rail in their development over the 1971-79 period. Has he recognized that there has been a rise in train miles per staff member of BR which betokens a considerable improvement in productivity?

BR has reduced its labour force faster than the railway systems of West Germany, Italy, Holland and France. Productivity must be a consequence of investment and not a condition precedent to starting investment in important areas of BR.



Adley: Disappointed by statement.

The statement will be regarded by the majority of people interested in the railway industry as a blow to British Rail, to the staff of the industry and to those regions which would have benefited had we received the decision to go ahead with the electrification programme. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Fowler: I do not believe that will be the reaction of the railway industry to the statement, nor the reaction of the chairman of British Rail (Sir Peter Parker). What I am asking BR to do is to submit a list of schemes which can be started over a 10-year timetable. They will be ranked in order of return and the cost will be taken into account when setting the external cash limit and the investment limit for a particular year.

There is a commitment. The potential economic merits of electrification have been accepted but it is only a good idea if the business performance of BR is good. We are saying that this is not just a commitment from the Government but also a commitment from the industry. It is perfectly fair for the Government to do that. I would have thought that if Mr Booth was Secretary of State for Transport he would be doing exactly the same.

What we are asking and seeking that British Rail should do is to meet the target in their own corporate review that between 1980 and 1985 there should be a reduction of 38,000 posts. Greater progress has still to be made.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): I was disappointed by the statement and I imagine that Sir Peter Parker will feel rather like Ian Botham. There has been a massive reduction in the staff of BR which covers a higher proportion of its operating costs by fares than any other railway in Europe.

This is a factor to be taken into account in assessing their investment requirements.

Will the Secretary of State assure the House that when he is discussing this with his Cabinet colleagues he recognizes that the railways are a vital part of the country's infrastructure and invest accordingly?

Mr Fowler: I accept that improvements in productivity have been made within British Rail but there are areas within BR where further urgent improvements have to be made, in particular in the freight part. There should be a matching commitment of the industry to the commitment that the Government is showing.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): It is a desperately disappointing statement which can only lead to further unnecessary unemployment.

Mr Fowler: We are committing ourselves to a running programme for 10 years but we are requiring that the industry should take sensible measures to make themselves more efficient and effective. That is for the long-term future of the railway industry which is something I passionately believe in.

Mr Peter Emery (Honiton, C) said the Secretary of State should be congratulated on making a businesslike and sensible statement about the way the taxpayers' money should be spent.

Mr Fowler: The external finance limit for BR is £920m in the current year. That shows the commitment the Government has for the railway industry. It is fair that the Government should also say to the railway industry that there are improvements that we all know can be made. Let us together make them.

Mr Peter Snape (West Bromwich, East, Lab) said the statement would have a demoralizing effect on the railway system and lead to its further decay.

Will the Secretary of State (he added) consider the effect his statement will have not only on the chairman of BR but on the staff—the collapse of morale.

Mr Fowler: I do not accept what Mr Snape says. I do not believe the chairman of BR will take the view that he has put forward. What we are seeking to do is to find and to achieve the productivity improvements within BR that he and I know are possible. Provided these are made these imaginative plans can go ahead.

Bill to bar convicted terrorists

ELECTORAL LAW

Allowing prisoners convicted of serious offences to stand for Parliament was a perversion of the electoral process and an affront to democracy, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said when moving the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill.

The Bill disqualifies from standing for election and membership of the Commons prisoners serving a sentence of more than 12 months.

Mr Whitelaw said the motives of the supporters of the late Mr Robert Sands had been to achieve publicity and to use the parliamentary election to whip up feeling and public emotion in a political atmosphere—and not to secure election to the Commons.

People to whom the Bill applied were not mere cranks or jokers adding colour to election proceedings. They were people manifestly unfit for public office who, in the Northern Ireland context, had exploited a loophole in electoral law to play on sectarian fear and undermine democracy.

Mr Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C) said under the Forfeiture Act 1870 a person convicted of a felony and sentenced to more than 12 months in prison was disqualified for sitting or voting in Parliament and voting at all elections.

The Criminal Law Act 1967 and Criminal Law Act (Northern Ireland) 1967 implemented recommendations of the Criminal Law Revision Committee which included the need not to preserve such automatic disqualifications.

Shortly afterwards, the Government of the day restored in the Representation of the People Act 1969 one of the most important disqualifications concerning voting by prisoners. The Local Government Act 1970 provided that prisoners were disqualified from voting and being elected as members of a local authority.

The net effect of this legislative activity (he said) was that prisoners were once again disqualified from voting and being elected to local authorities, but they had retained the right to be nominated for, and to sit in, the House of Commons.

He was not presenting the Bill as merely a technical measure to correct an anomaly. He realized that any further limitation of the freedom of citizens to choose their representative in Parliament was an important change in electoral procedures and deserved proper reflection and argument.

But it was essential for the House to bear in mind that the Bill did not raise the question of principle as to whether it was right that any citizen should be disqualified for membership of the Commons. It had long been accepted that certain citizens should not enjoy that privilege.

They include aliens, bankrupts, those under 21, civil servants, members of the armed forces, policemen, judges, holders of various offices which Parliament had decided was incompatible with membership, and clergymen and peers who were members, or represented, in the House of Lords.

The Bill added another group to that long list. It replaced on that list a group which until 1967 had long been on it. No one thought it right that the result of an election should overturn the result of a judicial process.

While continuous attendance at the Commons had never been obligatory on any member—(Laughter)—permanent absence, especially in confinement where correspondence and visits were controlled for security reasons, was clearly incompatible with the duties of an MP representing the interests of his constituents.

Aside from administrative expenses, parliamentary candidates were entitled to free postal distribution to electors. This was worth over £12,000 in the Fermanagh and South Tyrone constituency.

An election campaign also gave entitlement to free use of public rooms for election meetings and inevitably acquired considerable extra boardcasting time and free publicity. He knew some people would argue that this was necessary in the cause of democratic choice.

There were those who believed that the paraphernalia of the election of convicted prisoners were unable to take their seat was not wasted. It would be said that it was an expression of democracy. In any case, if the result was offensive to the House, it could resolve to expel a member.

Mr Samuel Silkin (Southwark, Dulwich, Lab): There is no precedent at all for the provisions of the Bill which make it illegal for anyone to be nominated.

Mr Whitelaw: That is true of this House. There are examples in other parts of the world, in other countries and the Commonwealth. There is no precedent in this country.

Clearly, the House must retain ultimate control of its own membership, but where the case was of a general rather than a specific nature, it was preferable that the disqualification should be in statute law.

Clause 1 provided that a person detained whilst serving a sentence of more than 12 months in the United Kingdom was disqualified from membership of the House of Commons. Broadly speaking, this was a return to the pre-1967 position. In practice only the higher courts, not magistrates courts, would be able to impose sentences leading to disqualification.

Clause 2 provided that if such a person was elected to the House, his election was void and the seat of such a person so disqualified would be vacated.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab) said that he was opposed to the Bill and would vote against it.

He was in fundamental disagreement with the principle on which it was based and because he had the deepest forebodings about applying that principle of disqualification to the impending by-election in Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

The Bill had been introduced with a single purpose; prevention of a recurrence of the events which led to the election of the late Mr Bobby Sands.

In my view, avoiding the repitition of those events in the way the Bill provides (he said) will help rather than hinder the IRA.

There was no doubt, for him, what principle was at stake in the Bill. It was not the right of an IRA gunman to sit in the House but the right of a constituency to elect an

He was unimpressed by the argument that it simply added to the list of disqualifications which already existed. The number of disqualifications was already far too numerous.

If a constituency chose an imprisoned MP, that was exactly what it should get: an imprisoned MP. He did not call for release of the elected person nor for special privileges to enable him to carry out his parliamentary duties.

An imprisoned MP could influence events, probably because of his imprisonment. The Commons might disapprove of the choice of an imprisoned MP and he could not imagine himself voting for a man or woman guilty of an offence embodied in the Bill but it was not for MPs to override the choice made by the constituency.

It seemed that a man sentenced for terrorism and serving that sentence outside the United Kingdom would remain eligible to stand and to take his seat if elected.

Would the Bill be amended to close the loophole?

Mr Whitelaw said that he had thought it better to consider the views of the House and if it was thought it should be changed, they would consider changing it.

Mr Hattersley said that in its present form the Bill would produce the bizarre effect of allowing a contest to go forward in the knowledge that a successful candidate might be immediately disqualified.

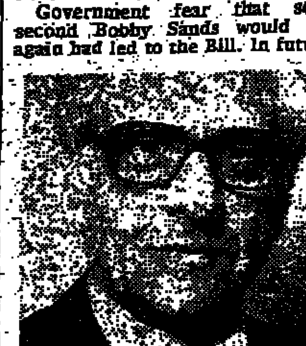
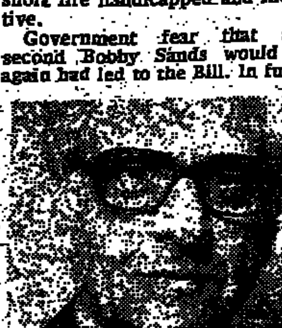
The Government had fallen into the error which had afflicted Conservative policy in Northern Ireland for more than a hundred years.

That was a determination not to act with strength but to look tough. The two things were not always the same. He feared that by wishing to appear strong, the Government was contributing to the IRA publicity campaign.

Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C) said the grisly farce of misguided young men sentenced to death by starvation by the godfathers of the Republican mafia and then put up to election to a Parliament they hated, in constituencies they could not serve, was part of a campaign of propaganda which had enjoyed some success at home, and even more abroad.

Mr Samuel Silkin said the Bill was a sad creature, conceived in panic, misgotten, misnamed and misshaped. It would go through its short life handicapped and ineffective.

Government fear that some second Bobby Sands would win again had led to the Bill. In future,

Silkin: Bill a sad creature.

the IRA would be able to say they had used the ballot box and won the election but the British Government had changed the rules of democracy to keep them out.

Had the Home Secretary considered that sort of propaganda when the platter was passed around next in New York?

Dr Brian Mawwhinney (Peterborough, C) said that to suggest that the IRA were being excluded from putting their point of view within the democratic process as a consequence of the Bill was to turn the truth on its head. It was a Bill whose contribution to the democratic process made sense.

Mr James Dunn (Liverpool, Kirkdale, Lab) said he would find it difficult not to support any measure which disqualified a person from candidature in a parliamentary or local government election who had been convicted of a capital criminal offence.

The Home Secretary should bring in an amended Bill which dealt purely with one point—the disqualification of candidature on the basis of criminal offences of a certain category.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L) said if the Government had extended the existing system of voting by proportional representation applicable to local authorities in Northern Irtland it was most unlikely they would be debating such a Bill.

Mr Matthew Parris (West Derbyshire, C) said he would support the Bill, but doubted whether it could prevent the abuse of parliamentary elections and was wary of any argument that invited MPs to consider the suitability of candidates.

Whatever MPs thought they were doing, people might think they were trying to close their yes and block their ears to the fact that there were two points of view in Northern Ireland.

Mr Leo Abse (Pontypool, Lab) said the Bill had come about because the Government had allowed the IRA to defeat them by condoning th veto of the majority in Northern Ireland on power-sharing. No one would take delight or pleasure in the Bill except the IRA itself.

MPs could not stifle the fact that large sections of the population of Northern Ireland as at present constitured, where power-sharing was denied them, did not wish to giv allegiance to the British state. MPs did not blot out that uncomforable fact by refusing to allow it to be recorded in an election.

Preventing it being expressed in the ballot-box made it more, not less, likely to be expressed by the bomb.

Mr Michael Mates (Petersfield, C) said that nobody in the House, certainly not he, wished to deny access to their democratic procedures and he did not accept the the Bill was doing that.

As electoral law had evolved over the years, it had always been the House which had decided, for example, whether woman could vote or could sit in the House. It was not a sound argument to say that they could not decide who should or should not come to the House.

What had happened in Fermanagh and South Tyrone had turned out to be almost a total denial of the democratic processes for the electors. There was no other candidate available for the minority community there with any assurance that he would e n sympathy with them.

There had been a sense of outrage in mainland Britain that a convicted criminal could be elected. In Northern Ireland the reaction had been different. Thre had been the outrage but it had been more intense and there had been a deep anger that somehow Parliament had let them down by allowing it to happen. That was something he did not want to see repeated.

Mr Patrick Duffy (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab) said the Bill characterised the Government's incompetence. The Prime Minister by intransigence over the position at Long Kesh had surrendered the initiative to the IRA. The [illegible] of strikers had badly damaged Britain's international reputation.

Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton, C) said he could not support the Bill. There were many measures in connexion with Northern Ireland he could support but disenfranchising a part of the Province was not one of them. They were telling a constituency in the United Kingdom who they might or might not choose to represent them in the Commons.

Mr Alexander Lyon (York, Lab) said it might offend MPs that Bobby Sands had been elected but that was the democratic right of the majority of people in the constituency.

The Bill might stop another hunger striker being put forward as a candidate at the next by-election. But it would not stop somebody changing their name by deed-poll to take the name of the next hunger striker, be elected and come to the Commons and represent the hunger strikers, the Maze and the IRA.

Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton, C) said MPs owed it to their constituents to maintain the level of respect and dignity for Parliament. How could they do that by making it possible for convicted terrorists and even those who had committed cirmes of non-violence to serve as law-makrs?

Mr Clement Freud (Isle of Ely, L) said the Bill had been designed with hindsight to save the Government mbearrasmnt. Instead of looking forward it looked back incompetently and unimaginatively. It would simply create a sub-category which would quickly become unacceptabl. e

Mr George Cunningham, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab) said the balance of the argument was against the Bill. MPs constantly told the IRA to make use of the ballot box. It could not be denied that in Fermanagh the ballot box was made use of. It did not make sense to change the law.

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office (Royal Tunbridge Wells, C) said there was nothing in the law to prevent those who advocated a united Ireland from being nominated or being elected, but they must use the ballot. They were concrned with those who were in prison as a result, those who refused to use the ballot and who were in prison as a result of that refusal.

The Bill was read a second time by 248 votes to 137—Government majority, 111.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Defence and Prime Minister. Debate on the RAD. Lords (2.30): Atomic Energy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill and Education Bill, second readings.

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on plans

Mugabe rules out joining sanctions on South Africans

Salisbury, June 22.—Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, said today that his country could not take part in any international trade sanctions against South Africa.

Zimbabwe's economic dependence on its neighbour was such that it would be senseless for it to pretend it could join in an embargo, Mr Mugabe said in an interview with Reuters on the eve of his departure for the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit in Nairobi.

There are expected to be calls at the meeting for sanctions aimed at forcing South Africa to yield on its terms for the independence of Namibia (South-West Africa) and to modify its domestic policies of racial segregation.

Mr Mugabe, a prominent figure among leaders of the so-called front-line African states opposed to South African policies, said Zimbabwe sought only peace and cooperation with the republic. But South Africa, he said, was itching for war.

Mr Mugabe also said he believed that South Africa had drawn comfort from the election of President Reagan, whose Administration has been accused by black Africa of tilting in favour of Pretoria.

But he felt that ultimately the United States would not sacrifice its commitments to civil liberties and democracy in order to support apartheid.

At the OAU summit, Mr Mugabe said, Zimbabwe would seek firm stands on apartheid and on Namibia which South Africa rules in defiance of much world opinion. The organization had to give maximum support to liberation forces in South Africa and also work out political and economic measures "of a nature that can bring sense to South Africa", he said.

"Any such pressures would be acceptable to Zimbabwe. We have said Zimbabwe itself is not in a position to participate in any sanctions that the international community proposes, but we will not stand in the way of their imposition even if they burst us".

More than 90 per cent of Zimbabwe's trade passes through South Africa.

Mr Mugabe also said: "Supposing the international community appealed to us to stop trading with South Africa—we can't stop using rail routes with South Africa. We can't, you see. This is the reality. We send our goods to South Africa and South Africa sends some of its goods to us. That is the type of sanctions we cannot participate in."

He said that although Zimbabwe was trying to lessen its reliance on the republic, independence had not yet been achieved.

Throughout the interview, Mr Mugabe, sipping tea and nibbling at small cakes, spoke quietly and without emotion. Only once did he become slightly impassioned, when he said: "We are pledged to peace in this region and we seek no war with anybody. We want to pursue policies of peaceful coexistence with our neighbours.

"But South Africa is not searching for peace, it's actually itching for war. South Africa has got to make it possible for us to achieve that peace. It's not a one-sided affair."—*Reuter*.



Soldiers all: Members of the Laotian Army, which is open to men and women. It consists of former Pathet Lao guerrillas and royalist army elements.

100 reported dead in Casablanca

Casablanca, June 22.—More than 100 people were killed in two days of violent demonstrations during a general strike here at the weekend, a leader of the opposition Socialist Union of Popular Forces said today.

Many demonstrators, wounded when security forces fired on them, had died in police stations, he said. The strike, called by the Socialists and their trade union organization, was in protest at food price increases brought in last month.

The Socialist spokesman said 26 wounded people died while being held at a police station in the Roche Noires quarter, an industrial suburb north of Casablanca. There was no official confirmation of the casualty figures.

A doctor from one Casablanca hospital said that at least 10 people with gunshot wounds died in the hospital over the weekend.

The Socialist spokesman said there was practically a curfew here last night. Police and auxiliary forces patrolled the streets.

He said security forces fired on demonstrators, many of them young people, in several slum suburbs on Saturday and again yesterday. There were also demonstrations in Rabat, the Moroccan capital.—Reuter

Central America in turmoil

● *This is the first of a series of articles on Central America.*

From Stephen Downer
San José, Costa Rica, June 22



Not since the early 19th century has Central America been in such a state of turmoil.

A near civil war has cost more than 22,000 lives in El Salvador in 19 months. A flimsy peace is reigning along the mainly mountainous frontier between Honduras, where the Government is right-wing, and Nicaragua, whose leaders are moving to the left.

Supporters of the overthrown and subsequently assassinated Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza are threatening to "invade" Nicaragua and factions of the Honduran military are said to favour helping them.

In Guatemala, territorially the third largest of Central America's five countries, violence, perpetrated by the ultra-right and the extreme left, has cost 25,000 lives in 15 years.

"You don't have a point of view if you want to stay alive", a man waiting at a bus stop in Guatemala City said.

President Carter's human rights policy encouraged the movements which favoured sweeping social changes in Central America. While Mr Carter was in the White House, 50 pears of Somoza family rule were ended and a half century of military dominance was broken in El Salvador.

A move was made to return Honduras to civilian government. Elections are planned for November.

The region's ultra-conservatives have taken heart, however, from the Reagan Administration's comparative insensitivity to the cry for big changes in most of Central America's social and economic structures.

Nevertheless, President Reagan has told President José Lopez Portillo of Mexico that he takes seriously the Mexican argument that much needed economic aid to the region must not be tied to arms or subservice to United States ideology and must not automatically exclude any country.

After Spain's conquest of Mexico in 1520 what are now known as the states of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, along with the Mexican state of Chiapas, formed the captaincy general of Guatemala.

They became independent from Spain on October 15, 1821, and in 1823 the five Central American provinces declared themselves independent from Mexico, forming themselves into a federal republic called the United Provinces of Central America.

Troubles between liberals and conservatives led to the collapse of the federation in 1838. Many attempts have been made to restore the union, the closest being the founding of the Organization of American States in 1951.

Through the OAS, the Central American Common Market was launched by Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua in December, 1960, and Costa Rica entered in July, 1962.

Yet it was disrupted by the war between Honduras and El Salvador in 1969 and has had a checkered existence since.

Low prices for agricultural products and high prices for oil, which only Guatemala has found in small amounts so far, have caused what one of Costa Rica's leading economists, Señor Fernando Maramjo, calls "Central America's most serious economic problem in 30 years".

Señor Bermo Niehaus, the Costa Rican Foreign Minister, says: "The help and collaboration . . . of all developed countries is fundamental if our country and the rest of the region are to find a solution to economic problems."

Señor Oscar Arias Sanchez, a Social Democratic Party leader in Costa Rica, puts it more strongly: "The United States has to make up its mind whether to supply trade today or arms tomorrow."

Black student leaders captured in Soweto

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, June 22

A black official of the South African Council of Churches has joined the list of people held by security police in a wave of arrests and detentions.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, Secretary-General of the council, said here today that the Rev Sol Jacobs, the council's director of mission and evangelism, had been detained in Pietermaritzburg, Natal, after police raided his home at 5 am.

Security police have confirmed the captpre of several exiled black student leaders, including a former president of the banned Soweto Student Representative Council.

The captured students are said to be members of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council, which was formed by exiled student leaders to continue "resistance" work.

According to police sources, the revolutionary group members were captured when they tried to "infiltrate" Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg. It is claimed they had been trained in revolutionary activity in Nigeria after fleeing from South Africa.

Mr Walter Sisulu, the immediate past President of the media union, who is also a black journalist, and a former news editor of the banned *Sunday Post*, was also detained under security laws at the weekend.

The captured student leaders regard their group as a third revolutionary force, unaffected by the internal quarrels which have split the older generations of black nationalists.

There can be little doubt that the South African security police have brought off a considerable coup in seizing the leadership of the revolutionary council, in what appears to have been its first serious foray into Soweto to influence a generation of young students who have virtually forgotten or who are not accurately aware of the 1976 riots.

Hongkong says it with flowers

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, June 22

Hongkong is supposed to have derived its name from the Chinese terms for "fragrant harbour" and it is now giving its new public housing estates and apartment blocks similar poetic Chinese names.

Five new estates have names meaning aboundance of health, abundance of luck, heaven, benefit to the east and colourful garden.

Designers of the Colourful Garden estate—Choi Yuen—have set precedent by adapting variations on the "colourful" (choi) theme in their seven blocks, which have been named: colourful jade, screen, lake, pearl, flower, cloud and colourful and majestic.

Another estate has chosen for its seven blocks China's happiest aspirations, meaning happiness, beauty, achievement, peace, health, tranquility, and peacefulness.

This Hongkong campaign is expected to infulence the naming of new settlement areas and the biulding blocks in the Philippines, South Korea and Malaysia.

41 DIE IN IRAN ROAD CRASH

Tehran, June 22.—A collision between three buses and a lorry near Kerman, in south-east Iran today killed 41 people and injured 24, Tehran Radio reported.

The negligence of one of the bus drivers was blamed for the accident. The official PARS news agency said three people in the lorry were among the dead—Agence France-Presse

Icelanders lobby for Korchnoi

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

Icelanders condemned the Soviet Union for holding the family of Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger for the world championship chess title, when he visited the island recently.

A committee was formed to support the Fédération Internationale d'Echecs (FIDE) and the Icelandic Government in attempting to secure the release of the family.

Among about 100 prominent committee members were Dr Kristjan Eldjarn, a former President of Iceland; the Bishop of Iceland and Mr Halldor Laxness, the writer and Nobel Prize Laureate.

An attempt was made to deliver the appeal to the Soviet Embassy in Reykjavik but the spokesman for the embassy refused to accept it.

The President of FIDE, grandmaster Fridrik Olafsson has discussed the case with the Soviet authorities and appealed to them to let Korchnoi's wife and son leave the country and join him abroad.

It is their exit from the Soviet Union and not a visit by Korchnoi to them there, as has been wrongly stated in an agency report, that will enable the world championship match to proceed under conditions that are fair to both sides.

Korchnoi visited Iceland at the invitation of the Reykjavik Chess Club which is celebrating its eightieth anniversary this year. He is due to challenge for the world chess championship at Merano in north Italy on October 19.

Late deal averts US air traffic control strike

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, June 22

A threatened air traffic controllers' strike which would have caused chaos to both international and domestic flights using American airports, has been called off.

In the early hours of this morning negotiators for the Federal Aviation Administration reached a tentative agreement with leaders of the 17,000 air traffic controllers who had threatened to strike today unless the Government's offer on pay and conditions was approved.

No details of the agreement have been released and it has to go to the membership for ratification, but after 25 hours of negotiations over the last few days it seemed unlikely that there would be any late hitches.

Emergency plans had been prepared by government officials in an attempt to keep some services going and a federal judge refused to revoke an injunction which barred air traffic controllers from striking. Since the controllers are federal employees a strike would have been illegal and strikers could have risked fines or imprisonment.

Poland uses war anniversary to soothe Russians

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, June 22

The fortieth anniversary today of the German attack on the Soviet Union in the Second World War, gave the Polish leadership a chance to reaffirm Poland's allegiance to Moscow —and claim yet again that the Polish communists are determined to overcome the present crisis.

In a message to Mr Brezhnev and his colleagues, Mr Stanislaw Kania, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mr Henryk Jablonski (representing the party, the Government and the state) emphasized the alliance and friendship of the two countries.

Referring to the present situation in Poland which is still causing serious anxiety in the Kremlin, they make a point of saying that since the plenary session of the Central Committee, the party, and all the "patriotic forces" are actively engaged in trying to surmount the crisis and open the way for the development of socialism.

The anniversary represents a welcome opportunity in Warsaw to underline Polish and Russian ties and to organize all sorts of solemn festivities.

The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society had a special meeting dedicated to promoting good relations and the occasion was used to emphasize the society's support for the leadership in its efforts to resolve the crisis by political means.

Simultaneously, General Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister who is also Minister of Defence, presided over a ceremony of the Polish General Staff which was attended by Soviet military representatives here.

Such manifestations are clearly necessary at present and they appear to be more demonstrative than they were on previous occasions, to drive home the point that Poland attaches the greatest importance to its ties with the Soviet Union, identifying its own independence with membership of the Warsaw Pact.

Two East European Communist leaders, Mr Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria and Mr Janos Kadar, of Hungary have sent personal messages to Mr Kania who met special envoys from both countries today.

These were the first direct messages from East European leaders to Mr Kania since the Soviet letter a fortnight ago.

Meanwhile, Poland's leading politicians are continuing their travels across the country, attending the electoral meetings which precede the party congress due to start within three weeks.

So far more than 1,200 delegates from a total of almost 2,000 representing three million Polish communists have been elected. Of the 19 leading executives in the party, which includes the Politburo and secretariat, 11 personalities have been reelected already.

But three controversial politicians, Mr Stefan Olszowski, Mr Tadeusz Grabski and Mr Andrzej Zabinski, all members of the Politburo and reputed to favour a harder line, have yet to be elected.

If they fail they will not qualify for executive posts.

But no-one here doubts that they will be elected to the congress and may even be returned to high party office when the congress ends.

Lennon case accused alters plea to guilty

From Michael Leapman
New York, June 22

Mark Chapman changed his mind and pleaded guilty here today to murdering John Lennon, the former Beatle, on December 8. He told his lawyer that God had commanded him to switch from his original plea of not guilty by reason of insanity.

Mr Jonathan Marks told the court in a 10-minute open session that he had advised Mr Chapman to stick to his original plea. "But when God told him to plead guilty . . . I was effectively removed from the decision-making process."

Mr Marks said the message from God had come on June 8 and again two days later. He told reporters that Mr Chapman believed he had heard God's voice on the first day and believed the message was confirmed in religious literature he had been reading on the second.

"There is no doubt in my mind that he is insane."

Mr Chapman shot Mr Lennon a few hours after getting his autograph. The killing took place outside the building where Mr Lennon lived with Yoko Ono, his wife, and their son.

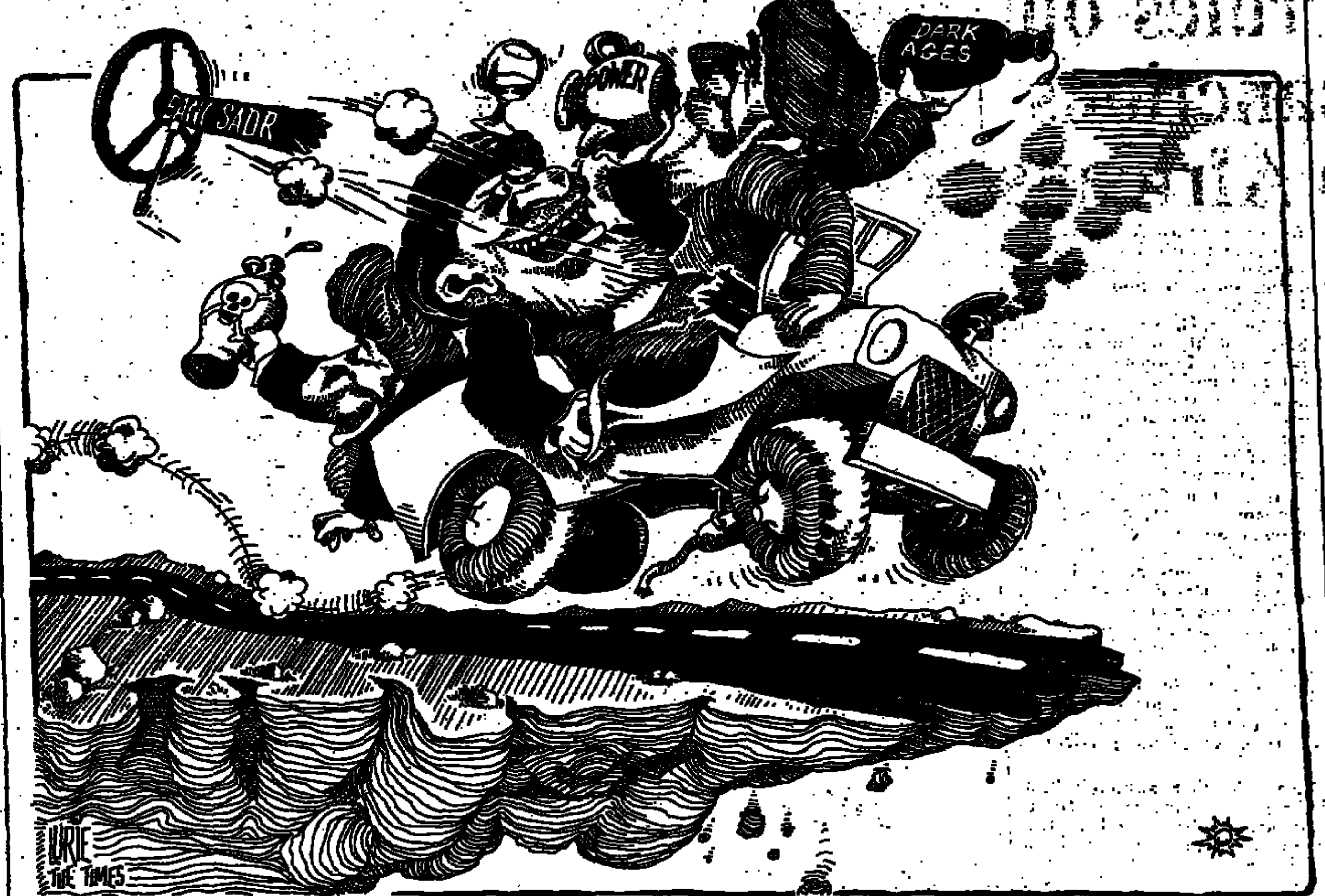
The original purpose of today's hearing was to begin to choose a jury. Now that the plea has been changed to guilty a trial will not be needed. The judge adjourned the case for sentencing on August 24. Mr Marks said he will then present evidence in mitigation concerning Mr Chapman's mental condition.

There was a delay of more than an hour before today's proceedings started. Mr Dennis Edwards, the judge, learnt of the change of plea in his chambers and wanted to assure himself that Mr Chapman knew what he was doing before allowing it.

Mr Chapman sat as he heard Mr Edwards say that it was a defendant's sole right to decide how to plead. The judge had decided that the change was made "knowingly and intelligently".

Mr Edwards began by announcing the change of plea and his acceptance of it. Then Mr Allen Sullivan, the Assistant District Attorney, said Mr Chapman, who is 26, had made "a knowing, intelligent and voluntary waiver of his right to trial".

Mr Marks said that, as well as his client believing that he had heard instruction from God, there was "a serious question as to whether he would be able to withstand the strain of what would have been a long trial without suffering a serious breakdown".



Court allows suit against Nixon over phone tapping

Washington, June 22.—An evenly split Supreme Court ruled today that former President Nixon may be sued for damages for allowing the tapping of an aide's home telephone.

The 4—4 decision, which allows the lower court ruling to prevail, also permits damage lawsuits against Mr Nixon's assistants Dr Kissinger and Mr H. R. Haldeman, and against Mr John Mitchell, the former Attorney-General. They had been sued in the Federal Court here by Mr Morton Halperin, who was an aide on the staff of Dr Kissinger during the Nixon Administration.

Mr Halperin's home telephone was tapped for 21 months when White House officials suspected him of leaking foreign policy and defence secrets to the press.

The court, while allowing his case to go to trial, did not settle the basic constitutional question of whether the President and his closest advisers are immune to such damages when they violate someone's constitutional rights.

In fact, the court announced that it would review another test case raising that issue directly. The new case involves a \$3.5m (£1.7m) suit against Mr Nixon and two other aides filed by Mr Ernest Fitzgerald, who lost his Pentagon job after criticizing overspending.—*Washington Star.*

New faces at the assembly

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 22

When the new National Assembly meets for the first time on July 2, 205 of the 491 deputies will be taking their seats for the first time. This is largely because the Socialist Party won 162 seats, and the bulk of the winners have never served in Parliament.

There will be very slightly more women in the new assembly—26 instead of 21—and of these no fewer than 19 are Socialists. It is now the party's policy to ensure that at least one third of is candidates are women, but that is something for the future.

The doyen of the house remains M Marcel Dassault, founder of the French aircraft company which bears his name, and at 89 still one of the most formidable voices in French politics.

He will again beable to exercise the traditional right of the oldest member to preside over the assembly's first session and to pronounce the inaugural address, an ironic twist since his company is one of those due for nationalization under the Socialist programme.

He is a member of the Gaullist RPR, as is the youngest member of the house, M François Fillon, a lawyer aged 27, who worked closely with M Joël le Theule, the minister of Defence, who died last year.

The assembly will contain six former prime ministers: M Michel Debré; M Maurice Couve de Murville, M Pierre Messmer, M Jacques Chaban-Delmas, M Jacques Chirac and M Raymond Barre. There has been a heavy casualty rate among ministers of the last Government, with 13 failing to win a seat, notably M Alain Peyrefitte, the former Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice.

The Socialists had no problems in seeing their ministers elected. M Lionel Jospin, the party's first secretary, won a seat for the first time, as did M Gilbert Mitterrand, the son of the President.

The Communists fared badly, with only M Georges Marchais, their leader, and M André Lajoinie, the head of their parliamentary group, from among their senior members succeeding in holding their seats.

The UDF Giscardians, who never really managed to produce an obvious leader apart from M Giscard d'Estaing, have even lost M Roger Chinaud, their parliamentary group leader. The former President, who was not, of course, a candidate in the elections, leaves France tomorrow for a long holiday in Greece.

The assembly will tend to be dominated by members of the teaching profession. There are 161 of various kinds, by far the largest professional group and well ahead of the 107 civil servants. This shows how socialism in France has become very much a preserve of the teaching profession. Other than that, there are 27 doctors and 25 lawyers, 18 engineers and 16 journalists.

There are only 21 industrialists, 11 farmers and 23 from other professions, groups which have tended to be much better represented in assemblies dominated by the right.

☐ A full list of the victors in both rounds of the French elections will appear in *The Times* tomorrow.

Diplomatic balm for Israel

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, June 22

Mr Saad Mortada, the Egyptian Ambassador, confirmed in a broadcast on *The Voice of Israel* today that his Government had reined back on normalization with Israel after the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

But, he said, this would not affect peace between the countries.

Mr Mortada said visits by trade delegations had been cancelled but meetings in Cairo to discuss the establishment of a multi-national force for Sinai after the Israeli evacuation were on schedule because they were part of the peace process.

Officials in Jerusalem privately expressed annoyance over the slow-down in normalization and at the criticism by Egyptian leaders.

However, no public statement has been issued. "If one assumes that Egyptians are going through the motions why heat up the situation", one official said.

A reporter suggested that the unwonted discretion may have been inspired by the approaching elections since Mr Begin's Likud Party has been brandishing peace with Egypt as the main achievement of the outgoing administration.

The Labour Opposition, however, picked up the issue: "We're left with the no-war part of the treaty . . . the Sinai evacuation . . . but the great challenge, the great reward for Israel was to be the creation of human relationships in trade and culture", Mr Aabba Eban, the foreign affairs spokesman, said. "That part we're not getting."

Mr Eban said President Sadat was under heavier Arab pressure than he admitted, not so much because of the attack but because Mr Begin had invited him to a summit shortly before the attack and then made the ridiculous statement that they had reached agreements which were secret, the import of which would become known soon.

This had forced Mr Sadat to defend himself against charges of collusion and conspiracy.

☐ Baghdad: The Speaker of the Iraqi Parliament today demanded sanctions by the Arab countries against the United States, including an oil boycott, the Iraqi News Agency said (UPI reports).

Mr Naim Haddad, the Speaker, at the emergency meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union asked for a confrontation because of the "complete American partiality on the side of the Zionist enemy".

Political clash at last Unesco session

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 22

Politics and ideology returned with a vengeance at the closing session of the Unesco conference of the International Council for the Development of Information (IPDC).

The occasion for this ideological passage of arms this morning was an attempt by the Group of 77—representing the non-aligned countries — to secure a condemnation of the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear plant. The move was instigated by Iraq.

Although the objective of creating a new "world information order" defined by the Belgrade general assembly of the organization last year is charged with explosive political overtones, the conference had so far succeeded in concentrating on concrete means of helping the developing countries to achieve a more balanced flow of information and had eschewed political confrontation.

The Western press came in for severe criticism from the Iraqi and other delegates of the Group of 77 for its handling of the Iraqi initiative, and for its allegedly biased treatment of the work of the conference generally. It served to underline, in their view, the need to achieve the objectives for which the IPDC had been set up.

An article in the *International Herald Tribune* on Saturday, the Iraqi delegate pointed out, referred to differences of opinion within the Group of 77 on the ideological overtones of the "new world information order". There were none, and all members of the group were dedicated to achieving this order, he added.

This inspired the Cuban delegate to declare: "If we give up our objective of creating this new world order, and of liquidating the so-called Marshal Plan in telecommunications, which my country has been condemning since 1978, we will be harassed even more than before by the forces of neo-colonialism in the field of information."

The Venezuelan delegate echoed these sentiments: "All the manoeuvres and distortions in the Western press are deliberately aimed at preventing a better balance and freer flow of information."

Mr A. A. Krasikov, the Soviet delegate, attacked the group of seven industrialized Western countries in the council which, he claimed, had not shown any interest in the work of the conference. One of them—the United States—had even said so openly.

"If the composition of the council had been different, and the problem before it had not been to set up a fund for mass communications, contributions would have been readily forthcoming from them," he said. "Money was always available for the arms race. We socialist countries support the efforts of Unesco to develop mass communications, and the attacks of some western press organs are aimed at deterring us from it."

This prompted Saudi Arabia to argue that the council should think seriously about drawing up a journalists' code of ethics, which was one of the recommendations of the MacBride commission report last year.

The leader of the United States delegation to the conference, reverting to the draft paper condemning Israel, expressed regret that a group of member states should use the conference as a means of circulating a document which was outside the competence of its members.

"It is futile and inappropriate to raise issues in Unesco which are dealt with in other international organizations", he said. "It is inconsistent with the constructive spirit which has so far prevailed in the conference".

The United States had supported the conference in the hope that it would focus on the practical and concrete problems of developing countries' communications problems, he said. Today's discussion had strengthened the camp of the sceptics about IPDC in Washington.

Young bank raider had chauffeur

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, June 22

Police here had to admit that as bank robbers go, William Swanson operated with great style and panache despite his tender years. The suspected bandit is only 15 but in less than a month he hit 11 financial institutions, riding from bank to bank in a chauffeur-driven limousine.

This week, he will go on trial for a string of holdups that allegedly netted him about £4,500.

Investigators say that the young black suspect rented a limousine with a uniformed chauffeur and drove to various banks in southern California. At the teller's window, he pretended he had a weapon and came away with amounts ranging from several hundreds to several thousand dollars.

Detectives labelled him "the limousine bandit" and once when officers spotted the black Cadillac parked outside another bank they surrounded it. Swanson, in the bank at the time, spotted his reception party, calmly walked to a supermarket and called a taxi to make his getaway.

While officers were distracted, he ordered the cab driver to stop at two other banks at each of which he collected more loot. This time, officers pursued the taxi and arrested young Swanson who was sitting in the back seat literally red-faced and teary eyed: a security pack among the stolen currency had exploded splashing him with red dye and tear gas.

THAI COUP LEADER RETURNS

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, June 22

General Sant Chitpatima, who led the abortive coup in April, was greeted with flowers and applause when he returned to Thailand tonight. Some of his colleagues involved in the attempt were at the airport to welcome him back from Burma.

General Sant, aged 60, fled there after the coup failed. The Rangoon Government said he could stay provided he did not engage in activities against the Thai Government.

Since then he and everybody else involved in the insurrection have been pardoned. At the airport he said he loved being back and expressed gratitude for the pardon. He and other senior army officers who had been involved would seek an early audience with the King to show their devotion to the monarchy.

Wayne Williams: Accused of murder in Atlanta.

Atlanta suspect described as an intelligent loner

Atlanta, Georgia, June 22.—Police here have refused to describe the black photographer, charged last night with murdering the last of the 28 young blacks killed in the Atlanta area over a 23-month period, as a suspect in the other murders.

Wayne Williams, aged 23, was accused of the murder of Nathaniel Cater, whose body was discovered on May 24 in the Chattahoochee River, west of Atlanta.

He had been questioned by police two days before Mr Cater's body was found. He was taken into custody for further interrogation on June 3, but until last night authorities said there was not enough evidence to warrant an arrest.

Last week Mr Williams sought injunctions against the media and police in an effort to escape the constant publicity that had surrounded him since his questioning.

Officials would not say what development led to the decision to arrest Mr Williams. Mr Lewis Slaton, the Fulton County District Attorney, had previously said that evidence from fibres collected in a search of Mr Williams's home, was not sufficient to charge him.

Although police refused to link Mr Williams with the other murders, Mr Slaton has said on several occasions that Mr Cater's death was related to as many as 13 of the 28 murders under investigation.

Like 16 other victims on the list, Mr Cater had been asphyxiated. He was found nude, as were six other victims and, like five others, he was found in the Chattahoochee River.

Aged 27, Mr Cater was the oldest of the victims and he was also one of the biggest. Most of the others were slightly built and much younger.

Officials in the government and business community of Atlanta have reacted calmly to news of the arrest: "I'm overjoyed that we've made an arrest at this point. We're very grateful that the district attorney has moved," Mr Maynard Jackson, the Atlanta mayor, said.

Acquaintances describe Mr Williams as an intelligent, but solitary person. The only son of a black middle class Atlanta family, he was called "brilliant" by one of his former teachers and "a loner" by a former classmate. His parents are both retired school teachers.

As a teenager, he spent much of his time building radios and other electronic equipment. He installed a shortwave radio in his car.

A hearing, initially scheduled for noon today, was delayed until 1 pm tomorrow, according to a lawyer representing Mr Williams.—Reuter, UPI and Agence France-Presse.

Mintoff fails in plea to the EEC

From Michael Hornsby
Luxembourg, June 22

EEC foreign ministers turned a collective deaf ear here today to an appeal from Mr Dom Mintoff, the Maltese Prime Minister, for more financial and commercial aid.

Mr Mintoff, who had requested the meeting, repeatedly accused the Community of falling down on its obligations to Malta under the Treaty of Association signed in 1971.

"Not even the old gods of Olympus behaved with such careless condescension towards poor mortals," Mr Mintoff declared. For five years, the EEC Chad rejected every suggestion put forward by Malta for raising living standards closer to European levels.

What Malta was after, the Prime Minister said, was "a special relationship which goes beyond the status of ordinary associate membership but does not claim for the foreseeable future the full rights nor accept the corresponding full obligations of a member as defined in the Treaty of Rome".

With an eye to the political opposition at home, which has called for Malta's entry into the EEC, Mr Mintoff said it was clear to "any impartial observer how quickly Malta's economic breath would be snuffed out if the economic restraints of membership were to take full effect".

One of Mr Mintoff's main complaints was over the interest rates charged by the EEC on loans from the European Investment Bank, which are based on the going market rate. The Maltese Government, he said, was barred by law from accepting loans at rates higher than 3 per cent.

The Ten told Mr Mintoff that they had no more money in the kitty to subsidize interest rates.

Mr Mintoff fared little better in a separate meeting with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary. The Prime Minister asked Britain to clear Valletta grand harbour of wrecks from the Second World War and to remove unexploded ordnance from the islet of Fiflia, once used by the British as a gunnery range.

Lord Carrington said Britain would consider the removal of individual wrecks but that the clearance of Filfla was not feasible at reasonable cost.

DELHI SATELLITE DEVELOPS SNAG

Delhi, June 22.—India's Apple communication satellite developed a snag today when it lost part of its power supply.

One of its solar panels failed, but mission control at Sriharikota Island, in the Bay of Bengal, was trying to reactivate it, officials said. The craft was put into orbit by the European Ariane rocket, which was launched from French Guyana on Friday.—Reuter.

Democrats delay Reagan tax cut legislation

From Frank Vogl, Washington, June 22

President Reagan is increasing the pressure on Congress to approve swiftly his public spending and tax-cutting plans, but the Democrats are placing obstacles in the path.

If Congress continued to move slowly, the President might have to ask it to forgo the August recess, Mr Donald Regan, the Secretary of the Treasury, said.

Congressional leaders assured the White House in April that they planned to send economic Bills to the President for signing by early August. Now the timetable is slipping and the Republicans are becoming worried.

Senator Robert Dole, chairman of the Senate's finance committee, said Democrats in the House were trying to slow the passage of a tax Bill and that if all work on it was not completed by the recess, it might be too late to implement tax cuts in 1981.

Mr Daniel Rostenkowski, a leading Democrat and chairman of the House ways and means committee, angered Senator Dole, the White House and Republicans today by saying it might be impossible to complete work in Congress on a tax Bill before late September. He said he would like to get a Bill on the floor of the House towards the end of July. "I think that is working at a feverish pace".

Committees of both houses must complete work on parts of the economic programme. Then Bills can be presented on the floors of each and conferences between Senate and House leaders can take place there after to reconcile differences.

Final votes in both houses are wanted by President Reagan by early July. The Senate finance committee may present a tax Bill to the Senate this week, also a spending Bill, but timing is far more uncertain in the House of Representatives.

President Reagan and members of his Cabinet are telephoning congressmen to lobby for rapid action. The President will go to Texas and the West later this week to drum up public support for swift congressional action.

Mr James Baker, White House Chief of Staff, said in an interview with the *US News and World Report* magazine that President Reagan is "going to do whatever is necessary to get it (the tax Bill) passed . . . I am confident he'll be doing some travelling around the country to up the importance of this proposal".

Solar plane to try from Kent

Cormeilles-en-Vexin, June 22.—Mr Paul Macready, inventor of a solar-powered aircraft, has decided not to attempt a flight across the Channel from France but will bring the craft to Britain for a flight the other way.

Margaret Clarke, one of Mr Macready's assistants, said the Solar Challenger aircraft would be taken by van to RAF Manston, near Canterbury, tomorrow and the flight might be tried on one of the next two days.

She said strong seasonal northerly winds that cut the Solar Challenger's effective speed over the ground to about 2 mph when flying south to north were the reason for Mr Macready's decision, and that the flight should be easier to make north to south.

The Solar Challenger made a training flight of more than four hours today, but Mr Stephen Ptacek, the pilot, was unable to reach the planned altitude of 10,000 ft because the winds were too strong, organizers said.

The original plan called for the Solar Challenger to make the 180-mile cross-Channel flight at altitudes up to 14,000 ft because it sinks 100 ft a minute when not in direct sunlight. It is powered by a 2.7 hp engine that runs on electricity from 16,000 solar cells on its wings.—UPI.

Socialists gain in Italian poll

Rome, June 22.—The Italian Socialist Party made steady gains today in local elections involving nearly a quarter of the national electorate. The poll could help to determine the make-up of the next government.

The Communists kept control of Rome, but suffered setbacks in several areas, as did the Christian Democrats.

Nine million people were eligible to vote in 193 cities and towns.

Final returns from Sicily gave the Christian Democrats 41.4 per cent of the vote, the Communists 20.7 per cent and the Socialists 13.6 per cent.

In regional elections in Sicily five years ago, the Christian Democrats took 40.8 per cent of the vote, the Communists 26.8 per cent and the Socialists 10.3 per cent.

The Socialists had hoped for a ripple effect from the landslide in the parliamentary elections in France, which could put them in a position to demand more Cabinet seats in the next Government.

Signor Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister-designate, is trying to form a coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and his own Republican Party. He is expected to announce his Cabinet later this week.—AP.

Begin says missile crisis was screen for Iraq raid

From Christopher Walker, Tel Aviv, June 22

Israel radio reported today that Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, had told members of the Knesset's foreign affairs and defence committee that his earlier harsh statements about the Syrian missiles in Lebanon had been intended as a diversion before the attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor on June 7.

He indicated that, at present, Israeli intelligence activities were not impeded by the presence of the missiles, and that if they were he would immediately give the order to attack the sites. Mr Begin said once again that Israel could destroy the five missile sites within two hours without suffering casualties.

The Prime Minister said the Christians in northern Lebanon had been informed that Israel could not come to their aid with soldiers as the Israelis had no intention of getting involved in a Vietnam-type conflict.

Speaking eight days before Israel's general election, Mr Begin also told the committee that an American document existed which backed up information reaching Israel from various sources that the Iraqi nuclear reactor had been intended for military purposes.

The Government's view was that the strong condemnation of Israel by America and Egypt was intended to dispel any suspicion that they might have had something to do with the operation.

☐ Beirut: Mr Philip Habib, the United States Middle East envoy flew to Beirut from Saudi Arabia today for talks on the Syrian missile crisis (Agencies report).

He left Jiddah the day before Arab mediators gather there for the second phase of their efforts to bring peace to Lebanon.

Mr Habib went straight to the United States Ambassador's residence in Yarze, a wooded suburb outside the capital. He was expected to see Mr John Dean, the outgoing Ambassador, and Mr Robert Dillon, his successor, before meeting Lebanese officials.

It had been expected that Mr Habib would remain in Jiddah throughout the meeting of the foreign ministers from Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Lebanon.

The four ministers hope to halt the violence in Lebanon, but government sources in Beirut see little prospect of a long-term peace formula. Along with Mr Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary-general, the ministers will be taking up where they left off at a session on June 8 in the Lebanese town of Beiteddin.

هكذا من الأصل

Political clash at last Unes[co] session

Over two million flee Afghanistan

Pakistan learns to live with refugees

From Trevor Fishlock, Peshawar, June 22

One-seventh of the population of Afghanistan has fled the country in the past three years. The largest refugee community in the world, said today to be 2,200,000, is now living in camps in neighbouring Pakistan. New people are registering at the rate of more than 1,000 a month.

Pakistan is likely to be their home for many years and a number of camps are losing their temporary appearance and are becoming more substantial as the refugees build walls and mud houses.

During this year, Pakistan is giving them about £70m in cash. Food and aid provided by the United Nations is costing £110m.

Inevitably, some of the food and money is being siphoned off through frauds and theft. Early next month, government and United Nations officials will meet to discuss schemes to prevent abuses. The proposals are being kept secret so that cheats cannot preempt them.

The magnitude of the refugee problem has enabled swindlers to prosper. Refugees began arriving in Pakistan after the 1978 revolution, which brought the Marxist Government of Nur Muhammad Taraki to power. Since the Russians occupied the country, 18 months ago, the number of refugees registered has increased from 400.000 to more than two million. Most are in the North-West Frontier province. According to estimates, another 400,000 Afghans have fled to Iran.

No one can say exactly how many refugees are in Pakistan because an unknown number have registered twice to secure double benefits. For this reason the Pakistan Government and the United Nations talk in terms of registrations.

Fraudulent registration has led to an inflation of the refugee total, but it is to some extent offset by refugees who refuse to register at all because they are fiercely independent and are suspicious of authority.

An accurate head count is impossible because of the large numbers drifting across the mountains out of Afghanistan into camps. Registration is done by heads of families, some of whom lie about the size of families so that they can get more wheat, sugar, oil, milk and tea from the relief agencies.

It is not possible for officials to check because women keep purdah, a tradition strictly adhered to, and their tents are out of bounds to outsiders.

Management of the refugees is now the responsibility of a new government commission with a staff of about 5,000. Some officials have been party to swindles and in the past few months 50 have been dismissed or jailed for aid fraud.

Some sold extra registration documents or condoned misappropriation.

"Considering the size of the problem and the relief programme, abuse is not on a large scale", Mr Canh Tang, the deputy head of the United Nations programme in Pakistan, said. "But we want to reduce malpractice as much as possible."

As well as building mud structures at their camps, which help to keep them cool in the intense heat, refugees are also getting jobs to augment the 50 rupees (£2.80) the Government pays to each man, woman and child each month. Commissioner, said that most refugees do not believe they will become a permanent community in Pakistan.

"They came here not only to escape the fighting and insecurity in Afghanistan but also because they feared the loss of their identity. They did not want to be crushed, to lose their cultural and tribal traditions. If Afghanistan is liberated they will go back."

The health of the refugees is reasonably good, considering their numbers and crowded living conditions. There have been no serious epidemics, although measles has killed a number of children. No one knows how many because refugees are reluctant to report deaths.

Thousands have tuberculosis, common in Afghanistan, and many people, having moved from non-malarial regions, are getting malaria. Some children suffer from malnutrition because Afghans traditionally withhold food from people suffering from measles and diarrhoea. There are few complaints about lack of food.

Relief agencies provide permanent and mobile medical services and operate immunization programmes. But it is difficult for health workers to reach women because of the tradition of purdah.

There are occasional violent quarrels between local people and refugees. Resentment sometimes builds up over the use of water and land and the fact that Afghans are getting jobs. But the shared language, Pushtu, and shared culture and traditions, not least the tradition of hospitality, help to keep the relationship reasonably amicable.

Within the camps the crime rate is said to be lower than in equivalent Afghan villages. Afghans are used to settling scores with the aid of guns, but the murder and injury rate is surprisingly low.

Although Pakistan had no choice when the refugees started pouring in, it has handled the huge task with generosity.

Nato fears cuts to Royal Navy

From Peter Nichols
Naples, June 22

Admiral William Crowe, Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces Southern Europe, said here today that he would regard a severe cutback in British naval forces as "a very grave step".

His reference to the British Cabinet discussions on defence cuts was made during a press conference to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of this Nato headquarters.

"While we do not have British forces deployed in the Mediterranean as a day-to-day proposition, we anticipate that in the event of hostilities that we would receive some help from the British Navy, and a severe cutback would I assume certainly reduce the probabilities of that happening and I would consider that a very unfortunate development", Admiral Crowe said.

For several years the Soviet armed forces had outspent the alliance in virtually every area: "Their navy is modern and wide ranging. Their missile technology, especially in anti-ship weapons, is far advanced. Their land-based aircraft in the Crimea can launch strikes against every Nato city in the Mediterranean.

"The simple fact is that we must intensify our own efforts in the coming decade if we are going to deter our potential adversaries."

On the balance of forces in the Mediterranean, he said that numerically there had been no great changes in the past few years, but the sophistication and modernization on the Soviet forces had greatly improved.

Soviet improvements in seamanship, however did not make them the equal of their western counterparts: "The Soviet Navy has never fought a major war since World War Two, when it was a small coastal defence force. They have neither the tradition nor the hundred of years of maritime experience that buttress western navies."

Increasing vulnerability of energy supplies in the Middle East and North Africa, had greatly enhanced the strategic importance of the Meditterranean for all of Europe, he said.

Dr Joseph Luns, the Nato Secretary-General, said that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was an event of great significance for the Mediterranean.

"This Soviet move in south-west Asia, taken wtih problems arising from the long standing Arab-Israeli impasse, the Iran-Iraq war and north-south problems generally, have combined to produce a significant change in the approach to defence and security in the alliance," Dr Luns said.

AMERICANS FIRST

Peking, June 22.—Two Americans became the first couple to hold their wedding reception in Peking's Great Hall of the People, which until recently was used only for Communist Party meetings and banquets for visiting foreigners.

King Juan Carlos: Kept overnight in hospital.

Spanish King badly cut in fall through glass

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, June 22

King Juan Carlos was back at the Zarzuela Palace today after being taken to hospital last night for multiple cuts suffered when he slipped at his swimming pool and fell through a glass door.

The King, who had a serious cut on his left arm and lesser ones on the neck, nose and both hands, spent two hours under an anaesthetic while stitches were put in the cuts.

"It's been nothing", the 43-year-old monarch told photographers when he left the Red Cross Central Hospital here at midday. He had been kept under observation overnight.

The King's left arm was protected by a metal support and a sling, and his right hand was bandaged. A bulletin issued shortly before the King left hospital, described his condition as satisfactory.

All royal audiences were suspended today, but King Juan Carlos dealt with urgent business on arriving at the palace. Telephone lines to the Zarzuela were engaged early today because of calls from anxious inquirers.

Colonel shot in Basque country

From Our Own Correspondent
Madrid, June 22

A 63-year-old retired army colonel was shot in the Basque town of Irún today by two young men as he left his office at midday. He was taken to at San Sebastian hospital with grave head injuries.

Colonel Luis de la Parra, who was disabled from wounds received in the Spanish Civil War, was fired upon at point-blank range. His assailants fled in a waiting car.

The colonel, who lost an arm in his years of army service, was bleeding profusely on arrival at hospital. His chances of survival were described as slim.

Police said the attack bore the hallmark of the ETA separatist group.

The ETA campaign to win independence for the Northern Basque region has claimed 19 lives so far this year, compared to 41 in the same period last year.

Two retired army colonels were the victims of ETA terrorist killings last March shortly after the Calvo Sotelo Government took office. After these killings, army units were sent to patrol the frontier between Spain and France. Tight security measures were in force at the border after today's shooting.

Meanwhile in Madrid an investigating magistrate today ordered the formal charging of 11 people, including one woman, who have been held responsible for the Barcelona bank siege last month, when 200 people were held hostage.

One of those charged today is the gunman killed in the police assault on the bank. The charge sheet also includes a twelfth person who, according to the police, managed to escape when the bank was stormed. He is thought to be hiding in Sweden.

Moscow accuses Bonn of risking world war

Moscow, June 22.—Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, said today that a decision to deploy American nuclear missiles in West Germany could make that country the flashpoint for another world war.

Marshal Ustinov, writing in *Pravda*, said a Nato plan for installing United States missiles in Europe made West Germany and other Western allies targets for destructive retaliation. Bonn's support for the plan "can again make West German soil the place where the flame of yet another destructive war blazes", he said.

Such a war, he said, would have greater consequences for the West German people and the fate of their country than the Second World War.

Nato decided in 1979 to deploy 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and Holland. The first are due to be installed in 1983.

Marshal Ustinov said imperialist aggressiveness was growing and the United States and its allies had embarked on an unprecedented growth in military spending. The Soviet Union had never advocated the arms race, "but if we are forced to do so, we will match any challenge and match it effectively", he said.

The Defence Minister's comments were in line with recent criticism of the Bonn Government by Moscow, which has spoken of a growth of militarism and neo-Nazism there. The criticism has sharpened noticeably during the Polish crisis, which Moscow says West German groups are trying to exploit

Marshal Ustinov, whose article today marked the fortieth anniversary of the German attack on the Soviet Union, accused West German Government circles of misrepresenting the causes of the Second World War.—Reuter.

MAO CULT DAMAGING TO HUA

From David Bonavia
Peking, June 22

The resignation of Chairman Hua Guofeng, Mao's appointed successor, is expected to be approved by the Communist Party Central Committee, which is thought to have started its meeting.

Mr Hua has allegedly been criticized for 10 important political errors, mostly concerned with his management of the economy in the first two years after Mao's death in 1976, and his insistence on a continuing cult of Mao's works and personality.

The signs are that the meeting—the Central Committee's first for more than a year—will adopt a highly negative approach to Mao's management of the Chinese economy and intellectual life from 1957 onwards, while praising his early role as a soldier-revolutionary in the twenties and thirties.

There has been no official confirmation of the meeting and a party spokesman said he had heard nothing about reports that the Committee was already in session.

The official news agency has given a lot of space to an analysis of China's economic problems, past and present, by Mr Chen Yun, a senior party Vice-Chairman and economist, who was eclipsed during the Cultural Revolution

Mr Wei Guoqing, a senior political commissar of the armed forces, has issued a long appeal to officers and men to maintain their traditional loyalty to the Communist Party.

They should not, he said, while ridding themselves of the past extreme left-wing ideology of the Cultural Revolution period, "throw the baby out with the bathwater".

By this, Mr Wei apparently meant that scepticism and disillusionment with the policies of the civilian leaders should not induce the army to lose its overall loyalty to the party.

Numerous reports this year have mentioned military men opposing, or failing to understand, the liberalizing policies of Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, China's effective leader.

Haig visit causes flutter in Asia

From David Watts, Manila, June 22

The visit by Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, to South-East Asia has caused almost as much concern to his friends in the region as it has to his enemies.

Relationships with Washington have fluctuated, from requests to the Americans to take their forces home during the later years of the Vietnam war to a greater desire for United States involvement since the Vietnamese move into Cambodia.

A year ago American pledges of greater military assistance for Thailand after Vietnam's border incursion from Cambodia were gladly accepted.

A month ago Mr Haig's muscular brand of diplomacy might have found ready acceptance when he met the foreign ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) in Manila.

But Washington's agreement to upgrade China in terms of the arms and technology it can receive and tough statements about Cambodia made by a senior American diplomat during the Peking visit have left the leaders of Asean wondering whether Mr Haig's short-term anti-Soviet measures will translate into problems for them in the long term.

Asean leaders are also wondering whether Mr Haig's rhetoric may have damaged what chance there was of success for the international conference on Cambodia next month.

The Asean countries—Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines—are unclear about China's long-term intentions in South-East Asia and even the Singaporeans, who might be thought the most sympathetic to China, believe that the present, more moderate Government in Peking may not be as durable as the Americans think.

Most share the view of Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, the Indonesia Foreign Minister, that the easing of the restrictions on sales of more advanced weapons to China is a short-term palliative to Peking to balance the possibility of the sale of advanced jets to Taiwan.

Dr Mochtar has told the Americans of his concern about American global policy coming into conflict with Asean regional policy which calls for the lessening of super-power involvement

☐ Bangkok: Vietnam said today that American policy toward South-East Asia, as expounded by Mr Haig in Manila last week, was "simply stupid" (Reuter reports).

Hanoi radio, quoting the official daily *Nhan Dan*, said that what it described as the United States policy of maintaining hostility toward Vietnam resulted from short-sighted strategic calculations.

Racing

Cecil and Piggott have to eat Pontefract cake

By Michael Seely

Royal Ascot or Pontefract. It all comes alike to Henry Cecil and Lester Piggott. This newly-formed partnership stole the honours last week among the pageantry and drama of the Royal meeting. And on the sun-drenched South Yorkshire course against a different background of collieries and the M62, the formidable combination won the Darley Brewery Handicap, the most valuable race ever run on the course, with Canaille.

The even-money favourite only had a neck to spare at the line over the runner-up, Rio Deva, but the winning margin gives no idea of the ease of Canaille's success. The race was over from the moment Canaille quickened and went clear early in the straight. Piggott was virtually pulling the three-year-old up in the last furlong.

"Canaille was desperately unlucky when third at Wolverhampton last time out," George Winsor, Cecil's travelling head lad, said. Winsor was in the yard at Warren Place when Shergar, the Derby winner, arrived there unheralded and unannounced a week ago yesterday after bolting on the gallops. "I've never seen a horse so unharmed after having got loose," Winsor said. "Normally they get scratched and cut. But you would have thought that Shergar had just been out for his normal morning exercise."

Joe Mercer had his first winner since returning from his suspension when partnering Mrs Dermot McCalmont's Football to an easy victory in the Mexborough Stakes for Peter Walwyn. Football is a full brother to Free State and was having his second race since being gelded a few weeks ago.

Reg Holinshead had his 30th winner of the season when Jamshid and Steve Perks came home five lengths clear of Higham Grey in the Summer Handicap. The Staffordshire trainer said that The Quiet Bidder, his winner of the Cork and Orrery Stakes at Royal Ascot, would have his next race in the Prix Maurice de Gheest at Deauville on August 2.

The Motorway Handicap fell to the top weight, Force of Action, on whom Bill Watt's apprentice, Nicky Connorton made every yard of the running. Force of Action is trained by Geoffrey Toft at Beverley. "Force of Action has now won four races. And I also saddled her dam, Delayed Action, to win eight races, seven of them as a two-year-old", Toft said. Force of Action was bred by Mrs Pauline Barratt at her stud near Worksop in Nottinghamshire. Mrs Barratt is a lucky owner, as Gunner B also won the Prince of Wales Stakes at Ascot and the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown for her when trained by Henry Cecil in 1978.

This afternoon at Pontefract Cecil and Piggott can win the afternoon's feature race for the second day running with Algardi. Owned and bred by Charles St George, Algardi is a son of the same owner's fast and game mare, Abergwaun, who won the Kings Stand Stakes and the Vernon's Sprint Cup amongst other good races in the early seventies.

Algardi seems to be an improving colt, having won two of his only three races. After beating House Pitch smoothly at Newmarket's Guineas meeting the two-year-old was certainly not disgraced when third to Sir Chris on the same track later in May. His conqueror went on to win the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom and last week finished runner-up to Red Sunset in the Coventry Stakes at Ascot. Algardi himself was also successful at the Derby meeting after quickening in good style in the last furlong.

All form established so far this season must be treated with some suspicion. Particularly as far as the two-year-olds are concerned. Punters found this out to their cost at Ascot where only three favourites were successful in 24 races. This is because the going has become firm for the first time this season. Until these conditions have prevailed for a week or two there are bound to be further upsets.

Fool's Dance, for example, who looked hard to beat on all known form, was one favourite who was unable to handle the fast going in the Norfolk Stakes. And this may be the chief snag as far as Algardi is concerned for the colt has yet to encounter these conditions.

My Dad Tom on the other hand, loves to hear his hooves rattle. The small American bred colt has been particularly impressive in his last two victories for Barry Hill. Ridden by Kevin Willey, a 7lb claiming apprentice, My Dad Tom has accelerated smoothly when successful at Catterick and Beverly. If Algardi is to be beaten, My Dad Tom could be the one to bring about his downfall.

Piggott can also win the third qualifying round of the Websters Pennine Mile championship on Sympatique for Clive Brittain. Sympatique has been placed in two of his last three outgoings and his form reads superior to that of his rivals.

At Brighton Ryan Price can win the Eastbourne Maiden Stakes with Top Lad. The Town Crier colt shaped with a deal of promise when fifth behind Zilos in a maiden race at Newbury and may improve enough to beat the two form horses, Bold Saracen and Childown Blue. In the Lewis Stakes Paul Kelleway's Epsom winner, Sea Mist, may prove too strong for Fiesta Fun who disappointed in the Oaks after winning by three lengths on this course

The day's feature race, The Operatic Society Challenge Cup looks a tricky affair. The top weight, Iskanndaroun will have his supporters, but Guy Harwood's slightly disappointing gelding, Big Pal, is worth one more chance.



Brighton belle: Willie Carson drives Red Rosie ahead of Laura Jenney to win the Bevendean Fillies Stakes.

On Edge can relax after his magnificent seventh

The rags-to-riches story of On Edge continued at Brighton yesterday when the vastly-improved gelding triumphed for the seventh time this season. On Edge was thrashed in selling races at the start of his career, but success in the £5,000 Brighton Mile Handicap yesterday took his earnings this season to more than £15,000.

The handicapper is gradually getting his measure, however, and it was by only a head that he withstood the challenge of Braughing. The runner-up may have been unlucky, having completely lost his stride in the first three furlongs and being virtually tailed off at that stage.

"It has been a remarkable success story, considering we paid only 1,700 guineas for On Edge," Edward Allsop, a building contractor from Calne, Wiltshire, and part owner of On Edge, said. John Spearing, the trainer, before dashing off to saddle a runner at Wolverhampton, said that On Edge had earned himself a month's rest.

The domination of two-year-old selling races by Patrick Haslam continued when the Newmarket trainer saddled Tiger Town to win the Moulescoomb Selling Stakes. Backed from 3-1 to 7-4, Tiger Town came up the stands side and easily outspeeded Starter's Image to win by one and a half lengths. Haslam, who retained the colt for 2,700 guineas, has had 18 winners this season, eleven of them two-year-olds and most in selling company.

Although racing on the flat for the first time in 18 months, Bionic Bill battled to a short head success over Corrib in the Levy Board Apprentice Stakes, to give Martin Saunders, aged 20, the fourth winner of his career.

Bionic Bill had a disastrous spell over hurdles last winter when trained by his owner-breeder, Elizabeth Grimwade at Wellington, Somerset. This flat season he is in the care of Jim Old at Salisbury.

After his country's triumph in the first Test, Peter Webber, an Australian owner, had further cause for celebration when Red Rosie won the Bevendean Maiden Fillies Stakes. The filly is the only horse Mr Webber has in England, and may go to Australia to continue her racing career later this summer.

After a series of frustrating defeats, the latest in Germany on Sunday with Galveston, William Hastings-Bass, the Newmarket trainer, enjoyed a change of luck when Norfolk Flight dominated the Peacehaven Handicap from start to finish. Although eased by Dean McKeown well before the line, Norfolk Flight still had five lengths to spare over the runner up, Chukaroo.

Yesterday's results at Brighton

1.30 (1.33) LEVY BOARD STAKES [illegible]
BIONIC BILL [illegible] M Saunders [illegible] 1
Corrib [illegible] 2
Swift Kiss [illegible] 3
TOTE: [illegible]

2.0 (2.1) BEVENDEAN STAKES (2-y-o [illegible] 5f 66yds)
RED ROSIE [illegible]
Laura Jenney [illegible] 2
Chester C[illegible] 3
TOTE: [illegible] Smyth at [illegible] (15-8 fav) [illegible]

2.30 (2.33) PEACEHAVEN HANDICAP [illegible]
NORFOLK FLIGHT [illegible]
Chukaroo [illegible] 2
Sir Tristan [illegible] 3
TOTE: [illegible] Hastings-Bass [illegible] Dyk-A-Tak [illegible] 1.14sec.

3.0 (3.3) BRIGHTON MILE HANDICAP [illegible]
ON EDGE [illegible]
Braughing [illegible] 2
Kashmir B[illegible] 3
TOTE: [illegible] Spearing [illegible] (8-1) 4th [illegible]

3.30 (3.33) MOULESCOOMB SELLING STAKES (2-y-o [illegible])
TIGER TOWN [illegible]
Starter's Image [illegible] 2
Sweet For [illegible] 3
Hawaiian [illegible]
ALSO RAN: [illegible]
TOTE: [illegible] Winner bo[illegible]

4.0 (4.2) SHEEPCOTE HANDICAP (3-y-o: [illegible])
CUMULUS [illegible]
Dead Straight [illegible] 2
Barira [illegible] 3
TOTE: [illegible] Everybody's [illegible] 1min 10.0[illegible]

4.30 (4.33) HOVE STAKES (Maiden fillies: [illegible])
EASTERN [illegible]
Sunningdale Queen, S Cauthen [illegible] 2
Grass Memory .. J Matthias (9-1) 3
TOTE: win, 85p; places, 30p, 26p, 24p. Dual F: £1.44. CSF: £6.00. H Candy at Wantage. 1l, 1½l. Madigan Mill 7-2 fav. Lady Manetta (11-2) 4th. 15 ran. 2min 30.32sec.
PLACEPOT: £13.90.

Paul Cook: Brighton double.

STATE OF GOING (official): Brighton: firm; Pontefract: firm. Tomorrow: Ripon: firm; Salisbury: good to firm (watered).

Brighton programme

2.0 EASTBOURNE SWEEPSTAKES (2-y-o Maidens: £1,035: 5f 66yd)
1 02 Bold Saracen, P Walwyn, 9-0 .... J Mercer 8
2 3 Childown Blue, M Stoute, 9-0 W R Swinburn 7
3 0040 Clavalina (B), N Vigors, 9-0 ...... Curant 9
4 0 Foodbroker Boy, D Whelan, 9-0 .. Johnson 4
5 00 Four for Music, P Haslam, 9-0 .... Jago 6
6 426 Ghawar, R Smyth, 9-0 .... Eddery 2
8 Malaysian King, R Hannon, 9-0 .... Cook 1
10 00 St Paddy's Baby, O Jorgensen, 9-0 Cauthen 3
12 024 *Super Sunset, G Hunter, 9-0 .... — 10
13 0 Top Lad, H Price, 9-0 .... Rouse 5
15-8 Bold Saracen, 5-2 Childown Blue, 7-2 Top Lad, 10-1 Ghawar, 12-1 Malaysian King, 14-1 Clavalina, 16-1 others.

2.30 LEWES STAKES (£2,029: 1¼m)
2 000-0 Doty, J Bradley, 4-9-8 .... McKay 8
3 0 Nepotist, D Jermy, 6-9-8 ...... Ramshaw 5
4 0300 Praed Street (B), R Atkins, 4-9-8 .... Fox 4
5 00 Wild Call, J Bridger, 4-9-8 .... Jenkinson 7
7 0000 Katyana, D Jermy, 4-9-5 .... Atkinson 13
8 000-0 Rosefox, J Bradley, 4-9-5 ...... Dicks 7 3
14 4021 Sea Miss, P Kelleway, 3-9-0 .... Starkey 10
15 3-010 Fiesta Fun (CD), P Cole, 3-8-11 .... Carson 12
16 00-0 Beaumains, J Sutcliffe, 3-8-8 .. P Eddery 9
17 Blue Erotica (B), D Wilson, 3-8-8 Barnes 7 1
22 2220 Soukab (B), G Lewis, 3-8-8 ...... Saxton 6
23 00-0 Thaumaturge, R Smyth, 3-8-8 .... Young 11
24 3004 Vuillard, H Price, 3-8-8 .... Rouse 14
27 0- Frivolous Relation, J Dunlop, 3-8-5 Muddle 2
6-4 Fiesta Fun, 7-2 Sea Miss, 11-2 Beaumains, 8-1 Frivolous Relation, 10-1 Vuillard, 12-1 Soukab, 20-1 Doty, 25-1 others.

3.0 "OPERATIC SOCIETY" CUP (Handicap: £2,653: 1¼m)
1 0-000 Iskanndaroun (CD), M Stoute, 4-10-0 — 6
2 10/0- Goblin (C, D), J Bradley, 6-9-13 Curant 5
3 0001 Ambler (CD, B), G Balding, 5-9-8 Newnes 3 3
5 p403 Big Pal (D), G Harwood, 6-9-5 .. Muddle 9
6 400-0 Leopard's Rock (CD), J Dunlop, 7-9-2 Dawe 7 10
9 40-40 Uncle Dick, B Hills, 4-8-9 ...... Cauthen 7
10 4000 Marechal (B), S Woodman, 4-8-7 .... Cook 8
11 300-0 Bunce Boy (D), A Hide, 5-8-3 .... Sexton 2
14 0000 Red Jay (D), S Matthews, 5-7-12 .. Salmon 11
15 0030 Strawman, A Davison, 4-7-9 .... — 12
17 1332 North West, M Masson, 6-7-7 .... Still 1
20 000/ Citadel Rock, J Bradley, 6-7-7 .... McKay 4
11-4 North West, 4-1 Big Pal, 11-2 Ambler, 13-2 Iskanndaroun, 7-1 Leopards Rock, 10-1 Uncle Dick, 12-1 Marechal, 16-1 Goblin, 20-1 others.

3.30 MONTPELIER STAKES (3-y-o: £2,215: 1m)
2 0300 Foxy Fellow, C Nelson, 9-0 ...... Rogers 11
3 0-004 Glacier Bay, R Hannon, 9-0 .... Wernham 10
4 -2000 Hoodwink (B), N Vigors, 9-0 .... Cook 3
5 03-00 Lightning Boy, P Kelleway, 9-0 .... Young 4
6 00-10 Marabgate (CD), D Marks, 9-0 .... — 1
8 0002 The Azadstan (B), J Sutcliffe, 9-0 P Eddery 15
9 030-0 Trinology, D Weeden, 9-0 .... — 7
10 0004 Zaccio, J Bethell, 9-0 .... Carson 5
11 000- Crown Jules, P Cundell, 8-11 .... Rouse 13
12 000 Lady Loafer, R Simpson, 8-11 .. Goswell 7 15
13 0-00 Head of State, P Cole, 8-7 ...... Quinn 7 2
14 000-0 Prince Copper, R Hoad, 8-7 .. Newnes 3 14
15 00 Wild Rupert, R Atkins, 8-7 ...... Cauthen 9
16 0000 Candy Street (B), R Hoad, 8-4 .. Kimberlay 6
17 0020 Cyprus Garden (B), D Elsworth, 8-4 Fox 12
18 000-0 Doctor Sorbet, R Hoad, 8-4 .. McGlone 5 8
19 0-000 Ruby Ray, W Wightman, 8-4 .. Thomas 17
4-1 The Azadstan, 5-1 Zaccio, 11-2 Foxy Fellow, 6-1 Lightning Boy, 13-2 Cyprus Garden, 7-1 Marabgate, 10-1 Glacier Bay, 14-1 Hoodwink, 16-1 others.

4.0 PALACE HANDICAP (£1,928: 7f)
1 -0310 Widd (CD), M Masson, 4-10-0 .... Bond 6
4 0-014 Royaber (D), C Benstead, 5-9-5 .. Rouse 4
6 100-0 Thatching Time (CD), P Cole, 4-9-0 Weaver 12
7 -2022 Prince of Spain (CD), P Taylor, 6-8-12 Rogers 20
9 -2000 Chads Gamble (CD, B), J Bethell, 6-8-7 Johnson 5
10 020-3 Blackbrook Melody, M Francis, 4-8-3 Carson 14
11 000-0 Countess Virginia, R Hannon, 6-8-1 Cook 9
12 21-00 Princess Kofiyah, W Guest, 4-8-1 .... Miller 16
13 0000- Chinese Kung Fu, Mrs A Finch, 5-8-0 Still 1
15 4-203 R. J. Wallis, A Pitt, 6-8-0 ...... Jenkinson 10
16 1-000 Showpiece, D Wilson, 7-8-0 .. Newnes 3 13
18 0-020 Loan Charge, A Turnell, 5-7-11 .. Clark 5 7
19 000-0 Bewitched, W Wightman, 4-7-11 .. Thomas 18
20 0230 Fettered (D, B), N Vigors, 7-7-10 Dawson 17
21 0400 Winner Takes All, D Marks, 4-7-8 .... — 8
22 00-00 Smith Seal (B), R Baker, 6-7-7 ... Salmon 2
23 00/0 Felipa, J O'Donoghue, 7-7-7 .... Blanks 11
24 0000- Sharavogue, C Williams, 4-7-7 ...... Fox 3
27 3-000 Her Excellency, J Bridger, 4-7-7 .. McGlone 15
29 0-000 Rama (D), J O'Donoghue, 6-7-7 .. O'Leary 19
7-2 Royaber, 5-1 Prince of Spain, 6-1 R. J. Wallis, 13-2 Blackbrook Melody, 8-1 Chads Gamble, 10-1 Widd, Thatching Time, 12-1 Fettered, 14-1 Winner Takes All, 16-1 others.

4.30 MARINE HANDICAP (£1,816: 5f 66yd)
1 000-0 Raffia Set, J Bethell, 8-10-0 .. Winters 5 9
2 0420 Vorvados, M Haynes, 4-9-13 ...... Clark 5 11
4 03-00 Manilow, B Swift, 4-9-7 ...... Thomas 14
6 -3001 Kassak (C), H O'Neill, 5-9-2 .... — 9
10 -0003 Sky Walk, W Guest, 4-8-7 .... Miller 4
12 00-00 L'Ometto, G Lewis, 3-8-5 .... Saxton 1
15 2000- Pibroch Lass, B Wise, 4-8-1 .. Newnes 3 8
16 00-00 Habilic, M Masson, 3-8-0 .... Bond 7
17 00-00 Flash Gordon (B), T Marshall, 3-8-0 McKay 5
19 0-000 Byroc Boy, D Jermy, 4-7-13 .. Jenkinson 12
20 0-040 Jack Splendid, L Holt, 6-7-13 ...... Fox 10
21 0-000 Siregan (B), M Masson, 5-7-12 .... — 6
23 -0000 Wyn Mipuy (C), R Hanon, 3-7-8 McGlone 5 13
24 4000 Sally's Silver, C Benstead, 5-7-7 .. Blanks 3
5-2 Kassak, 5-1 Sky Walk, 4-1 Vorvados, 7-1 Manilow, 10-1 L'Ometto, 12-1 Flash Gordon, 14-1 Jack Splendid, 16-1 others.

*Doubtful runner

Pontefract programme

2.45 FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS' STAKES (Apprentices: 3-y-o maidens: £897: 6f)
2 020-0 Good Offices (B), F Durr, 8-7 McKeown 5
3 0-200 Hobe Supreme, R E Peacock, 8-7 Beecroft 9
6 -0223 Persian Pact, W Wharton, 8-7 .... Hill 5 1
7 0240 Prince Beowulf (B), R Hollinshead, 8-7 Houlker 5 10
8 0440- Spoilt For Choice, J Mulhall, 8-7 .. — 4
9 40-00 Verowen, R Stubbs, 8-7 .... Fry 11
11 40 Contraria, N Callaghan, 8-4 ...... Willey 3
12 4040- Crockfords Green, J Etherington, 8-4 Atkinson 5 7
13 -2224 Dewberry, C Nelson, 8-4 .... Daryl Ford 5 8
15 2-000 H R Micro, D Dale, 8-4 ...... Fozzard 6
17 0-20 Zuhur, A Hide, 8-4 .... Fox 5 2
9-4 Dewberry, 11-4 Persian Pact, 7-2 Good Offices, 6-1 Zuhur, 9-1 Prince Beowulf, 12-1 others.

3.15 GROVE HANDICAP (Selling: £754: 1m)
3 2000 Hunting Hair, Mrs J Pitman, 4-9-11 .. — 2
5 0000 Park Bridge (C), D H Jones, 4-9-7 Crossley 5 10
6 0002 Stubbington Green (B), D Yeoman, 4-9-7 Piggott 7
10 22-30 Mann's Bitter (B, D), A Balding, 4-9-6 Reid 8
11 0300 Lucky Mistake, W Marshall, 4-9-4 .. Ives 15
13 000-0 Sir Jester, R Johnson, 3-9-3 .... Leason 11
14 0-004 Mikadora, T Kersey, 4-9-2 .... Seagrave 13
15 0000 Hypnotherapist, J Calvert, 4-9-2 Buckton 7 14
17 20-00 Keeps Going Right (D), J Doyle, 4-9-1 Hodgson 5 16
20 0-240 Good On You (D), R Johnson, 4-9-0 .. — 6
21 400-0 Norwich Boy, D Weeden, 4-8-13 Cochrane 5
25 0/00 Moor of Streets (B), J Wilson, 4-8-13 Darley 3
25 0002 Grand Alliance, M Camacho, 4-8-13 .. Hide 17
27 0000 Likeable Fella, B Richmond, 4-8-13 Taylor 9
35 0302 Maurice's Tip (B), M Tompkins, 3-8-4 Mackay 5 12
56 00-00 B B Oil, B Richmond, 3-8-2 .. Robinson 1
57 0-003 Allied Cardiff (B), G Blum, 3-8-1 Rimmer 3 4
58 0000 Hanover Lad, J Hardy, 3-8-0 .... Proud 5 18
7-4 Mann's Bitter, 3-1 Grand Alliance, 9-2 Stubbington Green, 15-2 Allied Cardiff, 10-1 Maurice's Tip, 14-1 others.

3.45 CASTLECARE STAKES (2-y-o: £2,884: 6f)
1 131 Algardi (D), H Cecil, 9-6 .... Piggott 7
3 1011 My Dad Tom (D), B Hills, 9-6 .. Willey 7 6
4 1144 Super Bee Jay, N Callaghan, 9-6 Raymond 1
5 3441 Sylvan Barbarosa (D), P Mitchell, 9-6 Crossley 5 3
10 041 *Mullins Bar, G Hunter, 9-3 .... — 5
12 1 Firdale Rosie, W Wharton, 9-0 Wharton 2
15 0 Pinxton, R Armstrong, 8-11 .... Tulk 4
Evens Algardi, 3-1 My Dad Tom, 5-1 Super Bee Jay, 10-1 Firdale Rosie, 14-1 others.

4.15 WEBSTER'S MILE CHAMPIONSHIP (3-y-o: £1,385: 1m)
1 00-00 Al-Allam, B Hills, 9-0 .... Street 3
2 Boda, H Wragg, 9-0 .... Parr 5 7
3 0-040 Bottisham, H Wragg, 9-0 .... Taylor 1
5 -424-0 Charm To Spare, M Jarvis, 9-0 Raymond 9
7 0000 Ever-So-Sure (B), J Etherington, 9-0 Seagrave 2
11 00 Naif, F Durr, 9-0 .... Robinson 8
14 04 Salford Rental, R Hollinshead, 9-0 .. Perks 4
15 00-0 Settimino (B), R Houghton, 9-0 .... Reid 8
16 0-203 Sympatique, C Brittain, 9-0 .... Piggott 6
2-1 Sympatique, 100-30 Charm To Spare, 5-1 Bottisham, 7-1 Settimino, 8-1 Naif, 10-1 Al-Allam, 14-1 Boda, 16-1 others.

4.45 BATLEY HANDICAP (£2,337: 1¼m)
6 2000 Carey's Choice (B, D), W Elsey, 6-9-5 Wigham 11
7 040-0 Peter The Butcher (C), S Nesbitt, 4-9-0 Nesbitt 5 5
8 0003 Starfinder (D), E Weymes, 4-9-0 Piggott 3
9 010-0 Noblesse (C), P Asquith, 4-9-0 .. Hodgson 5 1
11 0000 Can-Do-More, N Callaghan, 4-8-12 Raymond 10
12 4003- Strip Fast, D H Jones, 8-8-10 .. Crossley 5 8
13 0-410 Wickwell (D), A W Jones, 8-8-9 Charnock 9
14 4000 Saucy Sergeant (D), R Hollinshead, 4-8-7 Perks 7
16 1000- Grafty Green (C,D), D Dale, 6-8-5 Fozzard 7 2
17 0040 Alfred Milner (B, CD), R Stubbs, 4-8-5 Lowe 6
20 000-0 Sea Minstrel, M James, 7-7-13 Connorton 5 4
3-1 Noblesse, 7-2 Peter The Butcher, 9-2 Alfred Milner, 6-1 Wickwell, 15-2 Starfinder, 10-1 Grafty Green, 12-1 Carey's Choice, 16-1 others.

5.15 SCARBOROUGH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,404: 1½m)
2 13-33 Royal Realm, S Norton, 8-6 .... Lowe 9
4 0-400 Palatinate, M Stoute, 8-1 .... Hide 5
5 0-1 Garter Star, M Prescott, 7-13 .... Nutter 2
6 03-02 Over The Top, W O'Gorman, 7-12 Hodgson 5 11
7 000- Cybrandian, M H Easterby, 7-11 .. Birch 4
9 00-21 Sunkiz, J W Watts, 7-7 .... Hills 5 6
10 00-00 Rut Beautiful, G Fletcher, 7-7 .... — 7
12 10-00 Universal Penny, W Marshall, 7-7 .. Hills 5 10
14 0033 Blakeney Point, R Hollinshead, 7-7 Carlisle 5 3
15 0-000 Carflax, D Ancil, 7-7 .... Jones 5 8
17 0210 Reliance News (C), N Callaghan, 7-7 Nesbitt 5 1
5-2 Over The Top, 11-4 Garter Star, 5-1 Reliance News, 7-1 Royal Realm, 8-1 Sunkiz, 10-1 others.

5.45 JUVENILE AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £699: 5f)
2 002 Mercia Sound, R Hollinshead, 9-0 .. Perks 6
3 Sammy Waters, C Booth, 9-0 .. Oldroyd 4
6 0 Gentle Touch, D Thom, 8-11 .... Ives 3
7 04 Janiarmar, A Bailey, 8-11 .... Parr 5 10
8 0 L'Aida, J Doyle, 8-11 .... — 2
9 000 Marks Dream, T Fairhurst, 8-11 .. Coates 7 8
10 3432 Nagalia, K Stone, 8-11 .... Wigham 9
13 003 Slane Sparkler, W Wharton, 8-11 Wharton 1
13 0040 Superb Singer, K Ivory, 8-11 .. Cochrane 5
14 Toucan, Denys Smith, 8-11 ...... Kelleher 7
7-4 Nagalia, 3-1 Mercia Sound, 9-2 Slane Sparkler, 15-2 Superb Singer, 10-1 Janiarmer, 12-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Brighton selections

By Michael Seely
2.0 Top Lad. 2.30 Sea Miss. 3.0 Big Pal. 3.30 Zaccio. 4.0 Royaber. 4.30 Sky Walk.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Childown Blue. 2.30 Sea Miss. 3.0 Iskanndaroun. 3.30 Lightning Boy. 4.0 Princess Kofiyah. 4.30 Sky Walk.

Pontefract selections

By Michael Seely
2.45 Persian Pact. 3.15 Grand Alliance. 3.45 Algardi. 4.15 Sympatique. 4.45 Can-Do-More. 5.15 Palatinate, specially recommended. 5.45 Nagalia.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Good Offices. 3.15 Maurice's Tip. 3.45 Algardi. 4.15 Sympatique. 4.45 Can-Do-More. 5.15 alatinate. 5.45 Janiarmer.

Pontefract

2.45 (2.49) THORNE STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,105: 5f)
KNIGHT SECURITY, b f, by Swing Easy — High Density (Knight Security Northern Ltd), 8-11 K Darley (10-1) 1
Premier Lass .... R McGhin (5-1) 2
Codrella ...... S Webster (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 77p; places, 2p, 17p, 82p. Dual F: £2.39. CSF: £5.86. J Barry, at Cockerham. 1l, nk. Whitby High Light (10-1) 4th. Royal Invitation, 4-1 fav. 18 ran.

3.15 (3.16) DEWSBURY STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £506: 6f)
SPOT JANE, gr f, by Jimmy Reppin—Spotty (G, Blum), 7-1 M Hills (11-4) 1
Crewstonelia .... N Carlisle (20-1) 2
Anniversary Waltz J Lowe (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 33p; places, 11p, 65p, 22p. Dual F: £5.24. CSF: £6.28. G Blum, at Newmarket. 4l, ½l. Wishing Rose (7-4 fav) 4th. 9 ran.

3.45 (3.48) DARLEY BREWERY HANDICAP (3-y-o: Penalty value £3,329.60: 1m)
CANAILLE, b f, by African Sky—Canning Place (D Wildenstein), 9-1 ...... L Piggott (evens fav) 1
Rio Deva ...... N Carlisle (9-1) 2
N U Turn .... P Robinson (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 17p; places 11p, 34p. Dual F: 81p. CSF: £1.11. H Cecil, at Newmarket. Nk, 3l. Glenbank Lass (12-1) 4th. 7 ran.

4.15 SUMMER HANDICAP (£1,505: 1½m)
JAMSHID, b c, by Dragonara Palace—Never Lonely (J Underwood), 4-8-5 .. S Perks (7-1) 1
Higham Grey D Nicholls (9-2 jt fav) 2
Speed of Light B Jones (9-2 jt fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 78p; places, 18p, 17p, 17p. Dual F: £2.06. CSF: £3.77. R Hollinshead, at Upper Longdon. 5l, 1½l. Gleaming Wave (9-2 jt fav) 4th. 13 ran. Dismantler ref to race.

4.45 (4.48) MOTORWAY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,460: 6f)
FORCE OF ACTION, ch f, by Gallivanter—Delayed Action (Mrs P Barratt), 9-0 N Connorton (14-1) 1
Geary's For Steel P Kelleher (20-1) 2
Time Table .... E Hide (5-1 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.71; places, 40p, £1.11, 17p. Dual F: £9.16. CSF: £26.58. G Toft, at Beverley. ¾l, 1½l. Royal Duty (10-1) 4th. 15 ran.

5.15 (5.18) MEXBOROUGH STAKES (Maidens: £690: 1m)
FOOTBALL, br g, by Hotfoot—Born Free (Mrs D McCalmont), 3-8-8 .. J Mercer (11-10 fav) 1
Dunham Park .. J Seagrave (10-1) 2
Huns Up .... S Parr (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 16p; places, 22p, 28p, 89p. Dual F: 65p. CSF: £1.62. P Walwyn, at Lambourn. 4l, 4l. Galabier (16-1) 4th. 25 ran. PLACEPOT: £23.95.

Tennis

Seeds wither in Wimbledon sunshine

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Ivan Lendl, Victor Pecci and Yannick Noah, seeded fourth, eleventh and thirteenth, were beaten on the first day of the Wimbledon championships. Jose-Luis Clerc, seeded ninth, had a match-point against him but won. John McEnroe, seeded second, was twice penalized apoint for his language and was also given a warning for banging his racket against a chair.

On the face of it this was an astonishing first day. We must remember, though, that Lendl, Pecci, Noah and Clerc were seeded because of their world rankings rahter than their grass-court form. At three Wimbledons Lendl has won only two matches, Noah only three. At six attempts Pecci has only twice reached the third round. Clerc's record is not much better.

The surprising thing about three of these four matches was the name of the challenger rather than that of the beaten or imperilled seed. Lendl was beaten 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3 by Charlie Fancutt, of Brisbane, a qualifier competing in the singles for the first time. Noah was defeated 6—4, 6—4, 6—3 by Eric Fromm, of Long Island, playing his first match at Wimbledon. Alvaro Fillol, who came within a point of beating Clerc, has yet to win a singles at Wimbledon. Clerc won 3—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 9—7. The match-point came when Clerc was serving at 5—6 and 30—40 down in the last set.

The least remarkable assault on the seedings was Bill Scanlon's 7—6, 6—0, 6—0 win over Pecci, who scored only 15 points in the last 12 games. Scanlon's only good Wimbledon was in 1979 when he reached the last eight. But when his game is working well he can worry almost anyone on a fast court. Scanlon is one of the five men who have beaten Bjorn Borg since last year's Wimbledon.

Fancutt and Fromm, both 22, had the best wins of their careers. Fancutt ranks 194th in the world. His parets, Trevor Fancutt, and the former Daphne Seeney, both played on the international tour. After yesterday's win he said that over the years he had been given good advice by such players as his rather, Ashley Cooper and Ray Ruffels—and had also studied the way Ken Rosewall played on grass. Fancutt said he was mentally tired after the fourth set and then took some glucose tablets. But in any case, he said, "grass is a great equalizer".

Fromm told us that he "grew up" at Port Washington Tennis Academy, better known for its associations with McEnroe and Vitas Gerulaitis. He went to university for two years, became a tennis professional and achieved a world ranking of 120th, then resumed his studies for a while.

Until yesterday his only experience of playing on grass was on last year's qualifying competition (he lost in the second round.) "Clay is my favourite surface and I came heer mainly to be able to say that I once played at Wimbledon. Can I get a plug in for Chris Growald? He's been my coach for 12 years and he's to blame for the way I play."

The McEnroe nonsense occurred while he was winning in straight sets against Tom Gullikson, the left-hander of the twins. Gullikson serves well and McEnroe did not play quite as well as the perfectionist in him demands he should. But there was little cause for apprehension and no excuse for the emotional instability that provoked McEnroe's boorish outburst. The penalty points arose from his conversational asides to the referee and the umpire.

Puzzled and almost penitent, McEnroe later confessed that he was becoming worried about his inability to control his temper. "The whole thing was a farce. I suppose it was my fault because I was feeling jittery. It's unnecessary and it's bad. I am just hurting myself. I've got no one else to blame. With guys like me around, who would want to be an umpire?" Sound comment—all of it.

John Lloyd, of Britain, has psychological problems of a different kind. He cannot make up his mind how good a player he is. At present he seems determined to find out and yesterday he came from behind to achieve a good win oevr Phillip Dent. Christopher Mottram beat Robin Drysdale in one of the 15 scheduled matches between compatriots (12 of those matches were all-American).

One says "scheduled" because, almost inevitably, a programme beginning at 2.0 could not be completed—in spite of the kind of weather that used to make people book their holidays for the Wimbledon fortnight because they were confident the sun would shine.

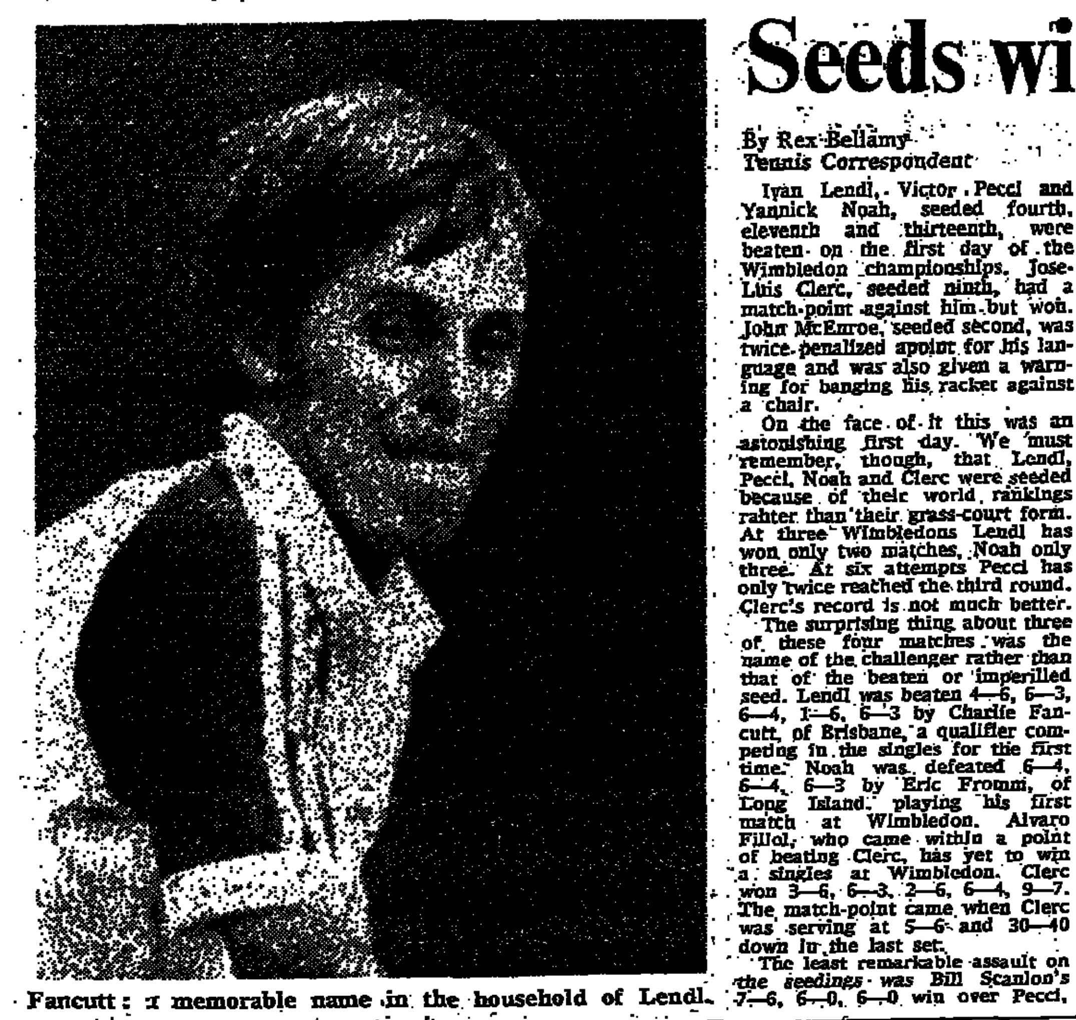
Mini-dresses and the Connors-Stockton, Mayer-Nastase and Amritraj-Kodes matches turned back the years to an era when all were more familiar than they are now. Other vignettes to catch the eye were Wojtek Fibak persuading the ball boys to roll back the tarpaulins a little farther so that he would have more running room; and Brian Teacher's noble profile (there is Mexican and Lithuanian blood in him, which is a strange mixture) as he disposed of Roland Stadler, a left-handed server who hits two-fisted on both flanks (another strange mixture).

Today the women go on stage. Hana Mandlikova, seeded second for the singles, has withdrawn drawn from the two doubles events because she wants to coddle a troublesome back as much as she can.

Out of order Ilie Nastase, aged 34, also lived up to his reputation with a continual string of complaints and four-letter words in the process of being knocked out in his five-set match with Sandy Mayer, of the United States.

The heat, state of the court, umpire, tennis balls and even the automatic service-line sensor machine came in for the rough edge of the Romanian's tongue. At one stage he stamped on the line machine and exclaimed "It's out of order."

Later he told the umpire: "This is the worst court I have ever played on" after demonstrating the poor bounce of the ball by playing one service on his knee.


Fancutt: a memorable name in the household of Lendl.


Fromm: an unforgettable fame in the book of Noah.

Smashing day for winning penalty points

John McEnroe was two points from disqualification after abusing the umpire and calling the referee by a four-letter name in his match with Tom Gullikson on court one. Giving a fair imitation of a man in search of a nervous breakdown, McEnroe beat his American compatriot 7—6, 7—5, 6—3.

In an explosive two hours and 20 minutes he kept up a running battle with the umpire, Edward James, smashed a racket, collected two penalty points and will be recommended by Fred Hoyles, the referee, to be fined by the committee.

Mr James, a Welshman whose crime was that he declined to reverse a number of linesmen's decisions with which McEnroe disagreed, patiently accepted the American's eccentricities. As early as the twelfth game McEnroe was screaming at him and there was a tirade in the second set that lasted 30 seconds.

His concentration was virtually nil and it showed in the poor quality of his tennis. The climax came in the third set. After two games came another outburst and the umpire announced: "I am going to award a point against you because you are rude".

"He said he refused to be penalized by an incompetent fool and he called me a four-letter word", Mr Hoyles said afterwards. "It was not a very serious one". It cost the second seed another point for "insulting the referee".

Yesterday's results in the men's singles

First round: V Amritraj (India) beat J Kodes (Czechoslovakia) 6—0, 6—1, 7—5. [illegible] tes (France), 5—7, 7—6, 6—2, 7—6. W FIBAK (Poland) beat M N Doyle (US), 6—4, 6—7, 6—4, 7—5. T E Gullikson (US) beat G Rinaldini (Italy), 6—1, 6—2, 6—3. J S CONNORS (US) beat R L Stockton (US), 6—1, 6—2, 6—4. T C Fancutt (Australia) beat I LENDL (Czechoslovakia), 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3. C Letcher (Australia) beat L Stefanki (US), 6—1, 7—6, 6—3. [illegible]

K Curren (SA) beat J M Bailey (US), 6—7, 4—6, 6—3, 7—6, 6—4. R TANNER (US) beat B Manson (US), 6—1, 6—4, 6—4. R Roger-Vasselin (France) beat J Lopez-Maeso (Spain), 6—4, 6—4, 7—6. A J Pattison (US) beat S Giammalva (US), 6—3, 6—7, 6—3, 7—6. C J Lewis (NZ) beat C M Dunk (US), 6—7, 7—6, 6—0, 6—4, 6—4. V C Amaya (US) beat P Feigl (Austria) [illegible]

Today's order of play

CENTRE COURT: [illegible]

[illegible] A Jaeger; G Moretton v J Fillol; Miss V Ruzici v Miss K B Cummings; J R Austin and F V McNair v F Gonzalez and V Pecci.

FOUR: Miss P Casale v Miss K J Brasher; T S Okker v T Wilkison; Miss T J Harford v Miss A H White; M W Anger and S E Davis v A Amritraj and V Amritraj.

[illegible]

EIGHT: J R Austin v M Wilander; Miss P A Teeguarden v Miss J C Russell; Miss A K Kiyomura v Miss C Kohde; A J Pattison and B Walts v R J Chappell and S W van der Merwe.

NINE: Miss G L Coles v Miss T A Holladay; Miss B Norton v Miss S A Walsh; C S Kakie and J M Juill v [illegible]

[illegible]

SEVENTEEN: M Eaton v J C Kriek; Miss E S Pfaff v Miss D Freeman; J B Fitzgerald and W R Pascoe v M R E Appleton and D H Collings.

To be arranged: K Eberhard and H Kurchhubel v R C Lutz and S R Smith; B C Guan and W D Hampson v J Sadri and T Wilkison.


Borg: setting out on a familiar journey once more.

Not an iceberg in sight as skipper Borg sets sail

By Geoffrey Green

I have always chosen to watch the champion begin the defence of his hard-won crown on the centre court. It raises the curtain on every Wimbledon. Yesterday it was Borg again who had his usual privilege of setting out on the long journey.

Whether the good ship Bjorn will be holed by an iceberg in the seas ahead or whether the Swede will reach the happy isles at the end of the next fortnight is to enter uncharted waters. Champion for the last five years, he now has a special target in his sights—to equal the six wins of Renshaw, who took the title successively between 1881 and 1886.

For a blessed change it was a genuine summer's day. The sun blazed down, there were lengthening shadows everywhere and the lark was high in the heavens. As a result, the centre court showed early pace and will surely grow faster as the week develops under the promised friendly weather.

Borg, of course, won 7—6, (tie-break 7—2), 6—3, 6—1 in wearing down Rennert, a left-handed American, in an hour and 40 minutes; but he was scarcely the Borg we have come to know. It took him some 15 games at last to unfurl his vicious top-spin passes on both wings which left poor Rennert fishing in waters that yielded nothing but minnows.

From that stage on the champion was as precise as a guardsman as he broke service at 5—3 for the second set and again at 2—1, 4—1 and 6—1 for the coup de grace. Rennert then—forgetting mixed metaphors—resembled a wasp caught in the jam.

Rennert, slight, wiry and bearded, and sporting a red bandeau as if to mesmerize his foe into believing him to be McEnroe, had style but little substance, apart from some beautifully delicate backhand cross-court and stop volleys.

These clearly worried Borg for a long time—indeed, until he picked up a feathery drop-shot with acceleration and an answering pass to begin the tie-break by capturing Rennert's opening service.

Earlier the champion was remiss in his usual timing and service. In fact, he served six double-faults in the first set, three of them in the fourth game which he eventually rescued after the American had held four advantage points for a 3—1 lead.

Escaping from that dark corner, Borg slowly found his wavelength. It was the gradual renewal of the real man. Less and less did he become the scribbler of random inspirations and Rennert was finished. At the end some of Borg's two-fisted backhands fairly sizzled but one must stand clear for fear of being hit by flying adjectives.

Powerful Indian service puts out Kodes

By Sydney Friskin

The Wimbledon clock was turned back eight years yesterday when Vijay Amritraj of India, defeated Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia, 6—0, 6—1, 7—5, on court number 14. In 1973, Amritraj was within two points of beating Kodes in a thrilling five-set quarter final match, but Kodes went on to win the title for the first time, beating Alexander Metreveli of the Soviet Union in the final.

But yesterday, Kodes, a mere shadow of his former self, could not handle the powerful service of Amritraj. He kept muttering self critical asides watched intently by Jaroslav Drobny, formerly of Czechoslavakia and also a former Wimbledon champion. When someone said to Drobny: "What's this Indian doing to your man?" Drobny quipped: "He's not my man, and has not been for quite a long time."

The match flickered briefly in the third set with Kodes catching Amritraj slightly off guard and breaking through for 4—3.

But Amritraj breaking back immediately for 4—4 held his service, and went on to achieve the crucial break of service in the 11th game eventually to seal the match calmly in the twelfth. The few spectators who watched the match on an isolated court were highly appreciative of the "magic" touch of Amritraj.

Athletics

Ovett and Wells risk being overlooked for Helsinki

By Norman Fox

Refusal to appear against West Germany and Poland at Crystal Palace tonight and tomorrow will not result in the Olympic gold medallists, Steve Ovett and Allan Wells, being stopped from competing in an invitation meeting in Oslo on Friday, the British Amateur Athletic Board secretary, David Shaw, said yesterday. But failure to react to a "cry for help" could still be expensive internationally.

Both athletes said the board knew the match (sponsored by British Meat) did not fit into their schedules. Ovett, despite having failed to break Sebastian Coe's 1,000 metres world record in Venice last week when poor conditions and a virus infection combined to ruin his chances, still hopes to set a fast time for 1,500 metres in Oslo. Wells, the 100 metres Olympic champion, was spoken to "at length" by Mr Shaw yesterday but would not be persuaded to appear at Crystal Palace.

Mr Shaw said: "It is upsetting when we say this is an important meeting and some athletes can't recognize a cry for help". He felt they were overlooking "a great deal of thoughtfulness that goes on behind the scenes. Often they do not know it has happened". He said there had never been any intention of stopping Ovett and Wells going to Oslo, but he thought the selectors' deliberations on the Europa Cup semi-final team for Helsinki (July 4 and 5) would be "most interesting".

Clearly Ovett and Wells have accepted the risk of being overlooked. Ovett says he will not be treated "like a robot". Mr Shaw says flexibility must work both ways.

With West Germany sending a powerful team, and the Poles not seriously concerned by the sort of problems faced by the board, Britain will miss their Olympic successes. Coe, originally chosen to face Thomas Wessinghage over 1,500 metres, has dropped out with a virus but has resumed light training.

Although Meg Ritchie, the discus thrower, has been excused because of fatigue after spending time in the United States, she will after all be considered for the women's Europa Cup semi-final at Meadowbank on July 5. There is also a chance that Sonia Lannaman, the Commonwealth 100 metres champion, will be available despite an Achilles tendon injury. She cannot compete this week but will not require an operation.

David Moorcroft, chosen for the 3,000 metres, is concerned that constant running on a damaged calf muscle could do lasting harm, so he is replaced by Roger Hackney, the steeplechaser. John Robson moves from the 5,000 metres to 1,500 metres in place of Coe. Chris McGeorge steps into the vacancy left by Ovett's absence in the 800 metres.

Banks looks towards 60ft and a world record

Sacramento, June 22.—Willie Banks, of the United States, registered the second best triple jump in history at the United States track and field championships last night. His 17.56 metres (57 feet 7¼ inches) compared with the world record of 17.89 metres set by Joao Oliveria, of Brazil, in the rarefied air of Mexico City in 1975.

Banks broke his national record of 7.31 metres by four centimetres on his second attempt and followed up with the best ever performance at sea level with his next attempt. Afterwards he said that he expected eventually to break Oliveria's long-standing mark.

"I've wanted 57 feet [17.04 metres] for a long time," he said. "I just need more strength and I will be able to jump 60 feet [18.29 metres]."

The championships brought Ed Moses, the world record holder, his sixty-third consecutive 400 metres hurdles victory, his 47.59 seconds being the sixth fastest recorded. Andre Phillips was second in 48.10, making him the fourth fastest performer over the distance.

Later Sydney Maree, a black South African who has applied for United States citizenship, ran the second fastest 1,500 metres of the year to beat Steve Scott in three minutes 35.02 seconds. It was afterwards announced that Maree would be eligible to compete for the United States in the World Cup in Rome in September.

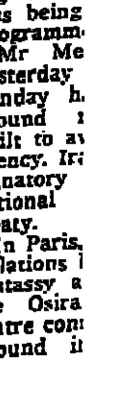
Richard Hollander, chairman of the international committee of The Athletics Congress, the governing body for track and field in the United States, said: "We have that assurance in writing from the IAAF (the International Amateur Athletic Federation)." Mr Hollander said IAAF rules allow an athlete to represent a country when he is acquiring its citizenship.

South Africans are banned from competing in international athletics meetings because of that country's policy of apartheid; but Maree, who graduated from Villanova University earlier this year, had received permission from the IAAF to compete internationally in the United States because of his permanent resident status.

"I had to show the world that this was a vital opportunity for me," Maree said after his win last night. "They (international officials) have kept me out for four years. I have suffered enough."

MEN: 200m, J Phillips, 20.36. 400m, C Wiley, 44.70. 800m, J Robinson, 1:45.55. 1,500m, S Maree, 3:35.02. 10,000m, A Salazar, 28:30.33. 400m hurdles, E Moses, 47.59. 3,000m steeplechase, H Marsh, 8:30.7. Triple jump, W Banks, 17.56m. Javelin, B Kennedy, 84.34m. Shot, D Laut, 21.60m. Pole vault, B Olson, 5.55m.

WOMEN: 200m, E Ashford, 22.30. 400m, D Howard, 51.79. 800m, M Manning, 1:58.50. 1,500m, J Merrill, 4:14.62. 3,000m, B Webb, 9:04.54. 400m hurdles, S Myers, 56.43. High jump, P Spencer, 1.95m. Long jump, J Anderson, 6.71m. Discus, L Deniz, 55.70m.


AP.

Leslie Allen is a late developer in the lib-and-lob world of women's tennis

A hate game turns into a love match

By Sydney Friskin

Not many years ago Leslie Allen would have ignored the call "anyone for tennis?" Today Miss Allen, aged 24 and from Cleveland, Ohio but now resident in New York, has taken more kindly to a game she once hated, having thrived on the fragrance of the Avon Futures circuit where equal opportunities are available to all women regardless of their background.

Miss Allen, one of the more interesting black Americans in the professional tennis world, owes her position primarily to the influence of her mother, Sarah, a Broadway actress by whom she has been patiently and persistently motivated.

"I tried to persuade her not to come to England because it might be cold", Miss Allen said, "but she was determined to come and take charge of my schedule"—a duty discharged with firmness when her mother walked up to her one evening at Eastbourne and said "Don't forget you're on first match tomorrow".

"My mother was the tennis player in the family", Miss Allen said. "Living on the east coast of the States as we did, she played in the summer months and then put away her racket. She regarded tennis as a mental game of chess and loved it but up to the age of 11 I was not interested. In fact I hated it."

One summer Leslie Allen began to take a few tennis lessons. She was impressed by the zeal of many children between the ages of 11 and 13 (both black and white) learning to hit a ball. Her interest grew a year later on a visit to a friend in Florida and in 1973 as a senior high school student she was stirred by a tennis boom in the United States when almost everyone she knew possessed a racket. When she was with her father in Cleveland her mother wrote from New York to say "Have you read about Chris Evert?"

She became bored with life in her last year at school where there was no organized sport for girls.


The woman who sprinted to Wimbledon is learning fast.

An attempt to join a boys' tennis team failed at first when she was told that she was ineligible to play. That made her mad.

But at that time the women's lib movement was making giant strides in the United States and it prompted her to seek legal aid. She won her case and was allowed to play and the opposition cynically confronted her with its weakest player, whom she defeated.

When the story hit the headlines in the Ohio newspapers it gave her the incentive she probably needed and so in the spring of 1975 she decided to train seriously. The next step was a place in college tennis as a member of the University of Southern California, the national championship team. At that stage she began to think of turning professional.

The way had been hard for one who at one stage could rarely serve without hitting the back of her head with her racket. For some time she did not even know what a volley was. But Miss Allen had taken up the challenge and with her mother's guidance, sponsorship by Bill Cosby, a comedian, and coaching by Bill Ryland, persevered with her training to make her game more creative.

She spent 18 months on a professional tour gaining experience all over the world and the dramatic breakthrough came in 1979 when she reached the Avon Futures final at Montreal. This circuit was the springboard to success in her first big tournament, at Detroit in February this year.

So today Miss Allen, having tasted the sweet fruits of victory is still trying to improve her game. She is 5ft 10in tall, weighs 10st 5lb and has the physical attributes of an athlete capable of achieving a sprint record in the 100 metres. She gets to the ball with an economy of effort which makes her speed on court somewhat deceptive. She has basically a sliced service but can put more power into it when necessary.

Off court she is relaxed and uninhibited and is not immediately concerned about fame and fortune on the path she is now treading.

She thinks about Wimbledon without worrying too much about it and was in no hurry to learn who her opponent was (Anthea Cooper, of Britain, in fact) when the draw was announced—a reflection no doubt on her philosophy of life which is to deal with situations as they arise and to be shown the way one day at a time.

Yachting

Fourth place disappoints Knox-Johnston

By John Nicholls

Several more boats completed the course in The Observer/Europe 1 transatlantic race yesterday, the most significant of which was Robin Knox-Johnston and Billy King-Harman's Sea Falcon. She was fourth to finish, at half past eight in the morning, about 30 hours after the winner and her great rival, Chay Blyth's Brittany Ferries GB. Thus, the two British boats that were specially built to achieve an outright win acquitted themselves well,—considering the formidable array of boats and talent ranged against them.

The French, as expected, were the greatest threat, partly through weight of numbers, until one by one, their potentially fast but fragile multihulls dropped out. Only two were left to threaten Brittany Ferries GB at the finish, Elf Aquitaine (Pajot and Ayasse), and Gauloises IV (Loiseau and Mabire), which finished second and third respectively.

Fifth to finish was the Italian entry Faram Serenissima (Bruno Bacilieri and Marc Vallin), upholding the honour of the monohulls. At 66 ft overall, she is roughly the same length as Brittany Ferries GB, but as different in her potential speed and handling as chalk from cheese. Potential and actual speeds, however, have proved to be surprisingly close together in this race, considering the distance sailed.

No doubt that is explained by the unusually strong, consistent headwinds that were experienced over the 3,000-mile course. They would have held down the multihulls' speed to near that of the monohulls, and only when reaching would the multihulls have been able to exploit their special characteristics.

Knox-Johnston and his crew were understandably disappointed by their (to them) poor result. They had put an enormous amount of time, effort, and money into Sea Falcon, and Knox-Johnston felt they ought to have done better. He still believed he had the fastest yacht but admitted to making a mistake when going so far north during the first week of the crossing.

This gamble dropped them from first place to 11th, and they did not recover until they closed with the more southerly boats near the finish. During a 24-hour period when she approached Newport, Sea Falcon covered 286 miles, but by then it was too late to catch more than a few of the boats ahead. These included Monsieur Meuble, Charles Heidsieck, Lesieur-Tournesol and Starpoint, which are expected to be the next to finish, in that order. Gales off the east coast of America are providing adequate locomotion, but may not be to the liking of tired crews and protesting boats.

However, after a few days rest in tranquil Newport, they will have to think about sailing home, and for most of the competitors this means a return passage to Europe. No doubt, several of them (Chay Blyth has already expressed an interest) will attempt to beat the record for a crossing from west to east. This was established in exceptionally favourable weather last year by Eric Tabarly at just over 10 days, and will be difficult to beat. Given similar weather, several of the fleet are capable of sailing faster, but the chances of them getting the right winds at the right time are slight.

Morrison has runaway win for second successive day

by John Nicholls

For the second day in succession, Philip Morrison and Jonathan Turner had a runaway win in the Fireball class world championship at Weymouth. Yesterday's race, the third in the series, was sailed in a light westerly breeze, and, as on the previous day, Morrison came from behind and into the lead on the final round.

Although starting well, and appearing to be leading on the first windward leg, he had in fact chosen the least favoured side of the course and was well down the fleet of 50 boats at the first mark. Yet on the following reach, he gained many places and was sixth at the gybe mark. From that stage, it was a matter of working away at the boats ahead until there were no more left.

At the moment, given the same weather throughout the week, it is difficult to see anyone beating him, but no doubt given a different weight of wind other crews will come into the reckoning. Also going well in the prevailing conditions are Adrian Bell and his wife, Maeve, who after winning on Saturday, were third yesterday.

They gained even more places than Morrison, having started last, after returning to re-cross the line following a premature start. Faced with a choice of sailing away on one tack or the other, Bell chose port (opposite to Morrison) and it proved to be an inspired move.

He was 11th at the windward mark, several places in front of Morrison, and then moved through the boats ahead in a similar, though not quite so effective, manner.

The leader at this stage of the race was Kim Slater, the defending world champion, who appeared to be untroubled for the first three rounds. He carefully kept Jeremy Bickerton and the Frenchman, Philipe Delhumeau, at bay, and it was only when Morrison and Bell closed up that he looked vulnerable. Morrison slipped past at the start of the fourth beat, having first passed Bickerton and Delhumeau on the previous reaching legs. Bell moved into third place on the same beat, but with only a run and another windward leg to follow, he was unable to make any further progress.

RESULTS: 1, P Morrison and J Turner; 2, K Slater and R Parsley; 3, A and Mrs M Bell (Ireland); 4, J Bickerton and D Ness; 5, G Smith and I Tillet (Australia); 6, P and [illegible] Delhumeau (France).

Motor racing

Goodyear return to circuit

Goodyear announced yesterday that they were reentering formula one racing on a limited basis. Leo Mehl, director of worldwide racing for the company, said: "Goodyear will begin providing tyres to the Williams and Brabham teams and expects to equip them for the French Grand Prix in Dijon on July 5. Formula one racing tyre production is being resumed at Goodyear's Akron manufacturing facilities".

Alan Jones, of Australia, in a Williams car, Nelson Piquet, of Brazil, in a Brabham and Carlos Reutemann, of Argentina, in a Williams finished first, second and third in the 1980 world championships on Goodyear tyres. Reutemann currently leads Jones in the 1981 championship, with Piquet third. 'With three other tyre companies now actively involved, formula one racing offers a greater element of competition than before and we are looking forward to the challenge.", Mr Mehl said.

Goodyear supplied tyres to all grand prix teams after other tyre makers withdrew from Grand Prix competition in 1973, to all but one team in 1977 and all but two teams from 1978 to 1980.

While Goodyear said only the two teams would be equipped, Colin Chapman, the Lotus chief, like most other teams on Michelins, was understood to be dismayed by the news and to be planning a quick trip to Akron to plead his case.

The firm's decision to pull out of grand prix racing, announced in December last year, was a great blow to a sport already torn apart by the battle between the international motorsport federation (FISA) and the car constructors association (FOCA). Mr Mehl blamed the continuing dispute between the two bodies as the reason for quitting after supplying tyres for formula one since 1965.—Agencies.

Motor cycling

CARLSBAD (California): US 500 cc grand prix: 1, C Sun; 2, B Lackey; 3, G Noyce (GB).

Bowls

Surrey player takes singles

Scotland, hosts to this year's British Isles women's bowls championships in Edinburgh, finished empty-handed in yesterday's matches.

The English champion, Phyl Derrick, of Surrey, lifted the singles title by crushing Janet Ackland (Penarth) 21—4. Ms Ackland, who bowled brilliantly in the morning to beat the Irish international, Maureen Montgomery, had no answer to the short-end tactics of Ms Derrick.

The fours was won by a team of Cardiff internationals skipped by Margaret Pomeroy. Her greater experience gave them a 21—17 victory over an Irish team skipped by Alice Punney. The Irish led 16—10 but two fours and a two put Wales into a clear lead.

The pairs title went to Ireland's Tilly Costly and Lena Simpson, from Belfast, who defeated Scotland's Margaret McMillan and Catherine Picken 20—12.

In the singles semi-final, Ms Derrick, from the Magdalen Park club, was in commanding form in her match against the Scottish title holder, Marion Carroll, going steadily ahead to win 21—14 after being held to 8—8 over the first 10 ends.

The England and British Isles indoor singles champion, Norma Shaw, of Stockton, was involved in an exciting game in the pairs. With Mary Burnett, she lost on the last end to Tilly Costly and Lena Simpson 22—21. The Irish champions trailed 15—9 at 10 ends but five ends later had surged into a five-shot lead.

SINGLES: Semi-final round: Mrs J Ackland (Penarth) beat Mrs M Montgomery (Cavehill) 21—4. Mrs P Derrick (Magdalen Park) beat Mrs M Carroll (Irvine Park) 21—14. Final: Derrick beat Ackland 21—4.

PAIRS: Semi-final (round): Mrs T Costly and Mrs L Simpson (Knock) beat Mrs M Burnett and Mrs N Shaw (Durham) 22—21. Mrs M McMillan and Mrs C Picken (Giffnock) beat Mrs B Mills and Mrs B Morgan (Llandrindod Wells) 25—20. Final: Costly and Simpson beat McMillan and Picken 20—12.

FOURS: Semi-final round: Wales (Mrs M Pomeroy, Cardiff) beat Scotland (Mrs M Anderson, Castlehill) 29—20; Ireland (Mrs A Tunney, Kenilworth) beat England (Mrs W Doubleday, Canterbury) 19—13. Final: Wales beat Ireland 21—17.

Cricket

For Botham's sake, and for England's, it is time for a change

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

It is a good thing Ian Botham is a resilient character, given to the arrogance, though not unpleasantly, which comes from possessing an exceptional talent. He is also, I think, only mildly sensitive. Were it otherwise, he would be finding it barely tolerable to live with the pressures of his present existence.

Playing for England, especially against Australia and West Indies, is of itself enough of an ordeal, both mentally and physically, to give most people a breakdown. Distinguished sportsmen in other fields, such as Brian Clough and Trevor Francis who watched England's defeat at Trent Bridge on Sunday, have nothing but admiration for cricketers with the courage to stand up to the fastest of bowling on the fiercest of pitches.

When, added to this, is the responsibility of captaining this England side, at a younger age than anyone else for nearly 100 years and without the upbringing that goes traditionally with the job, perhaps it is as well that Botham is not the type to lie awake at night. He has a resounding contempt for the press and a burning desire to make fools of those who are gunning for him.

However, under Botham's captaincy England have played 11 Test matches and won none, and his own form has declined drastically since he took over from Mike Brearley not quite a year ago. It is for this reason, more than any lack of tactical or diplomatic skills, that I feel England might benefit from allowing Botham to concentrate solely on his own cricket. This, too, is how his players see it.

That the selectors are sticking with him, at any rate for one more Test, is partly because they feel his captaincy, as such, was not to blame for England's latest defeat, partly because of their reluctance to opt for Boycott, partly because they would rather not turn the clock back by sending for Brearley or Fletcher, and not least because when they appointed Botham they said they thought it might take him two years to prove himself. Nor do selectors like to be told what to do.

For them to turn to Boycott certain prejudices would need to be overcome. In the case of Brian Close, ones that have been widely aired. Boycott would be my choice for the rest of this summer.

Despite his having lacked the flexibility, or perhaps it was the understanding, to do his claims a lot of good when he led England in New Zealand in 1978 after Brearley had had an arm broken. He could, just possibly, be less subjective now.

Of the rest of the current England side, Willis is obviously a possibility, although precedents are few and far between of specialist fast bowlers making good captains, and Gooch and Gower will be considered one day. Gower has no wish to do it yet, and although Gooch would probably like to, he has had no experience of captaincy. Brian Rose has been ruled out by eyesight troubles and Roger Knight is unlikely to be considered quite a good enough player.

If Brearley were to be brought back he would have to make himself available for next winter's tour to India. Remember, though, that in his last series as captain, in Australia, in the winter of 1979-1980, England were whitewashed, and that in 58 Test innings, Brearley never got a hundred. In order to fit Brearley or Fletcher into the side, Willey would probably have to go.

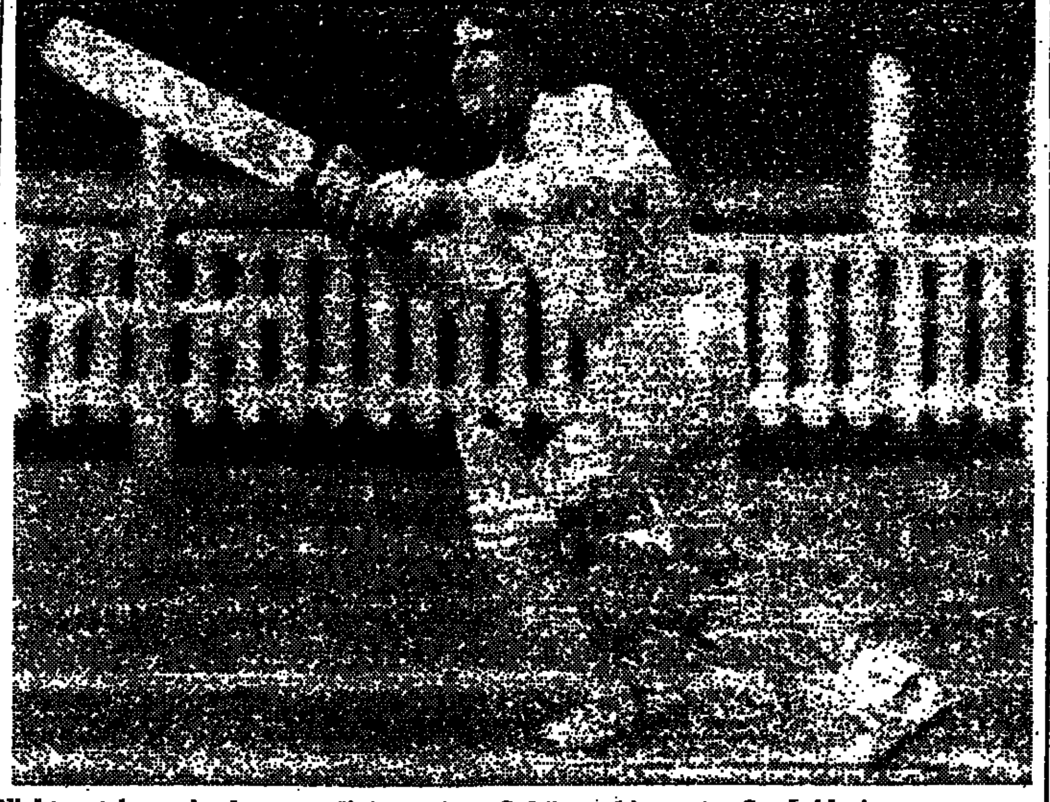
It is interesting that Botham had no stronger advocate than Brearley, a singularly astute student of the game, when the question of the England captaincy was being discussed early last year. They had played a lot together and for many hours fielded side by side. When, under Brearley, England were in trouble, Botham usually got them out of it. Brearley supplied the brains and Botham the heroics, as well as some useful suggestions.

As a partnership it worked pretty well. In West Indies, Botham was deprived of Willis's counsel and he has never received enough of Boycott's. Tactically there are so very few match-winning captains that it does no harm to seek advice. Of encouragement, Botham has plenty. The reception he was given when going out to bat at Trent Bridge showed that the selectors, in persevering with him, are not without support.

Testing time for Lillee: Dennis Lillee may play only in the five remaining Tests and none of the Australians' other first class tour fixtures. The captain, Kim Hughes, said yesterday that Lillie would be left to decide for himself how much cricket he would play between the tests.

"Dennis is nearly 32, he's had pneumonia, and he's not as strong as he would like to be," Hughes said. "Yet he still took eight wickets in the Test and bowled superbly. If he wants to play only in the Test matches then that's what we'll do."

AUSTRALIANS (v Lancashire, at Old Trafford, tomorrow): G M Wood, M F Kent, G N Yallop, A R Border, D M Wellham, R W Marsh (captain), G R Board, R J Bright, G F Lawson, R M Hogg, T M Alderman. 12th man: S J Rixon.



Night-watchman in the warm light of day: Goldie on his way to Cambridge's top score.

Moments of rare student promise

By Richard Streeton

LORD'S: Oxford University, with nine second innings wickets in hand, lead Cambridge University by 57 runs.

Those who suspected the Oxford total was comfortably within range of the Cambridge batsmen spent an anxious afternoon yesterday. An innings of remarkable quality by Goldie, the nightwatchman, at first raised all sorts of possibilities. Then came something of a slump against Oxford's spin attack. It was the eighth-wicket pair who finally gave Cambridge the lead at 5.0 and a declaration followed.

By then Sutcliffe had bowled off breaks from the pavilion end since noon; Taylor (slow left arm) had six overs early on and then joined Sutcliffe in an unchanged stint after lunch. All this in blissful sunshine as well. Anyone returning home in retirement after 50 years in the colonies would have missed the carriages, the clergy-dominated crowd and for some reason there are fewer sparrows at Lord's than there used to be, but the cricket would have struck them as unchanged. For those of us who normally watch endless seam bowling it was a joy.

Sutcliffe, who has a Warwickshire link, for most of the time had a close forward short leg who had no cause to worry about anything being dropped short. There were also two midwicket fieldsmen fairly close, a deep mid-on and a man behind them all on the boundary.

Taylor, at the moment, plays for Cheshire. His field setting always included an old-fashioned point and a short extra cover. Both bowlers rarely deviated from a teasing line and length and anything overpitched was a real rarity. It was bowling that was both mature and richly promising for their futures.

Nightwatchmen approach their duties in different ways. Robin Marlar has the best story about the role involving the time when he was stumped second ball for six. Goldie attempted nothing so rash but he did play a succession of confident and correct strokes against everything he faced.

Cambridge, resuming at 14 for one, were 107 for one at lunch and neither Peck nor Goldie had given the semblance of a chance. Mallett and Orders proved no problem to Goldie and he later showed as much freedom as anyone against Sutcliffe. Cowan's medium pace was treated with respect but Oxford never looked like getting a wicket.

In Sutcliffe's first over after lunch Goldie drove boundaries past mid-off and mid-on from the first and third balls and was then leg before to the fourth trying to turn it to the leg side. Goldie, who last year played for the Middlesex Second XI, hit 11 fours in his 77.

Peck, though lying dogo, had not looked in any difficulties but in Sutcliffe's next over he drove freely and was bowled. Edwards and Boyd-Moss both tried unsuccessfully to quicken the run rate against the two Oxford slow bowlers; Edwards was finally caught off bat and pad at silly point.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings 222 [illegible]

Second Innings

[illegible]	15
[illegible]	26
[illegible]	27
Extras [illegible]	3
Total (1 wkt)	71

[illegible] Orders, [illegible] Taylor, S P Sutcliffe [illegible] to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—31.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

[illegible], b Mallett	2
[illegible] Peck, b Sutcliffe	30
[illegible] Goldie, l-b-w, b Sutcliffe	77
[illegible] Edwards, c [illegible], b Sutcliffe	21
[illegible] Boyd-Moss, b Sutcliffe	58
D R Pringle, b Taylor	3
N Russom, c Cowan, b Taylor	3
S J G Doggart, not out	13
*D C Holliday, not out	13
Extras (b 10, l-b 5, w 1, n-b 1)	17
Total (7 wkts dec)	256

K Hodgson and R J Huxter did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—115, 3—116, 4—175, 5—180, 6—190, 7—208.

BOWLING: Mallett, 7—1—22—1; Orders, 7—1—17—0; Taylor, 29—7—69—2; Sutcliffe, 38—8—91—4; Cowan, 10—3—20—0.

Umpires: R Julian and K E Palmer.

Golf

Exemption format an Open question

From John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Philadelphia, June 22

He wouldn't say yes and he wouldn't say no, not yesterday at least. David Graham, winner of the United States Open championship, refused to commit himself one way or the other on whether he would bring his distinguished title to Sandwich for the British Open from July 16 to 19. He was, he said, at issue with the R and A over their exemption format and would need 24 hours in which to consider his position.

It was, of course, so much tactical play acting. His manager assured me a quarter of an hour later that Graham would be among us when the great occasion came. What other interpretation, anyway, can one put on Graham's striking remark that "I do not want to use the United States Open as a vehicle of rebellion."

Behind it all is a simmering resentment that the winner of the United States PGA championship—and that was Graham in 1979—receives exemption in Britain for only one year. This year, meeting none of the requirements for automatic exemption, he had written to the R and A to say he would not be competing "unless I win the United States Open". It seemed a long shot at the time, longer than 20-1 according to the American magazine, Golf Digest (though I took five dollars off the Daily Mirror correspondent when asked to nominate one player, other than Jack Nicklaus or Tom Watson, to beat the choice, Bill Rogers, who finished joint second).

Graham, a 35-year-old Australian now living in Texas, argued that it is wrong in principle to grant exemption for only one year to the winners of the big three over here—the Open, Masters and PGA championships — whereas the British Open champion (I risk traditionalist wrath by adding "British" for the sake of clarity) is granted five years' exemption to these three events in the United States. Graham is wrong in at least one important respect. The United States Open champion receives exemption in Britain not for only one year, or even five, but for as long as 10 years.

Graham's letter, addressed to Mr George Wilson at St Andrews, had not arrived by this morning, according to Mr Wilson. But his place at Sandwich is automatic and it is only a matter of courtesy that he needs to let the R and A know one way or the other. They need have no doubt.

Were Graham to board his vehicle of rebellion it would be without precedent. But he has pressed his case in the most effective manner possible by his clear-cut victory here yesterday. With a round of 67 he exactly reversed the three strokes lead that George Burns held going into the final round. His golf was about as flawless as the game will allow and it may seem odd that such a player might have been subjected to the hazard and humiliation (as he would believe) of the pre-qualifying competition in Britain.

But we should not be dazzled by one, admittedly brilliant performance. Although Graham is a fine player and has won tournaments around the world, among them the Wentworth match-play in 1976, his record does not compare with that of Watson, of whom he is an exact contemporary, or indeed, of some others.

Burns, for whom any vehicle is suitable for a tilt at authority, had some caustic comments to make after the tournament was over. "It seems," he said, "I'm going to have to feud with the US Golf Association", as if that were not already the case, dating from his Walker Cup days six years ago. The pin placings on the final day were "kind of wicked. It's tough when an eight foot putt breaks eight feet". Discussing what he seemed to regard as the moonscape of one particular bunker, he criticised "the worst raking job I've ever seen". As for the United States Open championship, "I'm sorry to say this, but I think of it as just another tour event". I suppose there is still time for George Burns III, as he is officially called, to grow up. He is only 31.



Graham kisses the trophy.

Leading final scores

273 D Graham (Australia) 68, 68, 70, 67. 276 W Rogers 70, 68, 69, 69; G Burns 69, 66, 68, 73. 279: J Cook 68, 70, 71, 70; J Schroeder 71, 68, 69, 71. 280 F Conner 71, 72, 69, 68; S Rachels 70, 71, 69, 70; L Hinkle 69, 71, 70, 70; J Nicklaus 69, 68, 71, 73; J Rodriguez 68, 73, 67, 72. 281 I Aoki (Japan) 72, 71, 71, 67; J Thorpe 66, 73, 70, 73; B Crenshaw 70, 75, 64, 72. 282 M Hayes 71, 70, 73, 69; C Peete 73, 72, 67, 70; L Wadkins 71, 68, 73, 71. 283 C Strange 71, 69, 73, 71; B Lietzke 70, 71, 71, 71; J Renner 68, 71, 72, 72. 284 T Kite 73, 74, 67, 70; M Reid 71, 72, 69, 72; L Nelson 70, 73, 69, 72. 285 J Miller 69, 71, 73, 72; T Watson 70, 69, 73, 73; S Simpson 72, 67, 71, 73. 286 J Colbert 71, 69, 77, 69; G Player (SA) 73, 72, 71, 71; R Massengale 75, 75, 70, 71; B Devlin (Australia) 73, 71, 70, 72; C Stadler 71, 76, 68, 71; J Pate 70, 69, 73, 75; T Valentine 69, 68, 72, 77. Other scores: 287 G Norman (Australia) 71, 67, 73, 76; 289 S Ballesteros (Spain) 73, 69, 72, 75.

Football

Arsenal manager's warning to players in S Africa

Sammy Nelson and Willie Young have been told indirectly by their manager, Terry Neil, that they could be finished at Arsenal if they kick a ball in a match in South Africa this week. They are among 14 British players in South Africa on a reputed coaching trip who will face the wrath of Fifa and the English FA if they take part in exhibition games.

Mr Neill has left messages for his two players, adding the threat of his own sanctions. "Forget Fifa and the FA, if they go against my instructions they will have me to deal with, and I would come down heavily on them. I told them before they went not to play in any games. I made them sign forms to that extent. Now I have left messages for them all over South Africa reiterating that position. I do not understand how players can risk their careers like this."

Middlesbrough's goalkeeper, Jim Platt, Nottingham Forest's Dave Needham, Queen's Park Rangers's Don Shanks, Alan Hay and Gerry Sweeney, of Bristol City, Leicester City's Paul Edmunds, and the Norwich City pair, Joe Royle and Mick McGuire, are among the players on the trip who are reported to be playing against a Transvaal XI tomorrow. That is against FA regulations, South Africa having been expelled by Fifa seven years ago because of its apartheid policies.

Middlesbrough's manager, Bobby Murdoch, will contact Platt in Johannesburg to warn him against playing in South Africa. Mr Murdoch said: "Platt received permission to coach in South Africa. There was no mention of a match when he approached me. Platt is sensible and I don't think he will become involved in matches. But if there is any risk I must get in touch to warn him."

Norwich have also ordered McGuire and Royle not to play under any circumstances. Their secretary, Nigel Pleasants, said: "We have ordered them not to play any football whatsoever, whether in exhibition matches or anything else."

On his arrival in Johannesburg, Nelson, who is due to fly home tomorrow, stressed it was a coaching trip. "We will be coaching in the schools and youth clubs with a mixture of blacks, Coloureds and whites, which to my mind seems fair enough", he said.

The visit of the British players is being trumpeted as another sanctions-breaking propaganda coup by the South Africans. Their national football coach, Joe Frickleton, hailed them as "the most wonderful side to have visited South Africa since Real Madrid in 1965". The South African Football Council's president, George Thabe, described their arrival as the "biggest day in South African football history".

The London agent who arranged the trip said: "There is no question of matches. Our players have been invited to participate in exhibitions. They will not play as representatives of any club, national side or continent."

According to the FA, even exhibitions will be against Fifa's rules, and it is that which has left Mr Neill trying to contact his players. He will await, as will many other English managers, the South African council's official statement with more than a passing interest.

Docherty faces up to life on a shoestring

Tommy Docherty, the new manager of Preston North End, happily faces life, in football terms, on a shoestring. The former manager of Manchester United, Chelsea, Aston Villa and Scotland, among others, said at Deepdale yesterday: "People get the impression that I'm going to spend millions. But the most I have paid for a player has been £350,000 and I have never lost overall."

He heard Alan Jones, the club chairman, say he would make funds available even though Preston lost £3,000 a week last season. Docherty knows that he will have to sell before he buys and produce a £100,000 surplus on transfer deals each season if gates do not improve.

But Docherty plans attractive West Ham-style soccer. "I'd go 1,000 miles to watch them. If you give the fans good soccer, even if you lose, it's a recipe for success. Dull football empties grounds. My biggest job is to interest people again in North End."

The return of Docherty to a ground where he played in first division days comes as Preston enter their centenary back in division three. Docherty said: "The third division is more difficult to get out of than to get into."

His return is already paying dividends—one factory office took 28 season tickets yesterday on the strength of his arrival.

Jones said that Docherty was the man capable of lifting the club to its former heights. "The young ones know of his success in recent years and the old remember him with affection for the success he brought to Preston as a player alongside Tom Finney during the 1950s when the club was at its peak."

Gillingham have failed to sign Richie Barker, the Wolverhampton Wanderers assistant manager, as their new team chief. Barker has told Gillingham he is taking over as manager of Stoke City.

Bobby Moncur yesterday resigned as manager of Heart of Midlothian, of the Scottish first division. He had been in charge of the Edinburgh club for 16 months.

Queen's Park Rangers have signed the Brighton utility player, John Gregory, for £300,000. Walter Schachner, the Austrian international striker, has been crossed off Leeds United's shopping list after their assistant manager, Martin Wilkinson, watched him in action at the weekend. They have now transferred their interest to Wadomar Victorino, the Uruguay striker.

Notts County paid £100,000 for a 19-year-old defender, Nigel Worthington, from Ballymena. He is the first to join the club since they returned to the first division and it is only the second time that Notts County have a six-figure fee for a player.

Bouquet for beaten referee

Oslo, June 22.—The Norwegian Football Federation today suspended indefinitely the international team's goalkeeper, Roy Amundsen, who knocked down and kicked referee Tor Moeien, of Lillestrøm, during a third division game yesterday.

A report on the incident will be made at the NFF board meeting on June 30. Some newspapers said today that Amundsen risks at least a one-year suspension from both club and national team. Others said he may be suspended for life.

Whether he will have to face public prosecution for assault will depend on the referee and the punishment handed out by the NFF.

Amundsen, aged 26, a former wrestler and ironwork repairman, lost his temper during Snoegg's away match against Aassiden in Drammen on Saturday, which Snoegg lost 3—1. "I suppose I got a complete blackout. I'm deeply depressed over what I did. I have only my own hot head to blame. I have nothing to say in my defence", Amundsen said yesterday after he visited referee Moeien, aged 29, in hospital.

Amundsen handed the referee a bouquet of flowers, shook hands with him and apologized. Moeien, who said he respected Amundsen for visiting him, suffered a slight concussion of the brain and two broken ribs.

Amundsen, married, with a five-year-old daughter, played his 15th international for Norway last Wednesday against Switzerland in a World Cup qualifying match. He would have been likely to have faced England in their qualifying match in Oslo on September 9. He had made a good return to the national team this season after being left out for two seasons.

Norwegian newspapers agreed today that Amundsen's behaviour was a shame not only for Norwegian football but for Norwegian sport in general.—Associated Press.

Lilley's belligerence may not stave off Essex defeat

By Alan Ross

ILFORD: Essex, with five second innings wickets in hand, need 154 runs to avoid an innings defeat.

Essex, badly handicapped by the absence of Gooch and Fletcher, were bowled out by Sussex before tea for 169, 267 runs behind. Following on they quickly lost Hardie but a swashbuckling innings of 61 by Lilley looked like giving a large crowd something to come back for today. Unfortunately, as in the first innings, three wickets fell in the 80s, and Essex's final position of 113 for five is scarcely one to justify taking a day off.

Barclay switched his bowlers intelligently, Le Roux picking up two wickets in a hostile opening spell, Barclay working his way through the middle with accurate off spin, and Arnold wrapping up the tail. Imran, 98, not out on Saturday evening, twisted his ankle over the weekend and was obliged to sit out the day in the shade.

Sussex, batting on for one ball to enable them to get the heavy roller on, soon had Essex at 27 for three. Hardie was beaten through the air by Le Roux, Lilley skewered one back to the same bowler off the top edge, and McEvoy was run out by a direct hit to the stumps.

Valentine's Park, with its linked boundary trees, ornamental streams and lakes, women's bowling greens and, in this instance, smell of suntan lotion, is a pleasant enough setting and in the hour before lunch, McEwan and Pont did their best to live up to it. They went in having added 53 together and with the promise of many more in the same agreeable manner.

It did not work out like that for, within five minutes, Essex had lost three wickets and failed to score another run. McEwan, cutting at one from Barclay rather too close for the stroke, was bowled and Phillip played round a straight one in the same over. Pont got one that spun away from him off a length from Waller and was caught at slip.

Turner and East now halted the Sussex spinners for an hour, though never looking exactly secure in the process. Le Roux came back for three overs but could get nothing this time from the wicket. Indeed the only person hit in this innings was the umpire, Bird, who took a swift return from Mendis at square leg in the bottom.

Arnold returned at once, finding the spot as he has done all season, and in his first over East got the thinnest of edges and was caught at the wicket. Turner hit Barclay into the tents at long off and was then drawn forward outside the off stump, deceived in the flight and stumped. Lever, playing back, was beaten by Arnold's pace off the pitch and Smith sliced Barclay to cover. Barclay took the honours with four for 47 but each Sussex bowler did his bit on a pitch that, for a change, was more kindly disposed to the spinners than to the others.

Le Roux soon disposed of Hardie again when Essex tried a second time but there followed an innings of fine belligerence from the 21-year-old Lilley. Lilley, born here in Ilford, got only one match last year, but he was soon swinging the bat to such effect that of the next 70 runs he scored 61. He hit Barclay heftily back over his head, reaching his 50 in this fashion with a six, and repeating the dose in the same over. Minutes later Barclay had his revenge, Lilley fending off one that lifted to short leg.

Waller now picked off McEvoy, who had lingered nearly two hours for seven, and Pont in the same over. McEvoy was taken at slip and Pont leg before playing no strokes. East swung wildly across the line at Barclay and Essex had slumped from 80 for one to 93 for five.

SUSSEX: First Innings 436 for 4 dec (P W G Parker 132, G D Mendis 119, Imran Khan 98 not out. Bowling: Lever, 20—2—63—1; Phillip 17—5—86—0; Turner, 19.1—2—66—1; Acfield, 27—6—103—1; East, 31—7—95—0).

ESSEX: First Innings

B R Hardie, l-b-w, b Le Roux	1
M S A McEvoy, run out	18
A W Lilley, c and b Le Roux	3
K S McEwan, b Barclay	28
K R Pont, c Barclay, b Waller	35
N Phillip, b Barclay	0
S Turner, st Gould, b Barclay	47
*R E East, c Gould, b Arnold	29
†N Smith, c sub, b Barclay	9
J K Lever, l-b-w, b Arnold	0
D L Acfield, not out	2
Extras (l-b 3, w 2, n-b 2)	7
Total (67.4 overs)	169

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—13, 3—27, 4—80, 5—80, 6—80, 7—148, 8—164, 9—165, 10—169.

BOWLING: Arnold, 17—3—35—2; Le Roux, 14—3—29—2; Waller, 20—6—51—1; Barclay, 16.4—2—47—4.

Second Innings

B R Hardie, l-b-w, b Le Roux	8
M S A McEvoy, c Barclay, b Waller	7
A W Lilley, c Booth Jones, b Barclay	61
K S McEwan, not out	10
K R Pont, l-b-w, b Waller	0
*R E East, c Greig, b Barclay	6
N Phillip, not out	16
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 2)	
Total (5 wkts)	113

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—8, 2—80, 3—86, 4—86, 5—93.

Bonus points: Essex 2, Sussex 8.

Umpires: H D Bird and Shakoor Rana.

Zaheer century helping to make up for joyless May

Zaheer Abbas and Sadiq Mohammad each scored centuries as Gloucestershire hammered the Hampshire attack in their county championship match, sponsored by Schweppes, at Southampton yesterday. Gloucestershire declared at 277 for five, 72 runs behind, and when Hampshire batted again, Greenidge hit 73 in 64 minutes, helping his side to stretch their lead to 203 with eight wickets remaining.

Zaheer and Sadiq put on 137 for the third wicket after Stevenson had removed Broad and Stovold in quick succession at the start of the day. Sadiq, dropped when 29, made exactly 100, his second successive century before being third out for 198 having hit one six and 12 fours in a stay of 233 minutes.

Zaheer was unbeaten on 101, an innings which included three sixes and nine fours, when the declaration came. It was his third century in his last four innings and took his aggregate for the season to 849. He did not play a first class innings in May so with three possible innings to come, could get 1,000 runs in June.

The Derbyshire wicketkeeper, Taylor, in his testimonial season, added another triumph to a list of recent honours as his side gained a commanding position against Northamptonshire. Before Northamptonshire declared at 234 for nine, Taylor claimed five victims. The last of them enabled him to set a new Derbyshire record of 1,184 dismissals, overtaking the figure set by Harry Elliott in 1947.

Taylor's earlier triumphs in what he described as "a magical 10 days" were the award of the MBE in the Birthday Honours List, becoming the first wicketkeeper to claim 200 victims in the John Player League and the first century of his first class career, which covers 21 seasons. Now he is set for another honour, since he is only 10 short of the world catches record of 1,270 held by John Murray (Middlesex).

One of Taylor's victims was the South African Allan Lamb, whose superb 91 provided the backbone of the Northamptonshire innings before a collapse in which six wickets fell for the addition of 52 runs. Lamb completely dominated some rather wayward seam bowling. With Cook he put on 50 in only nine overs, Lamb making 44 off the 46 runs which came off the bat.

Worcester build a big lead

By Alan Gibson

WORCESTER: Somerset, with all second innings wickets in hand, need 159 runs to avoid an innings defeat.

At the start of yesterday's play Somerset had scored 246, and Worcestershire 60 for one, with Scott out. Turner and Neale went on without much trouble on a pitch that played easily. Even Garner could not make the ball lift sharply, and the spinners found only the slowest of turns.

It must have been a relief to Somerset when Turner was out, caught at the wicket off Moseley, chasing one perhaps a little too wide for it. He had looked in formidable form. However, Worcestershire had no need for concern. Neale was settled in, and so, soon, was Younis. The third wicket did not fall until the score was 257.

It was a lovely day, dry, sunny, but not sultry. The gardener was hosing the flower beds of All Saints' Church. This is the relatively squat one, on the left as you look from the pavilion. It is not especially beautiful in itself, but a decent building, and it completes the famous Worcester skyline. A couple of weeks ago that gardener would have been trying to borrow the covers from the county ground.

Neale's century caused some local feeling that it proved how foolish it was of the selectors to leave him out of the side for the Sunday league match. But it proved no such thing. If anything, it was a good mark for the selectors, who were possibly wise to give him a mild shot, after an unsuccessful start to the season. In any case, this was emphatically, and sensibly, an innings for a three-day match.

Younis was the one who took the risks, and a fine sight he made, darting down the pitch to the spinners. He did it once too often to Richards, and Taylor stumped him. He would have scored many more but for Somerset's accurate ground fielding and skilful field-placing.

Neale went at 294, bowled by Garner with the new ball. He batted for 276 minutes, nearly an hour of them in the 90s. Nevertheless, he had done his job, and Patel and Humphries carried on comfortably. Worcestershire achieved their fourth batting point, giving them eight on the first innings for the first time this season. They batted on for a strong lead, possibly influenced by a belief that the pitch may turn on the last day. This I doubt, unless there is a change in the weather, which I suppose is just possible, because there were clouds about in the evening.

Patel scored a hundred in the evening. It was an elegant innings, which will have done him good, his first for some time; but not of major significance, because Turner, Neale and Younis had done the hard work.

SOMERSET: First Innings 246 (I V A Richards 63).

Second Innings

*B C Rose, not out	22
M Olive, not out	3
Extras (n-b 1)	1
Total (no wkt)	26

I V A Richards, P A Slocombe, P W Denning, N F M Popplewell, V J Marks, D Breakwell, †D J S Taylor, J Garner and H R Moseley to bat.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

*G M Turner, c Taylor, b Moseley	47
M Scott, c Popplewell, b Garner	21
P A Neale, b Garner	101
Younis Ahmed, st Taylor, b Richards	87
D N Patel, not out	108
†D J Humphries, c and b Marks	42
H L Alleyne, b Marks	0
E J O Hemsley, not out	4
Extras (b 6, l-b 8, n-b 10)	24
Total (6 wkts dec)	431

100 overs: 331—4.

N Gifford, A P Pridgeon and J Cumbes did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—40, 2—101, 3—264, 4—291, 5—396, 6—403.

BOWLING: Garner, 22—6—66—3; Moseley, 16—3—75—1; Breakwell, 28—7—82—0; Marks, 34—7—91—2; Popplewell, 10—3—54—0; Richards, 13—2—61—1.

Bonus points: Worcestershire 8, Somerset 3.

Umpires: R Aspinall and D O Oslear.

Irresistible Hadlee strikes life from a cushion

By Keith Macklin

LIVERPOOL: Lancashire, with nine second innings wickets in hand, need 76 runs to avoid an innings defeat.

Tree-lined Aigburth, with its tiny stand and marquees near the Mersey promenade, is one of Clive Lloyd's favourite little grounds, but yesterday belonged not to Lloyd but to Richard Hadlee. The New Zealand Test player produced an irresistible spell of bowling after lunch, claiming Lloyd with the first ball, ending the innings with three wickets for no runs, and taking seven for 25 runs in all. Lancashire went from 179 for seven to 179 all out as Hadlee mopped up with the new ball. They followed on 150 behind and would have been in even more trouble had not the left-hander Reidy defied Hadlee in a spirited knock of 55.

On Saturday, when Randall made merry with an ordinary Lancashire attack and Nottinghamshire amassed 329 for three, the Aigburth pitch seemed as docile as a friendly puppy. Yesterday Hadlee made the ball nip into and away from the batsmen, in the air and off the pitch. He began with a brilliant low return catch from Fowler, during a morning of bright sunshine in which the Lancashire batsmen pottered and poked with no command or confidence. Kennedy, who was bowled by Cooper, and David Lloyd, caught behind as he made a rare swipe, were out before lunch, taken at 80 for three. After lunch, Hadlee promptly bowled Clive Lloyd for a single, and the labouring Hayes and Hughes also went.

It would have been a travesty of an innings had not the aggressive Reidy decided to attack the bowling, an attitude painfully lacking in his colleagues. He reached 50 in 86 minutes, hitting two sixes and five fours in a brave effort well supported by Abrahams. He could, however, have been out at 109, when he was 12, Hemmings missing a firm shot at mid-off. Reidy was eventually caught and bowled by Bore and when Lancashire reached 179 for seven only one run was needed to avoid the follow-on. The sky temporarily darkened, the breeze blew cold from the Mersey. Hadlee was handed the new ball, and in three overs he finished off the innings without a run being added. He had struck life from a cushion and his final figures were 17.1—8—25—7. They were not his best, because he has recorded seven for 23 against Sussex for Nottinghamshire and the same analysis for New Zealand against India at Wellington.

As is quite customary, the side following on made a much better fist of it the second time out. Fowler and Kennedy reached 50 in the 14th over, playing, at last, some attacking strokes until Fowler hooked once too often at Saxelby and was caught on the deep fine leg boundary.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings, 329 for 3 dec (D W Randall 162 not out, C E B Rice 102). Bowling: Allott 21—5—65—1; Radford, 18—3—73—1; Reidy, 12—3—33—0; Abrahams, 14—0—49—0; D Lloyd, 16—4—29—0; O'Shaughnessy, 8—0—38—0; Hughes, 13—1—45—1.

LANCASHIRE

A Kennedy, b Cooper	13
†G Fowler, c and b Hadlee	8
D Lloyd, c French, b Cooper	26
F C Hayes, l-b-w, b Hadlee	23
*C H Lloyd, b Hadlee	1
D P Hughes, l-b-w, b Hadlee	18
B W Reidy, c and b Bore	55
J Abrahams, c French, b Hadlee	25
S J O'Shaughnessy, not out	2
N V Radford, b Hadlee	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 3, n-b 1)	8
Total (89.1 overs)	179

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—41, 3—68, 4—70, 5—89, 6—100, 7—164, 8—179, 9—179, 10—179.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 17.1—8—35—7; Saxelby, 9—2—10—0; Hemmings, 20—3—40—0; Cooper, 25—8—52—2; Bore, 18—5—43—1.

Second Innings

A Kennedy, not out	30
†G Fowler, c Hemmings, b Saxelby	33
D Lloyd, not out	9
Extras (w 1, l-b 1)	2
Total (1 wkt)	74

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—52.

Bonus points: Lancashire 2, Nottinghamshire 8.

Umpires: A Jepson and D J Halfyard.

Warwicks v Sri Lankans

AT BIRMINGHAM

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings 274 for 7 dec (A I Kallicharran 131).

Second Innings

G P Thomas, run out	40
S H Wootton, not out	35
T A Lloyd, not out	2
Extras (n-b 1)	1
Total (1 wkt)	78

*A I Kallicharran, †G W Humpage, M A Din, C Lethbridge, G C Small, S P Perryman, D R Doshi and W Hogg to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—76.

SRI LANKANS: First Innings

*B Warnapura, b Small	21
N Hettiaratchi, l-b-w, b Small	0
R L Dias, c Small, b Perryman	41
D Mendis, c Lloyd, b Small	90
R S Madugalle, l-b-w, b Doshi	20
Y Gunasekara, st Thomas, b Doshi	56
A Ranasinghe, c Small, b Perryman	50
†H Devapriya, b Perryman	20
L Kaluperuma, b Perryman	6
L Fernando, not out	7
A De Silva, l-b-w, b Perryman	4
Extras (b 8, l-b 6, w 1, n-b 5)	20
Total	335

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—40, 3—78, 4—121, 5—214, 6—275, 7—313, 8—318, 9—331, 10—335.

BOWLING: Hogg, 14—2—60—0; Small, 17—1—98—3; Perryman, 14—4—53—5; Doshi, 28—6—64—2; Lethbridge, 8—1—41—0.

Umpires: R S Herman and D R Shepherd.

Hampshire v Gloucs

AT SOUTHAMPTON

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings 349 for 3 dec (C G Greenidge 140, T E Jesty 81 not out, D R Turner 55 not out).

Second Innings

C G Greenidge, b Bainbridge	73
T M Tremlett, c Childs, b Graveney	27
M C J Nicholas, not out	25
J W Southern, not out	5
Extras (b 1, l-b 1, n-b 1)	3
Total (2 wkts)	131

T E Jesty, D R Turner, *N E J Pocock, N G Cowley, M D Marshall, †R J Parks and K Stevenson to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—94, 2—120.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

B C Broad, l-b-w, b Stevenson	17
Sadiq Mohammad, c Southern, b Cowley	100
†A W Stovold, b Stevenson	6
Zaheer Abbas, not out	101
A J Hignell, l-b-w, b Cowley	3
*M J Procter, c Nicholas, b Cowley	36
P Bainbridge not out	0
Extras (l-b 4, w 2, n-b 1, b 7)	14
Total (5 wkts dec, 87.3 overs)	277

S J Windybank, D A Graveney, B M Brain and J H Childs did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—49, 2—61, 3—198, 4—215, 5—267.

BOWLING: Marshall, 6—0—19—0; Stevenson, 23—11—42—2; Jesty, 10—1—31—0; Tremlett, 3—0—14—0; Southern, 20—3—75—0; Cowley, 25—7—72—3; Pocock, 0.3—0—10—0.

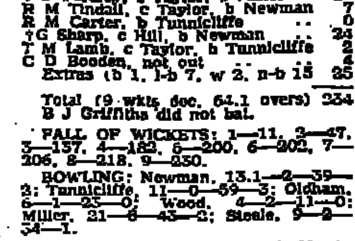
Bonus points: Hampshire 6, Gloucestershire 40.

Umpires: W L Budd and D G L Evans.

Derby v Northants

AT DERBY





DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

J G Wright, c Cook, b Griffiths	110
B Wood, b Carter	40
P N Kirsten, not out	59
D S Steele, not out	30
Extras (l-b 5, w 5, n-b 5)	15
Total (2 wkts dec, 81.4 overs)	253

*G Miller, A Hill, K J Barnett, †R W Taylor, C J Tunnicliffe, P G Newman and S Oldham did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—138, 2—191.

BOWLING: Griffiths, 24—5—70—1; T M Lamb, 23—5—54—0; Williams, 19.4—4—60—0; Booden, 3—0—19—0; Carter, 12—4—36—1.

Scores to fallow—

Second Innings

B Wood, l-b-w, b Griffiths	10
A Hill, not out	32
P N Kirsten, not out	35
Extras (n-b 8)	8
Total (1 wkt)	85

FALL OF WICKET: 1—21.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

*G Cook, c Tunnicliffe, b Steele	32
W Larkins, c Taylor, b Tunnicliffe	0
R G Williams, run out	23
A J Lamb, c Taylor, b Miller	91
T J Yardley, c Taylor, b Miller	37
R M Tindall, c Taylor, b Newman	7
R M Carter, b Tunnicliffe	0
†G Sharp, c Hill, b Newman	24
T M Lamb, c Taylor, b Tunnicliffe	2
C D Booden, not out	4
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, w 2, n-b 15)	25
Total (9 wkts dec, 64.1 overs)	234

B J Griffiths did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—47, 3—137, 4—182, 5—200, 6—202, 7—206, 8—218, 9—230.

BOWLING: Newman, 13.1—2—39—3; Tunnicliffe, 11—0—59—3; Oldham, 6—1—23—0; Wood, 4—2—11—0; Miller, 21—6—43—2; Steele, 9—2—34—1.

Bonus points: Derbyshire 7, Northamptonshire 2.

Umpires: B J Meyer and P J Eele.

For the record

Football

SEOUL: President's Cup, group B: Danubio, Uruguay 1, Vitoria, Brazil 1; Malta 2, Thailand 0; Liechtenstein 3, Indonesia 2. Final standings: 1, Danubio, 9 pts; 2, Vitoria, 8; Malta, 5.

NAS: New York Cosmos 3, Los Angeles Aztecs 0; Tulsa Roughnecks 2, Toronto Blizzard 0; Edmonton Drillers 4, California Surf 3.

ATHENS: Greek Cup: final: Olympiacos Piraeus 3, PAOK Salonica 1.

SANTIAGO: World Cup qualifying: South America group three: Chile 3, Paraguay 0.

NORWEGIAN LEAGUE: Bryne 0, Lyn 0; Fredrikstad 3, Viking 0; Hamarkameratene 0, Start 1; Haugar 1, Rosenborg 1; Lillestrøm 0, Brann 0; Vaalerengen 2, Moss 2.

Speedway

READING: England 58, Denmark 50.

Second XI competition

SOUTHGATE: Kent II 220 (S Hinks 88; R Maru 4 for 25); Middlesex II 38 for 2.

Minor counties

CLEETHORPES: Lincolnshire 454 for 5 dec and 227 for 7 dec (G Robinson 66, M J Birmingham 64; Staffordshire 255 for 3 dec and 231 for 7 (P N Gill 50, D A Hancock 61). Staffordshire won by 3 wkts.

Today's fixtures

(11.00 to 5.30 unless stated)

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
DERBY: Derbyshire v Northamptonshire.
ILFORD: Essex v Sussex.
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Gloucestershire.
LIVERPOOL: Lancashire v Nottinghamshire.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Somerset.

OTHER MATCHES
LORD'S: Oxford University v Cambridge University.
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Sri Lankans (11.0 to 4.30 or 5.0).

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
SOUTHGATE: Middlesex II v Kent II.

Yachting

KEIL: Regatta Week: Flying Dutchman, second race: 1, A and R Batzill (WG); 2, A Abascal and A Gonzolo (Spain); 3, I Karpack and V Subanov (USSR). Standings: 1, Batzill 8pts; 2, Karpak 19.7; 3, Haase and Cunacker (BG) 21.7. Star, second race: 1, J Schwarz and U Seeberger (WG); 2, A Gorostegui and J-M de la Benauvides (Spain); 3, M Johansson and I Jansson (Sweden). Standings: 1, A Griese and J Homeyer (WG) 11pts; 2, A Hagen and V Hösch (WG) 19.7; 3, Schwarz 25. Finn, second race: 1, L Hjortnaes (Denmark); 2, D Nordqvist (Sweden); 3, R Anoll (USSR). Standings: 1, Hjortnaes 5pts; 2, J Lindhartsen (Denmark) 20; 3, W Mayrhofer (Austria) 36.4. 470, second race: 1, V Chirkov (USSR); 2, H Sach (WG); 3, W Hunger (WG). Standings: 1, Sach 8.7pts; 2, J Borowski (BC) 19.0; 3, Chirkov 22.

Croquet

EASTBOURNE: Veterans' tournament, handicap singles, first round: H C Green (1) beat Colonel G T Wheeler (4½) +10; Mrs H G Wills (6) beat G H Betts (4½) +19; S G Kent (5) beat Mrs E C Tyrwhitt Drake (5) +11; Mrs A E Millns (8) beat C Abderhalden (5½) +1; C W Marshall wo, Miss P Joly scr; Mrs C W Marshall (9) beat J N D Bettley (7) +11; L D Adams (1½) beat E Strickland (6) +9; Cdr G Borrett (1½) beat L Greenbury (6) +19; Mrs E J Tucker (7) beat H Pimm (5½) +7; D A Harris (2) beat J E van Berckel (11) +13; Mrs B L Sundius-Smith (2) beat R F Rothwell (1½) +15; R F A Crane (3½) beat Lt Col D F T Brown (6½) +1; C E Knight (4) beat Mrs C Abderhalden (9) +19; Mrs K M O Wheeler (3) beat G A Hutcheson (4½) +16; E C Tyrwhitt Drake (1) beat Mrs R F A Crane (10) +12.

Swimming

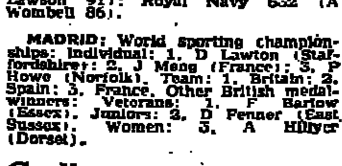
MISSION VIEJO (California): Champions' meeting: 200 metres breaststroke: 1, T Caulkins; 200 metres individual medley: 1, Caulkins.

Athletics

SAARIJAERVI (Finland): Javelin: 1, P Sinersaari, 91.72 metres (best of year).

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: Sawyer Challenge Cup: 1, Eton 497; 2, Epsom, 495; 3, Bradfield, 488. Individual: 1, C Q Drew (Epsom); 3, N D J Parnell (Bradfield); 5, N J White (Epsom) all 67. Sussex county championship: 1, C Webb (Crawley), 326/22 (after tie); 2, D Munro (Hurstpierpoint), 326/21; 3, P Raine (Crawley) 323. Long range team match: Sussex 643 (J Lawson 91); Royal Navy 632 (A Wombell 86).



MADRID: World sporting championships: Individual: 1, D Lawton (Staffordshire); 2, J Meng (France); 3, P Howe (Norfolk). Team: 1, Britain; 2, Spain; 3, France. Other British medalwinners: Veterans: 1, F Barlow (Essex). Juniors: 3, D Penner (East Sussex). Women: 3, A Hillyer (Dorset).

Cycling

DOUGLAS (IoM): British Cycling Federation National Veterans road race championship (48 miles): 1, A Fairweather 2hr 12min 37sec; 2, H D Middleton 2:12.37; 3, W Painter 2hr 24.52.

Golf

HOYLAKE: Three Fives national pro-am championship, area final: 69: Windermere (S Rooke, P Haigh). 70: Heswall (A Thompson, R Coleman); Royal Liverpool (J Morgan, P Canevali); Bromborough (A Horsman, C Johnson); Bull Bay (J Wright, M Turner).

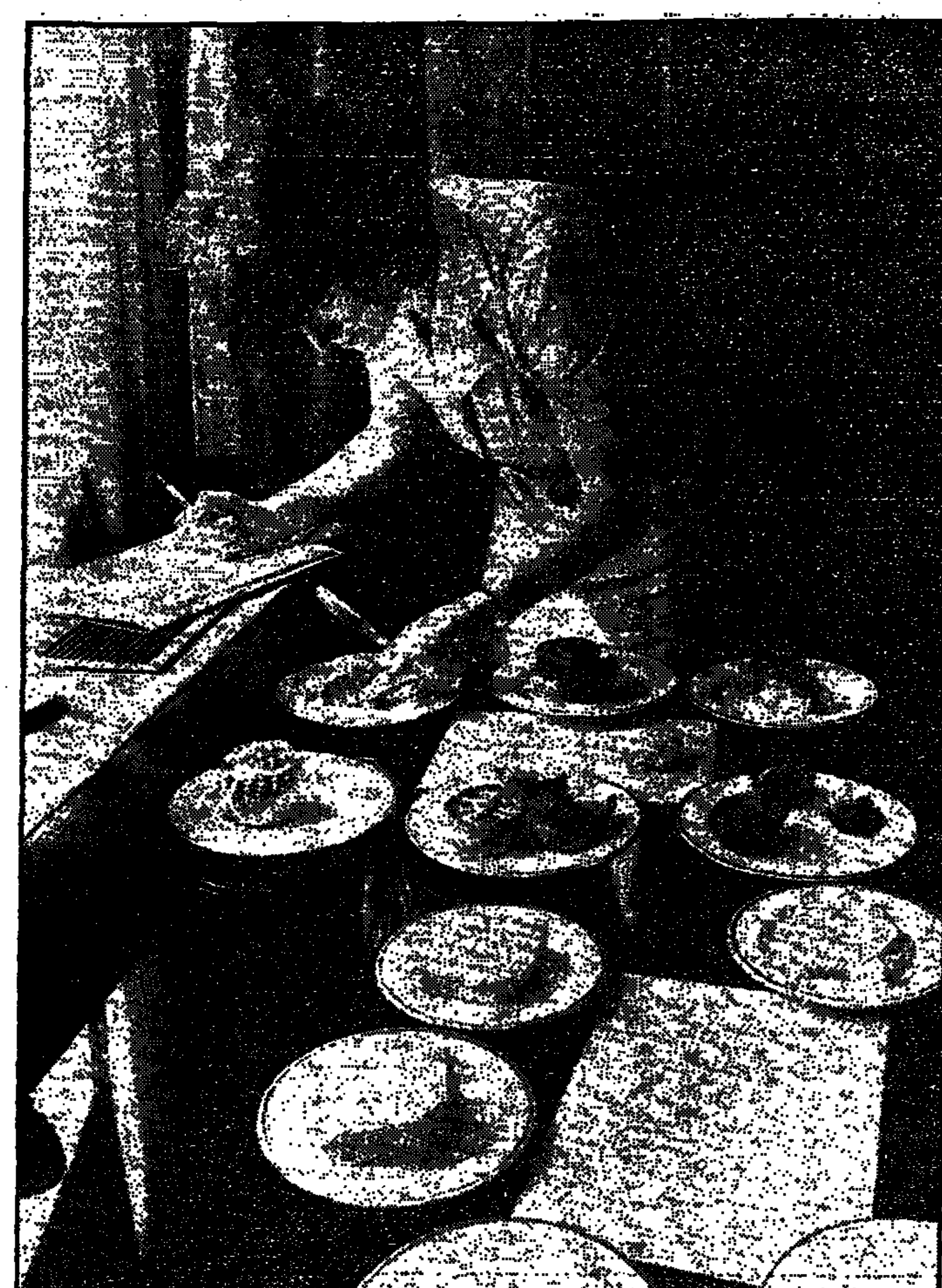
HERSHEY (Pennsylvania): LPGA tournament: 205: J Carner; 211: M Hansen; 213: B Klass, N Lopez-Melton, S Spuzich, P Sheehan; 214: P Bradley; 215: C Reynolds, D Austin, S Bertolaccini (Argentina), J Stanger, J Kerr, B King. Other foreign scores: 224: B Mizrahie (Indonesia); 231: A-M Palli (France).

Walker Cup captain

Ardmore, Pennsylvania, June 18.—Jim Gabrielsen will captain the United States Walker Cup team against Britain at Cypress Point, California, in August. He was a member of the American team in 1971—the last time Britain won

Good food by Robin Young

The fastest, easiest way to find the tastiest raspberry jam in town



Susan Campbell . . . seeking out the best from the food shops.

Is there any use for a guide to good food shops in Britain? Susan Campbell believes there is and, after months of work and filing cabinets full of correspondence, she has published the second edition of such a work.*

She aims to list "the sort of shops which people who care about food will go out of their way to visit". She ignores the big supermarket chains "not because I do not use them but because I've not yet found anyone in a supermarket who could give me the time of day, let alone any first-hand expert advice."

And she quotes Elisabeth Ayrton: "It is impossible to take too much trouble over finding shops which sell food of top quality."

So I put Mrs. Campbell, a few of her shops, and through them her book, to the test. Does food from good food shops actually taste any better than food from supermarkets? I recruited an expert panel to help me find out. Bravely Mrs Campbell herself agreed to come to the blind tasting I devised, with items from the shops she recommended to be pitted anonymously against similar products from the supermarket shelves.

The others in the panel were Shona Crawford Poole, *The Times* cook; Jane MacQuitty of *Wine and Food*, winner of two Glenfiddich wine and food writing awards, who came to us fresh from judging the *salon culinaire* in the Channel Islands; and Alan Davidson, ex-diplomat, author of *North Atlantic Sea Food* and organizer of a September symposium in Oxford which will bring hundreds of food enthusiasts together to heard 40 learned papers on the subject.

I trimmed some of the pâtés and cheeses a little so that it should not be immediately obvious which had come straight out of plastic wraps. But there was nothing I could do about the appearance of the pork pies, and I did not sponge the hams.

In some cases there was no doubt. The panel unanimously hailed Hobbs handmade raspberry jam (£1.75 a lb) — "super . . . delicious . . . wouldn't be ashamed to have this on my breakfast table" — and excoriated Sainsbury's pure fruit (35p) — "sickly goo . . . dreary . . . spat this out". But opinions divided about Fortnum and Mason's raspberry preserve (90p). "You would eat it a long time before you thought or raspberry", admitted Mrs Campbell.

In strawberry conserve, Fortnum and Mason's (90p) disposed easily of "sickly sweet" offerings from Marks and Spencer (55p) and Sainsbury (49p for 12ozs) although the panel were divided about whether one of those was nastier than the other, and if so which.

In smoked fish the supermarkets, represented by Safeway, had little joy either. Their kippers (89p a lb) were left for dead by far weightier contenders from Harrods (£1.25 a lb, collecting one first preference) and Steve Hatt of Islington (£1.10 a lb voted top by three). *Shona Crawford Poole showed some* sympathy: "poor little female, just laid roe — no flesh to her," but Susan Campbell wrote: "Enough to put you off kippers altogether".

For Safeway's smoked trout the only comfort was that Alan Davidson preferred it to Steve Hatt's rather aggressively flavoured version (88p). The Safeway fish had been reduced to 49½p for quick sale, but Susan Campbell described it as "not worth buying" anyway. With six pork pies to choose from, three of the panel plumped unerringly for Harrods (55p a ½ lb). Jane MacQuitty, though, went for Sainsbury's Natural Pork (24p, on special offer) with Marks and Spencer Crisp Bake (also Alan Davidson's second choice, 27p, also on special offer) as runner-up.

In the book, Susan Campbell notes that matters of taste are not easy: "Pork pies given a skull and cross-bones by one contributor tasted like ambrosia to me". So it was not altogether surprising that she dismissed Jane MacQuitty's choice as a "rotten pie", while Jane MacQuitty called hers "horrid".

Something similar happened with the sausages. No two people liked the same thing. This time Jane MacQuitty chose two of the good food shop entries, *Cumberland from Paxton and Whitfield* (£1.12 a lb) and Old English from Hobbs (same price) in that order. Susan Campbell chose a third, Fortnum and *Mason Supreme* (£1.50), which Jane MacQuitty described as "just like eating breadcrumbs and fat". While Alan Davidson, not liking any much, opted for St Michael Top Quality (92p a lb) as "possibly more unobtrusive" than *Paxton and Whitfield's Tunbridge* (£1.10). This last Susan Campbell found "revolting". No conclusions could be drawn from that, save that *people's* taste in sausages can vary greatly.

In the Cheddar cheese section, Paxton and Whitfield won universal praise (£1.76 a lb), although Shona Crawford Poole actually preferred the less sharp flavour of samples from Harrods (£1.22) and Safeway (£1.08). Jane MacQuitty voted the Safeway second, and Alan Davidson noted with some surprise "how little difference there seemed to be". A third good food shop sample, from Mainly English (£1.60), impressed *no one*.

The supermarkets, or at least Marks and Spencer, pulled back in hams. St *Michael's Italian Dried Cured* (35p an ounce) was a lovely revelation to everyone except Shona Crawford Poole, who recognized it. "I buy it", she explained. Jane MacQuitty and Alan Davidson respectivly found Marks and Spencer's other offering, Smoked Spiced Ham (72p a quarter) "delicious" and "excellent".

No one had a good word to say for Safeway's "waterlogged, fibreless" gammon ham (55p a quarter) or Sainsbury's Roast "ham-wetters' ham" *(50p)*, but then *Susan Campbell wrote* of Paxton and Whitfield's Bradenham (£1.10): "Apologies if this shop is in the *Guide*." Jane MacQuitty claimed to detect a strong taste of parmesan cheese about this hard, dry and salty ham, suggesting the two had been stored together.

Paxton and Whitfield may just redeem their place in the book, because Susan Campbell voted their York ("it would still be nicer if sliced neater", 80p a quarter) equal with the Marks and Spencer *prosciutto*. The others were less enthusiastic. Jane MacQuitty said it was "dried-up and over-cooked".

Next came the morning's main *surprise*. Everyone put one of the cheapest pâtes, Safeway's pepper and mushroom from the delicatessen counter (25p a quarter, on special offer) at the top of the list. Jane MacQuitty said it was the only one of the seven she would eat, and all the others agreed it was good. Susan Campbell just saved herself by saying that Hobbs chicken and brandy pâte (at £2.95 a pot) was as good, but the others did not agree. "Tastes more like corned beef than anything else", said Jane MacQuitty, and *Shona Crawford Poole* complained of "nasty, funny spices and anchovy".

That just left as a *bonne bouche* a small class for assorted truffles, in which Clare's hand-made (£2.60 a half pound) had a narrow win over Marks and Spencer (£1.65). Jane MacQuitty actually preferred the latter, and Susan Campbell admitted they looked better.

The overall result was a points win, not a knockout, for the good food shops over the supermarkets. Very probably the guide's *usefulness would have* been more clearly vindicated if it had been logistically possible to gather samples outside London. Yet clearly one could not rely on getting satisfactory food just because the shop supplying it features in the book, and also, of course, the *supermarkets* were not completely disgraced.

Perhaps the saddest lesson is the one pointed by Jane MacQuitty: "All in all, this rather sorry selection does not say much for either our supermarkets or *our delicatessens. The French* housewife can easily resort to the corner shop without damaging her reputation as a good cook. The British sadly cannot, but must shop around or make it herself".

The book may help in the hunt for quality foods, or at least in locating the more elusive ingredients if we are driven to home cookery. May it sell well, be used with caution and provoke a lot more reports from an increasingly discriminating public.

**Guide to Good Food Shops*, edited and compiled by Susan Campbell, Macmillan, £4.95.

Beach beauty by Suzy Menkes

Have you noticed the fading of an all-over tan?

A suntan, like the contraceptive pill, is no longer considered an unmixed blessing. The idea that brown is beautiful was closely linked to the sexual revolution of the Sixties. The girl with the sunkissed skin and windswept blonde hair was not just the siren of the holiday brochures, but also the image of liberation.

Now those golden girls have grown up and grown older. The side-effects of sun worship may not have been as widely publicized as problems with the Pill, but the effect of sun on skin is written out in wrinkles.

In America, warnings about excessive sunbathing are now issued by the experts, who talk openly about skin cancer and other sun-related problems. Since a whole section of the beauty industry has followed the sun, it is unwilling to relinquish a massive market and the emphasis is on caring for your suntanned skin.

In Britain the situation is different. The sun shines so infrequently that our problem is rather how to cope with the sudden bursts of brilliance on a rare fine weekend or a brief summer holiday.

Protection

The message that sunshine is good for you still beams brightly from those beauty firms involved only in suntan preparations. The Austrian firm of Piz Buin claims the credit for having invented the "sun protection factor system", which is now the keystone of all the suntan preparations. Tanning is simply the body's natural defence against the sun's harmful rays, so it follows that we need the strongest shielding product at the start of exposure. A tough olive skin needs less protection than the traditional English rose. Thus most suntan preparations are *now coded with protection* factors from two (the least protective) to eight, although specialist products go up to factor 15.

Bergasol make their product (based on the bergamot oil contained in citrus fruit as a natural aid to tanning) *in* an oil, gel, lotion or cream and include a facial tanning gel (£3.30) in their extensive range. They, like the other leading French *brand Ambre Solaire*, realize that consumer demands of sunbathers are infinitely more sophisticated than in the days when a dab of coconut oil went on protruding spots.

Ambre Solaire still sell their Original Sun Tan Oil (£2.25) with its distinctive fragrance redolent of the Côte d'Azur to an entire generation of sunbathers. But now they have a wide range of other products like *their Sun Tan Milk (protection* factor six for children and the fair skinned) and their newly introduced Tropical Milk (£3).

Cover up

The skin-care companies take a line exactly opposite from the suntan houses. The American Erno Laszlo *says unequivocally* that "the way to retain a good skin is to cover up from the sun". Their basic make-up is apparently 99 per cent sunproof and the oil they offer to unwise sunbathers is still 40 per cent protective.

An anti-sun sport cream, *designed* to *block* the *sun* during active outdoor games, has been introduced by the French firm of Roc, who also say that the sun is "basically harmful to the skin". Skin-care specialists Vichy *not* only speak of "serious dermatological problems" for sunbathers, but actually discount many suntan products, particularly the oils, which they claim have a very low protection factor and are popular because "the reflection of sun on an *oiled body gives* the illusion of a deeper tan". Their own range has only milks or creams.

Most beauty firms in this country never utter the frightening words "skin cancer". Orlane, however, quotes an international body as saying that "over-exposure to the sun can cause premature aging of the skin and skin cancer". (Coppertone won an award from the Skin Cancer Foundation of the United States for their research work. Their Super Shade 15 lotion, with a protection factor of 15, is on sale at pharmaceutical counters.)

Protection creams for sensitive areas like breasts (for topless bathers), for the body and for the face are all based on the twin principles of filtering the sun's harmful rays and on moisturizing the skin, in the Orlane range.

Science

Moisturizing is the essence of the French approach, because Continental women have traditionally looked after the skin. There is an emphasis on moisturizing in Germaine Monteil's Sunsitive range (which includes a pre-tan formula to use for a fortnight before departure, £5.50), in Lancome's Hydra Bronz creams and milks (with a tinted milk at £4.65), and in Harriet Hubbard Ayer's products, which include a useful sun Eye Cream (£3.75).

The scientific approach to suntanning is emphasized by most of the *leading* beauty houses — a fact which will not surprise readers who remember my previous article on chemical beauty.

An alarming graph of the "emission curve of the sun" (it looks rather like a pair of pointed bosoms) has been produced by Ultima II to explain the technical basis of their scientific sun control. Their treatment system (containing the unpronounceable Algaephyte) is based on numbered protection factors and includes a Lip moisture stick. (Piz Buin do another useful one.)

More graphic information about skin composition comes from Helena Rubinstein, whose Golden Beauty Suncare collection has a suntan acceleration face cream (£4.25) and lotions (£4.75). Clinique also have a Suntan Encourager, but their emphasis is rather on their sunscreen, like the Sun Block cream for face and body and Continuous Coverage, a screening make-up.

Running the entire gamut of products from the total block to the Self-Action tanning cream is the theme of the Estée Lauder sun collection. But significantly the newest product is the Sun Cover Creme (£5), which offers maximum protection (factor 15). It would be a brave beauty firm that announced now that it was encouraging an all-out tan.

Elizabeth Arden acknowledge the continuous urge to turn brown with the Progressive Tans range of factor coded products. Charles of the Ritz *have an Ultra Sun Block cream* (£4.75) with a protection factor of 22.8.

Having studied the claims and tried out the products as best one can under leaden skies, I conclude that the best sun-protection factor is common sense.

It is crucial to go away armed with a selection of products to lubricate face and body, to protect sensitive areas like nose and knees that catch the sun and to understand your own *skin type and know what it will* tolerate. A moisturizing after-sun lotion will help to prevent dryness (but you will still peel if you have burnt).

Nothing can prevent your tan's fading once you are out of the sun, although you can apply products that work chemically to retain the illusion of a tan. It is wise to buy all your products from one range, rather than mixing creams on one skin area.

I shall spend my own holiday under a shady tree, tanning slowly as nature intended.

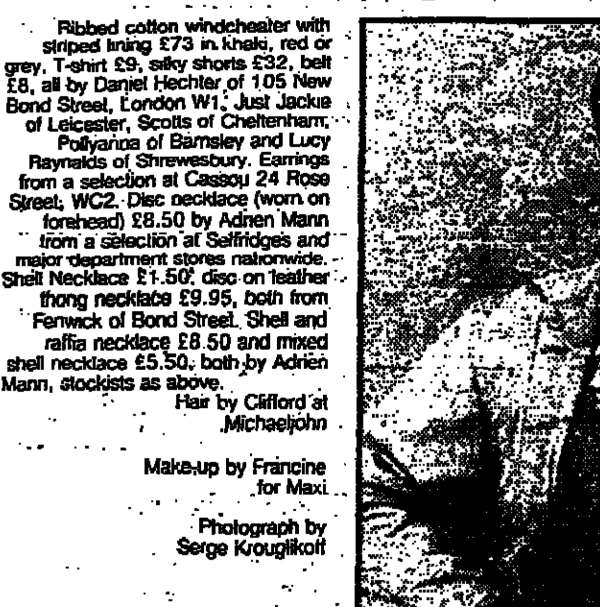


Taking cover from the sun in Paul Howie's Australia swimsuit £28.50, gold on black, blue, khaki, brown or orange, from Howie, 138 Long Acre, London WC2, Way In at Harrods, Knightsbridge, Harvey Nichols of Knightsbridge, Teamwork at St Christopher's Place, W1, and Lucinda Byre of Liverpool, Manchester, Chester and Blackpool. Aborigine-print kimono £34.50 in assorted colours by Paul Howie from Howie, Teamwork and Harvey Nichols. Simulated coral necklace £2.50 by West from main department stores. Shell necklace £7.95 from Fenwick of Bond Street.

Hair by Paul at Daniel Galvin

Make-up by Mary Lou for Harriet Hubbard Ayer using their tinted moisturizing day cream to protect the *skin from the sun's harmful rays* and pearly waterproof eyeshadows.

Photograph by Richard Imrie





Ribbed cotton windcheater with striped lining £73 in khaki, red or grey, T-shirt £9, silky shorts £32, belt £8, all by Daniel Hechter of 105 New Bond Street, London W1; Just Jackie of Leicester, Scotts of Cheltenham, Pollyanna of Barnsley and Lucy Raynalds of Shrewesbury. Earrings from a selection at Cassou 24 Rose Street, WC2. Disc necklace (worn on forehead) £8.50 by Adrien Mann from a selection at Selfridges and major department stores nationwide. Shell Necklace £1.50, disc on leather thong necklace £9.95, both from Fenwick of Bond Street. Shell and raffia necklace £8.50 and mixed shell necklace £5.50, both by Adrien Mann, stockists as above.

Hair by Clifford at Michaeljohn

Make-up by Francine for Maxi

Photograph by Serge Krouglikoff

Dressing up to a suntan means picking the boldest jewelry and strong make-up to set against *simple summer clothes*.

The baubles and bangles of high summer come straight from a picture postcard vision of a tropical isle. Shell necklaces as large as a lei, big bone beads and the obligatory string of stick coral or shark's teeth, all look splendid against a pale T-shirt and a bronzed skin.

Making-up for the heat means keeping foundation to the minimum, cheek colour blended to tone with your tan, and emphasis on the eyes.

Make-up artist Francine used three different shades of green and a dark green eyeliner pencil to give a sense of the watery depths to our model's eyes. Using cosmetics from the Maxi African Sands range, on a No-shine foundation, she also used three different blushers to shade the cheeks, from a tawny shade to a pinky blusher.

Although most women have now got the hang *of using a battery of brushes* to apply colour, few realise that mixing and blending colours is essential for the currently fashionable face.

This summer's beauty ranges have been developed to go with the safari and copper colours of clothing. The leading cosmetic houses have done a lot of the work for us, by producing two, three or even four pan eye colours, which are meant *to* be used together rather than singly.

The system of blending or smudging colours applies equally to women who have abandoned the wilder African image in favour of the romantic white ruffles *of the (royal) English* rose.

■ **Pre-tan product**

Also called self-tan. Gives the look of suntan but does not generally contain a sunscreen. Used for cosmetic reasons on celery white limbs or fill in white strap patches. Must be used in the sun in conjunction with screening creams.

■ **Sun protection**

Products filter the sun's more harmful ultra-violet rays. *They come in oils, creams or milks* and are what we describe as suntan preparations. Today's ranges are almost all coded by the "factor" system.

■ **Sun screens**

Also known as sun *block*. Creams as above, *but* designed to block completely the sun's harmful (and therefore tanning) rays. The most effective of these creams are available at pharmaceutical counters, although a few of the most comprehensive suntan ranges have them. They must be used frequently to be effective.

■ **Sun tan encouragers**

Also known as speed-ups. *Products supposed to* encourage a tan by speeding up the natural melamin production of the skin. Mostly in gel or oil form with low protection factor.

■ **After Sun**

Body moisturizers designed to discourage peeling. But most do *not* have a burn soothing agent, for which you will need a pharmaceutical cream. Boots sell Solarcaine cream, lotion and aerosol *spray designed to give instant local* relief for sunburn.

Galleries

Astonishment and delight in Renaissance riches

Objects for a "Wunderkammer"

Colnaghi

Important Italian Baroque Paintings 1600-1700

Mattheisen Fine Art

Art as Decoration

Heim Gallery

Twentieth Century British Paintings and Watercolours

Spink

Leslie Hurry, Artist of Dream and Theatre

Browse and Darby

Julian Trevelyan

Holsworthy Gallery

When the more traditionally-minded of the West End galleries decide to *show* off, as seems to happen these days, by some kind of unspoken agreement, around the middle of June each year, the result is likely to be spectacular: at the moment it is as if much of the St James's/Bond Street area has been turned, to misappropriate a term from the title of Colnaghi's show, into one big Wunderkammer, where the riches of the Renaissance and after are displayed like the contents of so many jewel caskets, snapped open with a flourish for our astonishment and delight.

The introduction to the lavish catalogue which accompanies Colnaghi's *Objects for a "Wunderkammer"* exhibition (until July 31) raises, naturally, the question of what exactly the term means. Basically it stood for a collection of remarkable objects, the beautiful, the rich and the strange competing on almost equal terms for attention. *In this sense, as in others,* the Wunderkammer was the precursor of the modern museum, where beauty, if an important factor, is by no means the sole criterion for inclusion. Renaissance princes *and their successors up to* the beginning of the eighteenth century required various things of their collections. First and foremost, that they should surprise by fine excess: that they should be rare and valuable and impressive, dramatizing the idea of power and position by demonstrating that their owners could easily possess much beyond the reach of lesser mortals. But also, to be fair, that they should, if only incidentally, extend and illuminate man's knowledge of man and the world about him.

One did not need to be rich, of course, to fulfil this latter function: John Evelyn's cabinet of curiosities, now in the Geffrye Museum, attests as much. But, to own most of the objects on show at Colnaghi, you would have had to be very rich indeed. Even the simple curiosities, such as the rhinoceros horn held up by three gilt bronze harpies, had the *magic* of rarity in the West and tended to be displayed with maximum ostentation. Religious significance, such as attached to a fragment of St Joseph's cloak, often seemed to take second place to the magnificence of its setting — in that case a splendid reliquary of lapis-lazuli, rock crystal and silver gilt, made for Pope Alexander VII and attributed to Antonio de Amicis Moretti. Sheer visual splendour of materials, as in the oval bowl of heliotrope from the Milanese workshop of Ottavio Miseroni (later in the collection, not surprisingly, of William Beckford) counted for much, intricacy of workmanship, as in the innumerable rings and pendants and caskets and time-keeping devices, for even more.



Julius Victor Berger: *Allegory of Venice* (Heim).

And beauty? That is there too, though usually an intricate, hard-won beauty rather than the simple, inevitable-seeming sort. For that one must look mainly to the oriental objects, particularly the porcelains and small carvings in semi-precious stones, prized no doubt by their early owners for exoticism rather than aesthetic value. (Incidentally, the adjacent show, *Gods, Gardens and Elephants* in Colnaghi Oriental until July 17, is well worth a few minutes of your time.) But some of the waxes, medallions and small bronzes like the *Boys Playing Saccomazzone*, once in the collection of Louis XIV, are beautiful by any standards you care to apply.

Nor were paintings, if not necessarily the central interest of such collections, automatically excluded, as Etienne de la Hyre's painting of *The Kunstkammer of Prince Vladislaus Sigismundus Vasa* reminds us, mixing up in a happy jumble Rubenses and Breughels with metalwork, jewelry and orientalia. I suppose the paintings in the show *Important Italian Baroque Paintings 1600-1700*, which opens Matthiesen's imposing new three-floor premises in Mason's Yard, St James's (until July 31), are mostly a deal too important to have decorated a Wunderkammer: many must have been designed for large churches or stately halls. However, even here there are enchanting touches of intimacy: a lovely little landscape panel by Cecco Bravo, for example, which has about it an almost Watteauesque touch of romantic melancholy and magic, or two pairs of still-lifes, one by an anbnymous Caravaggesque artist and the other by Mao of *c* 1625.

Still-life and pure landscape played a lesser, and still insuficiently explored, role in Italian baroque painting. Quite a number of the paintings on show occupy themselves, unsurprisingly, with the more bloodthirsty episodes of the Bible and the lives of the saints (anyone who supposes that the present popularity of the violent horror film is a particularly novel and therefore disturbing trend should look here for a corrective insight). We encounter in rapid succession *David with the Head of Goliath* (Dolci), *Salome with the Head of John the Baptist* (Mattia Preti), Jael cheerily driving a tent-peg into Sisera's ear (Guidobono), the scourging and mocking of Christ, and more stages in the martyrdom of St Sebastian than you could aim an arrow at, though the most discreet of them, Giovanni Lanfranco's *St Sebastian Carried to Heaven by Three Angels*, merely alludes to the facts of the case by making a putto carry two arrows which, in other circumstances, might be no more than Cupid's darts.



Boys Playing Saccomazzone, an early seventeenth-century Italian bronze at Colnaghi's.

Occasionally these paintings turn *to less startling subjects*, and when they do the effects can be superb. There is, for instance, a very fine Rosa, *A Landscape with Travellers Asking the Way*, which aims to charm us by its atmospheric grace rather than giving us a frisson of pleasing horror. Guercino's *Return of the Prodigal Son* emphasizes the emotional nature of the meeting with a restless composition reconciling, though only just, contrary movements within the frame. And Grecchetto's *God Creating the Animals* presents God as a kindly, unintimidating presence surrounded by a glad and delightfully various creation. Such pictures are still easier for us to take than the sentimental/sensational excesses of the baroque, but a series of *illuminating exhibitions* in London during the last two years has been persuading us, slowly but surely, to habituate ourselves even to these.

Heim, this year, in its show *Art as Decoration* (until August 28), explicitly aims at the lighter, easier-to-take end of the artistic spectrum. Most of the paintings and sculptures shown date from between the beginning of the eighteenth century and the end of the nineteenth. Decorative canvases clearly meant for over-doors or to be inset somehow into rococo or neo-classical rooms evoke the amours of Zeus, propose allegorical scenes like *Genius Urging On the Virtuous Prince*, or set nymphs and shepherds in arcadian landscapes, hunters among decorative scroll-work. The major discovery of the show is John Francis Rigaud's *Constance Revealing Herself to Her Father*, recently identified from a related engraving in Macklin's *British Poets*; the most provoking works are a pair of overripe allegories (of Rome and Venice, the latter a particularly fierce-looking female) by Julius Victor Berger, disciple of Makart and lavish in the use of gold leaf and other naive but effective devices to impress. Are they more than kitsch? Maybe not, but at least they stay in the mind, like one of those melodies you despise but cannot help *humming* in moments of abstraction.

In art it never rains but it pours, so it was only to be expected that my remarks a month ago about the neglect of the 1940s Neo-Romantic painters would instantly require a few footnotes. In Spink's summer show of *Twentieth Century British Paintings and Watercolours*, (until July 7), there are, among many earlier delights — a fine Innes-like Derwent Lees, a stunning Lavery landscape, *The Spanish Coast from Tangier* — a haunting early Keith Vaughan, *Miners in a Narrow Seam*, and three wholly admirable John Mintons: a crisp and attractive oil, *A Young Man Seated*, and two of his pen, ink and watercolour landscapes, of which *View from Coleman's Hatch, Sussex* (1945) has the sort of mystical, in-turned intensity of response to the English scene which these latterday followers of Palmer had a unique ability to summon up.

At Browse and Darby is a small but surprisingly comprehensive tribute to *Leslie Hurry, artist of Dream and Theatre* (until Saturday) which includes costume and set designs from nearly all his major productions (only Helpman's *Hamlet* ballet is missing) as well as a selection of his less familiar independent watercolours. At his best, Hurry was a fine draughtsman with a simmering, slightly surrealist sense of dramatic occasion: his designs for ballet, opera and costume play are among the best to emerge from the 1940s, a decade which seems increasingly like a golden age of British theatre design. And, unlike many such, they stand up triumphantly as self-defining works of art, with no need of support from fading memories of how it all looked on stage.

And at Holsworthy (until July 11) is a show of recent work, paintings and coloured etchings, by Julian Trevelyan. My inelusion of him among the Neo-Romantics seems to have raised a few eyebrows, but at the time he was undoubtedly very close to them in style and subject-matter. You would never know it now, as he has continued to evolve almost unrecognizably. These most recent works are in a neo-primitive style which seems, especially when the subjects are sailing ships or seashore scenes, to owe a lot to Alfred Wallis and his more sophisticated admirers, such as Ben Nicholson and Christopher Wood. These works are painted in bold, simple and sometimes not very appealing colours, with the emphasis on rather harsh blues and greens: they show a now senior painter (Trevelyan is 71) who is not afraid to *do* something different. If we like them, fine; if not, well, there are more important things than that in a painter's life.

John Russell Taylor

Books

Bath

A Social History 1680-1850

By R. S. Neale

(Routledge & Kegan Paul; £18)

The fundamental defect of this long, expensive book is that it is dull, something that no historical work, least of all one about Bath, need or should dare to be. It is also contemptuous of received practice in respect of much punctuation and grammar, an attitude which undermines the reader's confidence that the author knows what he is about.

What makes a history dull? Professor Neale has made it so by presenting us with a great many statistics and drawing inferences from them which, as he says himself many times, often cannot be substantiated because of lack of corroborative evidence. He provides rows and rows of commodity prices, and toll-gate receipts, and average wages, and court records, and bed/nights, and the like. He even gives twice over the same list of titled folk attending social functions. But he fails to supply the information — comparisons with other cities, other times — that would give these figures some meaning.

Nor is that all. It seems that a social history has to have some sort of message for today; which consideration leads Professor Neale into abstractions about capitalism, the nature of property, and the origins of the class struggle which would have made any self-respecting 18th-century artisan drop his hod, awl, or mattock, depending on his calling, and run for the nearest inn. At one point, if I have understood him aright, the author is implying that Bath's own outbreak of Gordon Riots should not have been about Popery at all. He refers repeatedly to something called "the social organization of space" (how reminiscent of Le Corbusier's deadly "machine in which to live"!) and to the "*anomie [?] of the developing* market society". I must say, as one who is always interested in learning something new about Bath, it leaves me pretty cold.

Let me take some particular cases where I find the argument inadequate. The suggestion that, because Ricardo found *The Wealth of Nations* in a Bath bookshop. Bath might be regarded as having given a lead in economics is too far-fetched to stand. The assertion that in Bath "income was very unevenly distributed" (no doubt!) is followed by the stultifying disclaimer that "there is no way of knowing what share of this high average income was retained by the various social groups". (Why not? You mean it may not have been very uneven after all?).

Similarly, it does not add much to say that Ralph Allen was "an obscure boy of 17" (Hell, I was once an obscure boy of 17 meself); while the remark that John Wood the elder "was probably the son of a mason and a local boy who became a surveyor" needs a lot of working out. The career of a certain Mr Marchant is presented (page 56) as the case history of a typical local apprentice; but later (page 70) it is asserted that his experience was not that of most apprentices.

If all this is carping, I can only say that the further one reads the more one carps. I am surprised that Professor Neale has found so little useful social straw to make his bricks — far less, for instance, than Bryan Little or Sir John Summerson concentrating on Bath's architectural aspects more than 30 years ago. The lengthy disquisition on the financial dealings of the Duke of Chandos, unearthed in the Huntingdon Library, San Marino, California, might have been relevant, since the duke was John Wood's patron: but, although California must have been a long way to go, in practice the relevance is not clear: the disquistion is simply a discursion.

Bath, to me, will never be "an existential expression of the economic and social structure *of society* and *of its dominant* ideology". I cannot see it in terms of the sociological jargon which permeates this study to the end. The book becomes more readable once Professor Neale reaches the 19th century and is able to draw on the local newspapers for his material; but at no time does it present any facet of a social picture of Bath one fraction so telling, or I suspect so accurate, as any of the single short chapters of *Pickwick* devoted to that city. I have just read them again to check. They are worth a dozen social histories. Remember how Mr Winkle got shut out of his lodgings in Royal Crescent in his nightgown when the door blew shut? Or Sam Weller's soirée? Bed/nights, forsooth.

Adam Fergusson

Concerts in London

Mahler perched on a tightrope of suspense

Philharmonia/Ozawa

Festival Hall/Radio 3

Mahler, in his second symphony, had as much to say about silence as about sound. This is what Seiji Ozawa would have had us believe on Sunday in his unorthodox, often self-regarding, but unusually compelling interpretation of the work.

It was a performance whose minute attention to acoustic detail — realized through often exceptionally slow tempi, long-drawn pauses and climaxes and his galvanizing ability to draw the finest and most concentrated chamber playing from each section of the orchestra — was always *perched on a* tightrope of suspense, be it in emotional effect or, indeed, as *to whether his risks would* pay off.

The first movement march almost lost momentum, its lyrical passages still as in a numb lament; but how much more lacerating in contrast the shrieking torment of its climax. Here, as in the last movement, built with the same tense, long stretches of fine-etched sound and silence, the points of climax went straight to the pit of the stomach, which, in Mahler, is surely where they should go.

Because of the nature of the first movement, the second seemed, fascinatingly, much less at odds with it than Mahler once feared. On Sunday its sweet recollections seemed frozen almost into immobility: this was no melancholy remembrance but *rather* a paralysing sorrow, articulated through string playing of remarkable unanimity and conviction. And this, in turn, had its effect on the Scherzo, its own dance the more bizarrely distorted, its very pulse twisting and staggering in Mr Ozawa's hands.

Jessye Norman and Mr Ozawa played over-indulgently into each other's hands in an "Urlicht" of unnecessarily exaggerated expression: Miss Norman's richly sensuous, highly dramatic projection, though *powerfully moving* in the last movement, oppressed the *simplicity of its prelude*.

No chorus could, perhaps, have been better cast for Ozawa's last movement: the Philharmonia, who constantly take the prize for the most magically sustained "Auferstehn", sang with a fine control of volume, pitch and texture matched in quality and expressiveness by both the orchestra and by Miss Norman in her richly eloquent "O glaube". Sheila Armstrong was the soprano soloist.

Hilary Finch

Rhythmic liberties taken in pursuit of expression

Ilan Rogoff

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Devoting his recital to Brahms on Sunday afternoon, the London-domiciled Israeli pianist Ilan Rogoff, was deeply aware of the warm romantic heart hidden beneath the composer's forbidding exterior. Though in pursuit of expression he took rhythmic liberties less than stylish in so staunch an upholder of classical tradition, it was still difficult to remain untouched by playing so personally involved.

The F minor Sonata was of course written when Brahms was scarcely out of his teens, long before his public attack on all progressivists deemed by him to be wearing their hearts on their sleeves. But even this ardent, youthful outpouring, with its frequently requested tempo changes, needed a more firmly coordinated first movement.

The opening was splendidly majestic — that is, until the new *fast und bestimmt* chordal theme, into which Mr Rogoff plunged at the double (or very nearly). Conversely, in the development he allowed rhythmic tension to sag. The ensuing love song was done with intimate delicacy and poetry; but the sonata's second slow movement, the sorrowful Rückblick, was too elastic for the ominously reiterated rhythmic motif in the bass to tell.

Though accident-prone, Mr Rogoff found the Scherzo's strength; but in the finale again too often relied on tempo change for characterization, with a recklessly fast coda.

In the three Intermezzi, Op 117, he caught the essential note of emotion recollected in tranquillity. Possibly in the first in E flat the broad song theme was insufficiently differentiated from the stealthy mystery of the middle section; the third in C sharp minor was particularly beautiful for shapely continuity of melodic flow whatever the surrounding texture.

The two Op 79 Rhapsodies chosen to end, though staringly *vivid* in their mood contrasts, again revealed Mr Rogoff's over-reliance on tempo change to achieve his ends, with the turbulent first subject of No. 1 taken too fast for texture not to clot.

Joan Chissell

Opera

Ideal conception and performance for midsummer

A Midsummer Night's Dream

Glyndebourne.

The return of Benjamin Britten's music to Glyndebourne, after almost 35 years, must have been plotted with even more care than advance publicity admitted — the perfect Britten opera for this Sussex countryside setting, opening on Midsummer Day itself. Sir Peter Hall and John Bury had directed and designed it with a full awareness of everything in Shakespeare's play, and Britten's setting of it, and an extra quality that can only be described as stage magic: the living face of enchantment.

The cast is an international one, a Romanian Tytania, a Dutch Theseus, a Sweedish Bottom, among native English-speakers, and the text was as clearly and meaningfully enunciated, as well as sung, as anybody could wish.

The conductor is Bernard Haitink, a dedicated Britten interpreter of many years standing, who drew subtleties of colour and inflexion from the score, for example in the prelude to the second act, that I have heard in no other performance.

You may have read, in our arts supplement last Friday, how John Piper, the first designer of this opera, resolved to exclude green from his palette. So does Bury in this production, for the good reason that, even on Midsummer Night, nature's shades are black and white. Puck's red hair is the only colour to be seen — until sunrise in the third act when the forest resumes its natural green, though the floor remains black glass, reflective and usefully slithery.

Bury's forest is something wondrous to a dendrophile, the leaves on the trees perfectly detailed, the branches properly shaped, the quivering in a breeze, even the nocturnal illusion that trees sometimes move about — here they literally do so, because each is supported by an actor. When Hall wants the stage cleared, off they go, sideways or upwards.

Tytania's slumber, first alone, later with translated Bottom (any animal-lover would fall for the ass's head devised by Bury), always threatens to clutter a stage of modest size, still more at the end of the second act, when she is joined by two pairs of lovers. Hall disposes of the problem with a trap door through which the fairy queen and her assinine paramour descend, leaving the acting area clearer.

Puck's misleading of the rival lovers is ingeniously staged, first with quantities of dry ice everywhere, secondly by lofting him on an aerial bough, from which he mouths the answers which another sings from elsewhere.





Above: James Bowman (Oberon) and Damien Nash (Puck); below: Ileana Cotrubas (Tytania) with Curt Appelgren (Bottom).

Puck, in Britten's opera, is not a treble choirboy, but an actor, agile, and strong in diction, a tough boy in personality. Damien Nash, who takes it here, is short, acutely expressive, almost the star of the show: I wish him a good career in the theatre. James Bowman's Oberon is well known by now, more convincing here than ever, and he has a paragon queen in Ileana Cotrubas, whose vocal artistry fits her music and enhances it to exquisite purpose.

The costumes are all Elizabeth English, courtly for the fairies, bourgeois for mortals, even Theseus and Hippolyta. I was surprised that a log fire was needed on that Midsummer Night, for the theatrical entertainment and its spectators. Britten's setting of *Pyramus and Thisbe* used to cause me acute embarrassment, so clumsy did the parody sound: Hall and Haitink, between them, show that it can look and sound acceptable, even enjoyable — that is a major triumph for this production.

Another is the treatment of the four lovers, as Oberon finally causes them to become. Often they have looked, and their music sounded, stiff and unnatural. Here Cynthia Buchan and Felicity Lott (the latter a convincing "maypole"), Ryland Davies and Dale Duesing, not only make their characters *perfectly* credible, but sing their music to genuine admiration: the canonic quartet, "And I have found Lysander" (or whomever) "like a jewel", as lovely as anything in the score, still clinched the scene; but on a loftier level, because even the quarrel had brought the musical invention out of the doldrums, and sounded like strong dramatic stuff.

Hall's rude mechanicals are smartly handled, not completely individualized, though Patrick Power's Flute is at once clothheaded and brilliant, and Curt Appelgren makes hay in the sunshine with Bottom the weaver, *just* the *voice*, and *just* the personality, genial, ambitious, tall, a keen mimic, a grand comedian. If anybody tells you that opera is not a branch of theatre, send them to this show, as complete a Shakespeare production as you might see anywhere, and set to masterly music as well.

William Mann

The pride that keeps hope alive in Ulster

Louis Heren looks at the other, more relaxed face of Belfast and sounds a cautious note of optimism for the cause of peace in the Province.

Northern Ireland began at Heathrow's Gate 49, where seven security men and women thoroughly searched every bag and frisked every passenger. Two hours later I was searched for a second time before being allowed to enter the much-bombed Europa Hotel in Belfast.

I was frisked for a third time in so many hours when entering the city centre. Each approach road has a gate manned by police, and as in a medieval walled city the gates are closed at night.

I have lived and worked in many cities under threat or siege, but this was disconcerting because the shops had familiar names such as Boots and Marks and Spencer. The shoppers could have been in London's Oxford Street, except that Northern Ireland has more than its fair share of good-looking women.

A foot patrol of the Ulster Defence Regiment with FN rifles at the ready gave me what only can be described as a keen look, but the shoppers appeared to be oblivious of them and the armoured car driving slowly down the street.

Later I went up the Falls Road, the scene of many riots, to the Milltown cemetery where IRA men are buried in a special plot like national heroes. The headstones bore names such as Lennon, Fox and Kelly, and the grave of Bobby Sands, the hunger striker, was covered with wreaths.

The Roman Catholic enclave was daubed with graffiti: *Support the hunger strikers* and *Until the last prisoner is free we are all imprisoned.* Small children played on a burnt-out lorry under a sign boasting of the murder of Lord Mountbatten.

The Ballymurphy housing estate, an IRA stronghold, looked as if it had been fought over too often for its inhabitants to try keeping up appearances. The little front gardens were mostly untended, and rubbish blew about the entry ways.

Opposite the cemetery was a police station, a high building completely encased in steel netting. It looked like a beleaguered fort in a futuristic movie after alien forces had landed on Planet Earth.



Shopping can be a pleasure in Belfast precincts such as this. Traffic is barred as part of the anti-terrorist security measures.

The next day Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Northern Ireland Secretary, spoke to local business leaders about the province's bad image. "I should be less than realistic if I were not to acknowledge that events in recent times, as reported worldwide on television, radio and by the newspapers, have made our task more difficult when we try to persuade investors to come here."

I spent the morning on the campus of Queen's University with faculty members equally upset about Northern Ireland's bad image; or, as they had it, the false image spread by television and journalists who got no farther than the Europa bar. These conflicting perceptions of the province were the main reason for my visit and I gave them my immediate impressions.

One faculty member said the Falls and Shankill roads were not typical; apart from a few other areas in East Belfast, Londonderry and along the border, the province was as quiet as England and more law-abiding than the United States and other countries he could mention. Another said that Belfast's city centre was now a more enjoyable shopping area than most because the security gates kept out through traffic as well as possible terrorists.

They seemed to agree that the IRA were on the run. All would be well if the English shed their sense of historical guilt and firmly announced that Northern Ireland was an integral part of the United Kingdom.

Northern Ireland is a green and pleasant land, as I rediscovered after a few days of wandering; pleasanter than the Republic because the villages do not look like rural slums. The small towns and villages suggest stability and permanence; they are less cluttered with cars and billboards than those in England, and perhaps for that reason look more peaceful.

Belfast is a utilitarian town, a little the worse for wear, but within easy commuting distance are places such as Crawfordburn, as attractive as any stockbrokers' retreat in London's gin and Jaguar belt. Bangor and Hillsborough are handsome small towns, ideal places to bring up a family.

I went down to the border country, or bandit country as it is sometimes known, by bus. The Ulsterbus service is efficient, and it was like travelling in an English rural bus of days long past. It was impossible to associate incipient violence with the old age pensioners chatting with the driver and mothers telling their children to wipe their nose. Even on the border, Newry, the scene of much ghastly violence, looked like a friendly market town.

It is easy to understand why the Protestant majority, and perhaps some of the Catholic middle class, are proud of their province, and resent its bad image abroad. It is a friendly place, a mixture of genial Irishness and Scottish or North Country populism. I am told that some of the more fundamentalist Protestants can be dour, but the Irishness, or what the English associate with the people of the island, is evident in both religious communities.

Calvinism has closed the pubs on Sunday, but they are open all day during the week and are used all day. I arranged to meet a well known politician, who I suppose must remain nameless, and he suggested a bar. I was expected to drink Old Bushmill from 3 to 5 pm, but the conversation was as good as any heard in Dublin.

Northern Ireland can also be pleasantly old fashioned. Despite unemployment, the work ethic, Protestant and Catholic, is very much alive, as is the desire for self-improvement and keeping up appearances. Many of the small terrace houses, two up and two down, are scrupulously clean, with polished windows. These are the homes of the respectable poor, and a few survive even in the Shankill Road.

Many of the children wear school uniforms; blazers, woollen pullovers and thick skirts or flannel trousers. An English resident said they are well taught in the three Rs, and his five-year-old child was given homework two weeks after beginning school.

More than once I was told that Northern Ireland has three classes, Protestant, Catholic and middle class. The first man to repeat this apparently well-worn cliché added bitterly that you do not have to go to church to belong to either of the first two: it was sufficient to belong to the tribe, and accept its age-old sectarian hatreds. Most members of the IRA and the Protestant paramilitary groups come from the working class, though they are used by men higher up the social scale.

The new middle class comes from both religious communities and is in part a product of the 1944 Education Act, which gave talented children from all backgrounds the opportunity to attend university or polytechnic. Some believe the middle class will eventually be the salvation of Northern Ireland.

One beneficiary of Mr R. A. Butler's benign legislation is Mr John Cushnahan, a Catholic and son of a merchant seaman who was born in the Falls Road. He won a scholarship to a Christian Brothers grammar school and went on to Queen's University.

He is now general secretary of the Alliance Party, which, with only a registered membership of 8,000, is the largest party in the province. The sectarian parties do not have to organize or write manifestoes: their supporters are bound to them by the terrible past.

The Alliance is 60 per cent Protestant and 40 per cent Catholic. They are largely of the new middle class with social democratic aspirations. It should be the party of the future, or so many people believe, but Bobby Sands' victory in the Fermanagh by-election and his death changed all that. Extremism triumphed on both sides in the recent local elections, and moderate parties such as the Alliance and the Social Democratic and Labour Party went to the wall.

It was a great shock; a reminder that the mass of evil, to quote the Irish Catholic bishops, still exists in this green and pleasant land. It is also proof, if needed, that television and the media generally are not wholly responsible for Northern Ireland's bad image abroad.

Attitudes have hardened, and no doubt it will get worse if and when the hunger strike claims more sacrificial victims. Resistance to any solution that seeks to take Northern Ireland out of the United Kingdom will be resisted by moderates such as Mr Cushnahan and the Independent Socialist Mr Gerry Fitt, as well as the hard-faced Protestant ultras.

Perhaps the Irish bishops will be heard in Downing Street as well as in IRA strongholds. It seems the best chance. Meanwhile, I can report that most of the Northern Irish, despite the divisive past, still live peacefully together and appear to be proud of their province. That is another hope for the future.

Frank Johnson

Ruritania here we come

It is come again to our island—the season of mass tourism. The figures are expected to be a little down this year, it is said by some sources. And last year was in turn down on the late 70s, the nightmare summers when the foreigners were lured here by the cheap pound. But, to the native observer, these are small gradations. The numbers look as menacing as ever.

The foreign visitors file listlessly through cathedral and gallery. The Japanese illegally set their cameras a-whirring in your ear at the opera. The Germans, in their vast glass coaches, snarl up the whole of Trafalgar Square. The Americans keep losing their passports. All complain about our rather relaxed attitude towards efficiency, not understanding that it is the mark of a thousand years of noble civilization. As a result of the necessity of everybody concerned—visitor, host and passing citizen—to be amiable to one another at all times, ill-will and irritation quietly flourish. Tourism, on the scale that we have come to know it, is obviously one of the recurring plagues of mankind.

And yet we are subject on all sides to immense pressures to accept it as an obvious good. "Last year alone, it brought in a zillion and a half pounds to this country and three quarters of a zillion jobs", some crafty official of the relevant board or government department will confidently allege, knowing that in this statistics-buffeted age a few figures are normally enough to silence all opposition. "Without it the London Theatre would collapse", cry the aesthetes. Tourism is even advanced as one of the justifications for the monarchy, as if such authorities as Bagehot, who long ago devised perfectly plausible arguments for the idea of a constitutional sovereign, somehow forgot that clincher.

Above all, opponents of mass tourism can be easily denounced as "insular". And, like so much in this life, insular is one of the things which you are not supposed to be, but which most people, in fact, are.

It is our contention here that none of the above, classic defences of tourism, as it is at present organized, is justified. The practice can be opposed on two main grounds: economic and, more importantly, aesthetic or cultural. But, since the touristophiles place so much emphasis on the economic justification, let us take that first. In one way or another, tourism has been the subject of considerable subsidy and government aid. It is no use replying that much of that subsidizing has come to an end, for the consequences are still with us. In the mid-1960s, the Labour Government, egged on by most Tories, was so persuaded by the argument that tourism brought money into the country, that it made grants to hotel owners to increase the capacity of their hotels—so many hundred pounds for each extra bedroom, if memory serves correct. Houses which would not otherwise be hotels were soon turned into them by owners understandably anxious to participate in so favoured an industry. Quite apart from the further burden placed on public expenditure at the time, the policy has had the later effect of ensuring that acres of houses in, for example, West London, which could today be flats and homes, and thus a relief to the council waiting lists, are today hotels little-occupied for much of the year.

Again, the tourist industry has attracted into this country thousands of low-skilled foreign workers, especially from the Mediterranean. Many of them draw unemployment and other benefit during the winter. I do not begrudge them that, being little incensed by such expenditures. But who pays? Like most people who argue that we must subsidize things, in order to "create jobs" or "bring money into the country", those who subsidized tourism took no account of the hidden costs.

It is not even proven that tourism has created jobs. Certainly, makers and sellers of the relevant products, such as Royal wedding souvenir mugs, might well see their businesses undermined were tourism to be curtailed. But we have no means of knowing what they would otherwise be doing.

And could it not be that the presence of thousands of relatively wealthy foreigners in, say, the centre of London for several months actually increases the price to Londoners of certain goods such as food, entertainments and transport? And what of hidden costs to the locals of all those traffic jams partly caused by those troop carrier-like coaches? And the cost of the pollution therefrom? And the fact that the summer workers do not spend much of their income here, but send it back to Spain or Portugal? Enough!

We must turn to the aesthetic and cultural aspects, pausing but briefly to dismiss the "London Theatre collapse" argument (If the London Theatre does collapse, it will be because of inflation, the activities of trade unions, and artistic deficiencies, not because of lack of visitors from overseas who were not present in any great numbers during the successful first nights of Shaw and Shakespeare.)



Outside St Paul's, a group of London's ubiquitous foreign tourists.

How many of those being hauled between cultural monuments in those coaches ever set foot in an art gallery or cathedral back home in Tulsa, Oklahoma or Dusseldorf? From what we know of British tourists on the continent, very few. Yet, once abroad, people of all nations clatter and chatter through buildings which have been places of worship or solace to the natives for centuries. Confined to its appropriate habitat—such as seaside resorts—tourism is harmless. Unleashed on an ancient society which is the creation of the generations it is repellant.

There is no sadder sight in London than the souvenir shop for Horse Guards Parade.

Tourism reduces all nations to Ruritania. It encourages their citizens to become hucksters and grovellers after tips. It makes the people in one country judge another country by how "nice" or "friendly" its hotel porters and shopkeepers are, not by its achievements in statecraft and letters.

None of this is to suggest that tourism should, or could, be "banned"; merely that subsidies, tourist boards, official spokesmen, and statistical rhetoric should not be deployed to encourage it. For that encouragement means that a lot of people flock into such places as the centre of London who would otherwise stay at home in seaside resorts built for their attention. But, as our visitors this summer stare dazedly out of the windows of those vast vehicles, we should remember that it is as degrading an experience for them as for us.

Not even one word deleted in ten

New words and new meanings: an occasional series by Philip Howard

I am the mildest of editors, taking up the red biro with distaste. If somebody is good enough to review a book in *The Times*, he or she is good enough to have the review printed as written, without tinkering. Otherwise it might as well be done again. Michael Frayn's definition of sub-editing was for *The Guardian* not *The Times*: "Nothing to it, old boy; check all facts and spellings; cut the first and last sentences; and remove all attempts at jokes".

But I did a ruthless bit of subbing the other day, and on a piece from a Professor of Eng Lit. He had written *cohort* in a context that made it clear that what he meant was a comrade or associate. This recent change in the language is recognized by the newest dictionaries such as the *Oxford American Dictionary* published in March, which gives for the second meaning "an associate, an accomplice".

It grates on the ears of Latinists, who remember that a *cohort* was originally not a single companion, but a regiment of infantry. The Romans had *cohorts* of *socii* that were 500 strong (*cohortes quingenariae*), or 1,000 strong (*cohortes milliariae*), or a *cohors amicorum*, which was the entourage of friends and acquaintances on the make that a provincial governor or an emperor took with him. But they knew nothing of a *cohort* consisting of an individual mate.

Now it is true that we can no longer run the English language so as to avoid wounding the susceptibilities of classical scholars. We never have been able to. The new, unclassical use of "decimate" meaning to wipe out almost everybody present by slaughter or disease has prevailed. Why, even Charlotte Brontë used it loosely "Typhus fever decimated the school". And the old Roman use of decimate to mean to execute one in 10 of mutinous, insubordinate, cowardly, or merely unsuccessful soldiers in a *cohort*, to encourage the others, is no longer a very useful word. In the Roman Republic decimation was one of the main reasons that the *cohorts* tended to carry on fighting, while their enemies' virtue ran away to their legs.

Opportunities to use the word precisely are rare in 1981 outside the study of ancient history; and it is no great loss that decimate is widely used to mean to destroy a large proportion of. For anyone who remembers any Latin at all "decimate" wears the sense of tenth or tithe as plainly as the *cohorts* wore their helmets. It causes such a person grief and vexation to use the word innumerately as well as illiterately, as in, "they decimated nearly half the enemy", or "the fire decimated nine-tenths of the town".

But what shall we do about this strange new *cohort* in the singular meaning mucker?

We can guess that the new vogue use of *cohort* satisfies some need in the lexicon. And we can resolve not to use it in that way ourselves until at least it is more firmly established.

After the landslide: out go France's parties of the past

Paris

The soft centrist belly of the French electorate has turned out to be realistic and pragmatic in endorsing M Mitterrand's presidential victory last month with the landslide vote for the Socialist Party in Sunday's parliamentary election. It simply did not want a constitutional crisis, a President at odds with a parliamentary majority of another colour.

M Giscard d'Estaing did not vacate the Elysée Palace graciously. For once neither an officer nor a gentleman, he vanished without panache as if he had been politically kidnapped by his own defeat. So during a blitzkrieg campaign for the parliamentary elections his NCOs and faithful activists had to fend for themselves. On the defensive, Giscard and Chirac supporters had no precise platform to offer apart from a thick more-of-the-same porridge. Paris and the provinces were in a pre-holiday mood not conducive to subtle, far-ranging economic arguments.

Right-wing militants already calling themselves the new opposition took potshots at *Socialist projects*, a ponderous 380-page document. The Socialists claimed they were being caricatured; of course doctors would not be nationalized; of course private schools would not be turned over to the state.

The new Prime Minister, M Pierre Mauroy, got down to immediate business. He raised not only the income tax of the well-to-do but also the minimum guaranteed wage, family allowances and old age pensions. Well, who could object? Questions about where the money was to come from went unnoticed.

The orphaned Giscardians did not speak. Even M Raymond Barre, their wise old man of the economy, had evaporated. M Giscard d'Estaing, no doubt meditating, was also absent. No one wins a campaign by sulking or letting the rank and file explain that chaos is sure to follow the appointment of all these new assistant nurses, teachers and gendarmes.



M Marchais: his Communist Party is not needed.





M Chirac: he could only offer more porridge.

With M Mitterrand's presidential power and charisma working wonders from the commanding heights of the Elysée the old battered majority just did not put up a fight. Almost alone on the campaign trail, even M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, was not quite his old, fiery, demagogic self. Only this Sunday did he understand that his incessant criticism of Giscard d'Estaing over the last four years had helped to bring down the ex-President *and* the Gaullists.

M Chirac naively believed that M Mitterrand would depend on Communist support, that he would face an insoluble parliamentary puzzle as well as an inexplicable economic situation. Promising to "reconcile Socialism and freedom", M Mitterrand will be judged on his economic record, on how he manages (or not) to beat unemployment and inflation. For that he should be given at least six months.

He can be judged now on how he squared the communist circle: in a phoney alliance with the French Communist Party since 1971, he has reduced the Communist vote to a mere 15 per cent: 43 MPs hiding behind 286 Socialists.

Up to a point M Giscard d'Estaing got rid of Gaullism. In his 10-year march M Mitterrand has virtually eliminated French communism. France is unloading itself of two archaic relics, and historians, I think, will remember that.

If M Mitterrand now gives the Communists a few junior ministries it could turn out painful economically. Many French and foreign investors, especially American and Arab, might panic. Most Socialist leaders, I am sure, have no illusions about the limited future honeymoon with the Communist Party. If Communists are included in the government the real problem is not if but when they will leave.

With his fat majority in Parliament, only 10 seats short of the Gaullists' in 1968, M Mitterrand does not need communist support at all in the National Assembly. He can afford to have up to 30 MPs sick or on holiday every day.

Because of the pale opposition, real political and economic debates will take place within the Socialist Party. They should start soon with the leviathan of nationalization.

How the Socialist Party feels will also affect the thinking of the President and Prime Minister on a variety of other subjects, among them nuclear energy, arms sales, American missiles and devaluation. During the campaign the motto was unity. Now the in-fighting between reformists and revolutionaries, radicals and social democrats, will surface again.

On one front the Socialists have a pressing dilemma: how will they handle television? Here they should move fast. They have always said they wanted free, not simply liberalized channels. The new Minister of Communications, M. Georges Fillioud, has somewhat antagonized the media by suggesting, not unexpectedly, that the big boys appointed by M. Giscard d'Estaing should have the decency to resign.

The umbilical cord between the Government and television has to be cut, yet only the Government can do that. How can it move and stand still at the same time? The television issue is perhaps symbolic: if the Socialists are tolerant and rational here perhaps they will be the same elsewhere. With television as with most, if not all, other matters, M. Mitterrand will have the last say.

Olivier Todd

THE TIMES DIARY

Something really different from Monty Python

Michael Palin, whom I think I met yesterday (the lights at the Savoy fused just before we were introduced), says that the filming of *Time Bandits*, his and Terry Gilliam's "sci fi-horror-comic-children's" film, which is premiered next month, was a fairly Pythonesque affair.

To begin with, they had to find an unknown 10-year-old to star opposite six dwarfs. The child had to be a natural actor. Craig Warnock got the part, because he was, apparently, the only applicant frightened by Gilliam's horrid faces. All the other—obviously more sophisticated—children who were auditioned by Gilliam, just giggled as he put his cheeks through various contortions.

Next Gilliam tried to reassure Shelley Duvall, who plays a girl with a big (we never find out what), that there would be no danger when the six dwarfs fell into her coach through a "time hole" in the sky. But in demonstrating the routine, Gilliam, who is very definitely not a dwarf, fell on her head and knocked her out.

Then most of the scenes filmed in Morocco had to be re-shot because someone had his thumb over part of the lens. And Ruth Gordon, who was to have played Mrs Ogre, broke her leg two weeks before shooting. Luckily, they managed at the last minute to get Katherine Helmond of *Soap* fame.

The only calming influence, surprisingly, was the normally manic John Cleese, who plays Robin Hood. "I told him to behave like the Duke of Kent", said Palin, "and he was royalty itself, going around with his hands behind his back, wearing a silly wig and saying: 'I see', to everybody, and 'How interesting'."

Palin says the *Monty Python* gang have finally made up their minds about a fourth Python film. They have about 40 minutes of very funny material, which all of them like, but no theme or story line. And, since a Space Invaders machine was installed in their office at Regent's Park, their chances of finding a real plot have "sunk to nil". So they will now probably go ahead without one.

Noises off

Defence Secretary John Nott's visit to Brussels today to brief Dr Joseph Luns, the Nato General Secretary, on our defence cuts gave an amusing twist to a performance of *Much Ado About Nothing* by the Brussels Shakespeare Society at the weekend. When Dogsberry says, referring to his poor neighbour: "If two men ride on a horse one must ride behind" there was loud, if nervous, laughter from the British contingent in the audience.

Prince of showmen

Hal Prince, the musical director-producer who brought us *West Side Story* and *Fiddler on the Roof*, has been in London over the weekend "brushing up" his other offering, *Evita*. But he leaves today for Norway to research a new musical, *A Doll's Life*.

Starting where Henrik Ibsen's play, *A Doll's House*, leaves off, Prince told me yesterday that it will explore what might have happened to Nora after she slams the door and the curtain falls. He is going to Norway to acclimatize himself. "I am very curious to see what it feels like", he said. "The atmosphere, the texture, the colour of the light."

The show, which will open in California next May and transfer to New York the following autumn, is just one of the many artistic balls that the indefatigable Prince manages to keep in the air simultaneously.

Besides his work with *Evita*, he has just spent the past few days in London preparing his British schedule for later this year. He will be back in November auditioning for *Pacific Overtures*, a Broadway musical in the Japanese Kabuki style about the opening up of that country in 1833. It will commence at the Mermaid early next year.

Merrily We Roll Along, his new collaboration with Stephen Sondheim, the composer-lyricist, starts in New York in November and a new *Evita* seems to open almost every other day somewhere; there are currently seven versions—including Madrid, Mexico City and Sydney.

007

A familiar figure will be absent from the world premiere of the new James Bond film, For Your Eyes Only, *tomorrow evening. "M", the gloomily acerbic secret-service chief who traditionally briefed 007, and was said to be based on Sir Maurice Oldfield, has been written out of the script. In the new film, the chief of staff, played by James Villiers, and the Minister of Defence (Geoffrey Keen) substitute while M is "on holiday". The real reason for his absence however, is the death earlier this year of Bernard Lee, the character actor, who made the part his own in the first 11 films. His lugubrious and substantial presence was just too hard to follow.*

After the premiere, at the Leicester Square Odeon, "Cubby" Broccoli, the producer of the Bond films, is to hold a private party for the cast in The Gardens night club in Kensington. Apart from Roger Moore, Cary Grant, Ringo Starr and Michael Caine are expected to be among the 300 guests at the champagne buffet.

Breakfast tipple

Acting on advice from the authors of *The Great British Breakfast* (published yesterday by Michael Joseph), I tried a nice 4th growth Pauillac with some bacon, mushrooms, black pudding and mustard. An aunt, who was staying, looked on, frowning; not because we were drinking claret at 9.15 am but because it wasn't port and lemon, from which she refuses to be separated. (She even takes one to bed, on the grounds of its efficency in knocking her out again, should she be so unfortunate as to wake before opening time.)



The mix went surprisingly well and we were soon musing in mellow fashion as to how many people continue to breakfast in this seventeenth-century style. Buck's Fizz at that hour is one thing, but I've never been offered red wine before.

Just one minor criticism about an otherwise admirable account of breakfast, its history and its recipes (there is even a section devoted to that great British delicacy, fried bread). My criticism is that the book assumes that only the British have great breakfasts. Not so.

As readers of that great comic novel, *A Confederacy of Dunces*, will know, the slobbery American, Ignatius J. Reilly, breakfasts off hot milk and the jelly sucked from doughnuts. Many people have a sweet tooth in the morning, not a savoury one—or a preference for cheese, as in Israel.

I do, however, sympathize with the son of a friend who was once sent to stay with a family in Holland. He was lectured before he left not to be a little Englander, and to respect Dutch customs, whatever they were. All went well until he was asked one morning what he thought of the cheese he had been offered for breakfast. "Tastes a bit like soap," he said without thinking. Remembering his promise to his parents, he recovered adroitly: "Not that I don't like soap."

Who's a fraud?

A footnote to the Sir Cyril Burt fraud saga . . . John McLeod, director of the Institute of Child Guidance at Saskatoon in Canada, has written to the editors of the *Bulletin of the British Psychological Society* that some of the evidence used by Burt's opponents cites the work of one Rick Heber, who, says McLeod, has himself now been indicted for fraud.

Heber's indictment alleges financial fraud but apparently there has also been doubt cast on his research, which showed spectacular gains for poor black children who went through "enrichment" schooling programmes.

McLeod writes: "While not wishing to contest the validity of the argument that environmental deprivation can and does depress intellectual abilities . . . in one context at least, the geneticists and the environmentalists appear to be tied at one-all."

Speechless

Amusing story from Paul Cavadino, of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, describing his first public speech when he was still a teenager. The chairman, a friend (or at least he was then), was new at the game, too. He actually proposed a vote of thanks to Cavadino—and put it to the test. It was lost, 15-13.

Case for treatment

1984 looms . . . A reader from Teddington, Middlesex, has sent me this Town Planning Application for Richmond upon Thames: "S1 [illegible] 1, Arragon Road, Twickenham. Change of use from political party headquarters to intermediate treatment centre."

Peter Watson

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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STIFF TERMS FOR M MARCHAIS

The French elections have given President Mitterrand and the Socialist Party a position of power which appeared almost inconceivable a few months ago. The right has not only been evicted from the Elysée, which it had occupied for more than twenty years, but reduced to little more than half its representation in the National Assembly. On the left, the Socialists have become much the largest party, with an overall majority of their own in the Assembly, while the Communists have suffered serious losses. The whole political landscape of France has changed.

The question now is what use M Mitterrand and his party will make of this victory and, most immediately, whether they will agree to have Communists as members of the government. Until quite recently it appeared most likely that the Socialists would not be able to win a majority on their own, and that they would have to come to some sort of accommodation with the Communists in order to get a majority for their legislation in the Assembly. But that is not the way things have turned out, and the Socialists are not now dependent on Communist votes.

The arguments against having Communists in the government are straightforward, and they are reinforced by the fact that the government can do without Communist votes. It is bound to be disturbing to France's allies. There would be doubts about how far France could be trusted in matters of security, especially if information on sensitive topics was likely to become available to Communist ministers. It could also be taken as a precedent for Communist participation, in spite of rather different circumstances, in the governments of Italy and Spain. There would be fears that the Communists would influence French policies at home and abroad.

There are, however, arguments in favour of bringing the Communists in, which derive from the structures of French politics. The Communist Party has been an important factor in French life for many years, and a largely disruptive one. It has been the achievement of M Mitterrand to create a Socialist Party which has become more powerful than the Communists, and which has now inflicted on them their worst defeat for many years. M Mitterrand has done this by constantly emphasizing the theme of unity of the left, which has meant that many voters who previously voted Communist have swung to the Socialists. If after being elected, he and the Socialists were to be seen to be excluding the Communists, and so acting against the unity of the left, they could lose these new-found supporters, especially if times became difficult for them.

It is after all extremely unlikely that the present popularity of the Socialists will continue indefinitely. They, and M Mitterrand, have been elected because of a desire for change, and because they were seen as being moderate in their policies. There have been high expectations of improvements in living standards after the more difficult times at the end of M Giscard d'Estaing's presidency. But times are not easy for any of the western economies, and the likelihood is that the French Government will have to take unpopular measures to deal with inflation and other difficulties at some point. If the Communist Party was outside the government, it would be all too easy for it to take advantage of the discontent, and to wax eloquent about how the Socialists had sold out to the right. Inside the government, it would have to share the responsibility for government policies.

The Communist Party has taken a serious blow in this year's elections. This is partly the result of M Mitterrand's strategy, and partly of the party's own changing policies in recent years, which has disgusted many of its supporters. An inquest will now be held and M Marchais's position will obviously come under questioning. But the party remains strong in the trade unions, which could cause the government great difficulties; and it is always a protential rallying point for discontent.

Everything will depend, therefore, on the terms on which Communists may be admitted to the government. They would have to accept Socialist policies in a number of areas in which there have been marked differences between the two parties. Externally, these include a robust line with the Soviet Union on such issues as Afghanistan, Poland and the SS20 missiles, and Socialist support for the Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt. Domestically, there are differences about how many private concerns should be nationalized and a range of economic policies. The Communists would also have to give a plausible undertaking to observe government solidarity when unpopular measures are taken. The indications so far are that they are prepared to swallow their pride on much of this; and the Socialists are in such a strong position after the elections that they can drive a hard bargain — and this they should certainly do. It might be that at the end of the day the Communists would find the demands made of them too steep. That is a matter for them.

MR FOWLER'S PRUDENT MOUSE

It is only with some gritting of the teeth that the Government has brought itself to back British Rail's electrification plans even to the extent announced by Mr Fowler yesterday. The idea of spending one's way out of recession goes too much against its instincts and it sees British Rail as the archetype of the obstinately inefficient nationalized industry which it wishes to expose to harsh economic reality, not load with fresh subidies. So there was no unconditional commitment yesterday, and no blessing for any one of the five options for electrification put forward by British Rail. It is a considerable deflation of last week's hopes.

It is true that British Rail has been promising improvements in efficiency for years, with too little to show for it. Productivity improved at the slowish rate of five per cent a year throughout the 1960s, and then fell to five per cent over the entire following decade. The present plans assume a reduction in the workforce of one-sixth over five years, almost exactly echoing the unfulfilled plan of five years ago. In spite of 20 per cent fare increases the network slipped back from profit into loss again last year. The attitude of the rail unions does not ecncourage optimism about future co-operation, with unofficial strikes last month and threats this nomth from Mr Sidney Weighell of official strikes if the Government did not agree to a "miners-type" investment programme to buy then off.

Mr Weighell has not been given his "miners-type" programme. Quite rightly not, since his comparison implied spending to bolster areas of activity with no adequate prospect of economic or social rewards. His intervention must have made the Government more reluctant rather than less to underwrite an investment that might simply be poured away into the railwaymen's pay packets. Step-by-step monitoring of results is an essential safeguard for any commitment to restore the railways.

But given safeguards of that kind, the potential rewards are immense. Because of Treasury insistence that renewal must be paid for out of current cash flow — a demand it does not make for roads — the rail network has been starved of capital to the point where a sharp decline in efficiency will soon become inevitable as equipment simply wears out. This applies not only to lines carrying the potentially profitable inter-city services mentioned by Mr Fowler yesterday. An imaginative investment scheme can have implications for morale and efficiency throughout the organization and support the railway manufacturing industry in its export efforts. And just as some trains are run as a public service, even though they can never be profitable, the benefits of the lines which can and should cover their costs are not limited to what shows up in the immediate profit and loss account.

A properly monitored investment programme promises environmental gains in switching traffic from road to rail, and an insurance against energy shortage, taking advantage of Britain's resources of coal and nuclear power. The effect on public spending will be less than railway accounts alone might suggest, because the work would provide custom for our increasingly efficient steel industry. And, in spite of the low credit that Keynesian ideas have with this Government, public investment in capital projects adding permanently to our industrial infrastructure is a valuable recourse in time of recession. Railway electrification can be a classic example of that kind of enterprise. The Government is right to be concerned about safeguards, but if the Victorians had followed the same approach we would still be in the horse and buggy era.

Help for British films

From Mr Alan Sapper and Sir John Terry

Sir, Mr William Burnside (May 26) and Messrs John and Roy Boulting (May 12) have criticized the proposal to set up a British Film Authority without apparently having read the two reports in which this idea was formulated. These were the report of the Prime Minister's working party on the future of the British film industry (Cmnd 6372) and the first report of the Interim Action Committee on the film industry (Cmnd 7071) published in January, 1976 and January, 1978, respectively.

Both reports made it abundantly clear that the BFA would not be either "in total control of the principal sources of finance" (Messrs Boulting or) "appointed to see that the new party line is strictly adhered to" (Mr Burnside) or manned by "a plethora of civil servants who would exercise control over [the film makers]" (Mr Burnside).

What these reports in fact stated was that the fragmentation of government responsibilities in relation to film in all its forms had contributed to the present weakness of the British film industry and that it was therefore logical and sensible for responsibility for film-as-an-industry and film-as-an-art to be unified through a British Film Authority responsible to a single minister — not "another minister" (Mr Burnside) but one minister instead of, as at present, several ministers.

The BFA itself — which would replace the Cinematograph Films Council, the National Film Finance Corporation and the British Film Fund Agency — would consist of between seven and nine members of whom at least two would be drawn from the film community and at least one would have a particular concern for the interests of the consumer. The BFA would be the principal advisory body to the Government on all matters relating to film, and its various powers would be exercised with the assistance of advisory committees, the members of which would be drawn largely from the film community and which would be in a position to exert considerable influence on policy as well as being charged with normal routine activities.

Perhaps the use of the word "authority" has misled some into surmising that the BFA would be a despotic force over the film community rather than its efficient servant. We urge them to read the reports.

Again, when Mr Burnside says that "the Government-funded Film Finance Corporation, not to mention the earlier postwar Crown Film Unit, did little to advance major film production in this country at the cost of millions to the British taxpayer", he seems to have forgotten that the Crown Film Unit nurtured some of the finest film-making talent Britain has ever produced. And he seems to be unaware of the fact that the National Film Finance Corporation over a period of 30 years beginning in 1949 received from the British taxpayer an aggregate sum of only £9.5m; that out of this sum it paid interest to the British taxpayer totalling £4.8m and met its own operating expenses of £1.8m; and that with the balance of about £3m, used on a revolving basis and earning profits on one out of every three films supported, it advanced over £31m in helping to finance 750 feature films (from *The Third Man* to *The Europeans*) and thus kept in being a British film industry which would otherwise have been submerged under the tide of American imports.

Finally, Mr Burnside's allegation that the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians did even less than the National Film Finance Corporation to advance major film production in this country is manifestly absurd since it is the ACTT's own members — directors, cameramen, film technicians of all kinds — who have achieved for British film production an international reputation for excellence.

We are, Sir, yours very truly,
ALAN SAPPER,
JOHN TERRY,
2 Soho Square, W1.
June 3.

Point of qualification

From Miss Moira McGovern and others

Sir, To gain entry to some institutions offering a degree which is recognized by the College of Speech Therapists as a licence to practise, it is necessary to swot for three A levels, not two as stated in your editorial of June 12.

"A thirst for the snobbery of creating a more exclusive profession" is a misleading and inaccurate way of describing how professional and licensing bodies ensure that the public is served by practitioners whose skill keeps pace with developments in specialized areas.

Happily, for the general well-being, it is indeed "no longer enough" for doctors to wish to ease pain, for dentists to have strong wrists, for bus drivers to be interested in driving or for train drivers to have "a love of" locomotives. Such sentiments are a reasonable basis for embarking on a course of study or training but they are not in themselves "badges of employability".

Times change but it seems *The Times* does not change with them.

Yours faithfully,
MOIRA McGOVERN,
MARGARET EDWARDS,
DAVID CRYSTAL,
Queen Margaret College,
Clerwood Terrace,
Edinburgh.
June 15.

The duty to nominate

From Mr Jeffrey Rooker, MP for Birmingham, Perry Bar (Labour)

Sir, It is simply not true (report, June 15) that the Yorkshire area council of the National Union of Mineworkers will, by not nominating candidates for reselection this year, save itself from the "same lengthy process next year", when the parliamentary boundaries are changed. Perhaps they have their own version of the Labour Party rule book.

Reselection has to be "set in motion not later than 36 months from the last general election" (clause XIV (7), ie, by May, 1982.

Reallocation (not reselection) of new constituencies between existing prospective candidates (ie, reselected MPs and others) cannot take place until after the House of Commons has approved the new English parliamentary boundaries, and the earliest estimate of this is spring, 1983.

For mandatory reselection (which I support) of Labour MPs to begin in the same Parliament as a redistribution is inconvenient to say the very least — it is, however, no excuse for any affiliated organization to rewrite the rule book to suit its own convenience.

Yours etc,
JEFF ROOKER,
House of Commons,
June 15.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Education and employment

From Mr M. J. Maguire and Mr D. N. Ashton

Sir, We read with interest your leader of June 12 and Mr William H. Stubbs's letter (June 16) regarding the importance placed on educational qualifications by employers recruiting young people. Having recently completed a comprehensive study of employers' policies and practices in recruiting and selecting young people for employment, we would like to make the following points:

1. We found that in recruitment to a wide range of occupations, including many in the white-collar and skilled manual sectors, employers attach greater importance to "personal skills and qualities" than to academic qualifications. This was frequently true even when such qualifications were stipulated as a requirement of entry to a particular job, for although they may have secured the applicant an interview, the final decision was made on the basis of the candidates' personal qualities, as reflected in their appearance, attitude to work, general behaviour, etc.

2. Contrary to popular beliefs about the raising of the level of qualifications demanded by employers, and the use of educational qualifications to restrict entry to a wider range of occupations, as claimed by Ronald Dore in *The Diploma Disease*, we found that notions of qualification inflation could only be applied to the higher echelons of the occupational strata, notably in the professions. (Incidentally, we consider that the case presented by Ronald Dore constituted hypothesis rather than documentation.)

3. The praiseworthy efforts of Mr Stubbs to gain acceptance of "pupil profiles" containing information about the non-academic qualities of young people will require a change in the attitude of employers to the school report. Of the 350 employers interviewed by us in our research, the great majority placed little or no reliance on school reports when assessing a young person's candidature.

4. Perhaps our most disturbing finding related to the enormous gulf between education and industry. Generally, employers perceived the educational system as being ignorant of the world of work and what it was all about, and as failing to produce the young people they required, not in terms of educational qualifications but precisely in terms of the attitude and behaviour that Mr Stubbs would like them to consider. Our results would indicate that it is the educationists who tend to over-emphasize the importance of qualifications. Employers are much more sceptical of their value. Endeavours must therefore be taken by both sides to gain a better understanding of each other's requirements and philosophies, for the benefit of the educational system, the employing side of industry and, most of all, young people.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. MAGUIRE,
Research Associate,
D. N. ASHTON,
Senior Lecturer,
Department of Sociology
The University,
Leicester.
June 17.

Maria's tragedy

From Mr Roger Gaitley.

Sir, The Maria Mehmedagi inquiry (reported June 11) is an example of the failings in the present child abuse inquiry system. I speak as the social worker who had the initial task of co-ordinating actions taken over Maria at St James's Hospital in January, 1978.

Witnesses, I feel, should have the chance to correct errors at the proof stage of any report. Two misrepresentations appear both in the inquiry report and your subsequent article. Firstly, although initial information on Maria was missing attempts were made by St Thomas's Hospital to retrieve this from King's College Hospital. Secondly the juvenile bureau were not involved because the Criminal Investigation Department in M division (Southwark) advised that they were the appropriate branch to deal with. Excellent cooperation was subsequently established between police and social workers although there were feelings that the strength of police action was anti-therapeutic when considering any chance to rehabilitate Maria.

Furthermore, there is a strong case to show that these inquiries cause unnecessary suffering to the social worker involved. I am not wishing to evade individual responsibility, but we must question whether the pillorying of social workers by media and society in such cases is helpful. After all, it was not the social workers who battered Maria. In this case the senior social worker, a man of absolute integrity and high professional standards, was placed by industrial circumstances and management failure in a situation that would have defied the strongest will. The current witch hunt by certain papers ignores the comment made in the report that there are bound to be inevitable effects on society if 150 social workers go on strike. Maria's tragic case contains many lessons for us all to learn from. It raises moral dilemmas — for example, should social workers ever strike? I have no doubt that had the full caring resources been available to help Maria in her sad and limited life then the outcome would have been quite different.

In the final analysis enough good reputations have been ruined over the years by child abuse investigations. The Department of Health and Social Security must take responsibility and provide guidance and appropriate resources to deal with child abuse. It is not enough for reports and their ramifications to become a fashionable pastime for a society that is all too voyeuristic and content to sit back and let social workers be its professional conscience and whipping boys at one and the same time.

Yours sincerely,
ROGER GAITLEY,
11 Swan Place,
Ellon,
Aberdeenshire.
June 12.

Concern over the Springbok tour

From the Acting High Commissioner for Tanzania

Sir, Your editorial of June 20 upholding the unfettered right of sportsmen in a democratic society to play with whom they wish, irrespective of consequences, may be academically laudable. It fails to recognize, however, that the proposed Springbok tour of New Zealand has occasioned intense concern not only in countries whose understanding of democracy you regard as less than perfect, but within New Zealand itself the majority of whose population are reported to be opposed to the tour. Your concern to uphold the freedom of the individual, including the freedom to do wrong, in fact misses (or ignores) the real point of the present controversy by not addressing itself to its central issue — the issue of apartheid.

As you say, "the more totalitarian the regime the more likely it is that its prowess in sport will be regarded as an integral part of its diplomatic initiative abroad". Exactly so. It is precisely because of this that the projected tour of New Zealand is seen by most of us and most certainly by South Africa as a serious breach of the international campaign against apartheid.

At the heart of the matter is not arid political theory or interpretations of democracy, as your editorial implies, but the more fundamental moral issue — the gross and systematic denial by South Africa of the most basic rights and freedoms to the overwhelming majority of its citizens because of their colour. The world community has accepted a responsibility to work for their emancipation, and the Gleneagles Agreement was a Commonwealth contribution to this wider effort. When they made their mutual commitments, Commonwealth leaders were perfectly conscious that a balance would need to be struck between the larger good and individual freedoms; but they were unanimous in their confidence that this would be done in such a way as to ensure that "there were unlikely to be future sporting contacts of any significance between Commonwealth countries or their nationals and South Africa".

As the Commonwealth Secretary General has pointed out, the proposed Springbok tour of New Zealand constitutes the most significant of such contacts since 1977, in violation of the unanimous expectation of Commonwealth leaders at Gleneagles. The point of the protests within and without New Zealand is whether the right balance has indeed been struck. That higher principles can be made to prevail where there is a will that they should is evidenced by the fact that Australia has made it clear that it will refuse even transit visas to the Springboks.

There is an offensiveness (whether studied or inadvertent does not much matter) in your assumption that Third World countries must be either naive or hypocritical. We are neither. But to say in effect to the New Zealand rugby union: "What you propose to do is wrong, but be assured of your freedom to do it" will appear to many to be somewhat less than the effective fulfilment of the commitments of Gleneagles to stand against apartheid. Such a message of injured compliance brings comfort mainly to Pretoria, for it is the same kind of assurance that it seeks from the "free" world over a yet wider field of wrongdoing. It is certainly not a message you must expect to issue from today's Commonwealth.

Yours truly,
L. E. HOWELL,
Tanzania High Commission,
43 Hertford Street, W1.
June 22.

Navy cuts and Alliance duties

From Captain Lord Mottistone, RN(retired)

Sir, Like many of your recent correspondents, whilst welcoming the Government's intention to squeeze Trident into the overall defence budget, I am most concerned at the rumours that drastic economies in that budget are to be made at the expense of the Navy.

In defence terms, let us have no doubts about where our priorities are. Surely above all else, the first priority must be the United States commitment to the defence of Europe, without which we have no credible means of deterring Russia's vast forces. Because of Russia's massive build-up of its surface and submarine fleet the United States Navy itself is being increased in a major way to deal with the worldwide commitment which we once shared. Surely this is not the time for us to renege on our commitment to our good maritime friend, when they and the Soviets fully appreciate the vital importance of the transatlantic maritime bridge?

We vitally need in any war in Europe (and, in deterrent terms, the credible ability for the Americans to provide) the one million earmarked soldiers (16 BAORs) and the 2,000-plus combat aircraft (13 RAF Germanies) that feature as the total United States reinforcements in Dr Harold Brown's report of the United States Defence Department relating to January, 1982. The United States reinforcement aircraft can lift in a month only as many men as eight fast merchantmen can bring over in five days.

Against this picture, are we making the best contribution to Nato by spending over 40 per cent of our annual defence budget in helping to defend 40 miles of the German central front and the central region airspace? We have a navy of a size and a quality that no other European ally possesses. In the Eastern Atlantic we provide three quarters of Nato's warship strength, but even this (now almost stripped of British maritime air cover) is not enough — as America's SACLANT (Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic) well knows. So one wonders, if Mr Nott's axe bites deeply into our Navy as many indicators portend (the latest are a 40 per cent cut in this year's officer-recruiting targets and the disposal of our new anti-submarine warfare carriers) will the American Congress still want to approve the sale to us of Trident? The present mood in Congress reminds us that we cannot by any means take the United States commitment to their European allies for granted.

I hope we will have Trident. Trident *and* a strong Navy make a good defence investment. But if the latter is weak, might Britain not *have* to use Trident in war? And what are the implications for America of that?

No, let us keep our Navy, small though it already is, and seek our cuts elsewhere in areas where the long-term security of the national and of the Nato alliance are not so fundamentally at risk.

Yours faithfully,
MOTTISTONE,
House of Lords,
June 17.

Reporting Ulster

From the Director of News and Current Affairs, BBC

Sir, I would not lightly dismiss the views of a former tutor, but I wonder whether, to judge from his letter of June 15, Professor Wilson is able to watch or listen to much BBC television and radio output? Has he drawn sufficient distinction between news reporting and the reflection of "normal" life in the province in other programmes? And, living in Glasgow, can he possibly be aware of everything the BBC broadcasts within Ulster? The overall picture put out by the BBC is very different from the vivid images of conflict often seen on the nine o' clock news.

Obviously, BBC news will reflect the activities and statements of the most prominent political figures. It is no part of its job to compensate for the lack of news generated by political moderates, or by parties of former prominence whose leadership nowadays is divided. Neither is it BBC news' role to "assist" anyone. Yet any summary of the BBC's reporting over the years will illustrate the enormous amount of attention paid to those concerned with reconciliation, such as the Peace People.

Discussion programmes, on the other hand, *are* balanced so far as practicable to reflect the political spectrum. And as to general programmes, not only do the BBC's peripatetic series make a point of visiting Northern Ireland just like other parts of the United Kingdom, but the evidence suggests producers go out of their way to seek stories and events for the networks which reflect the non-violent life of the province. *Nationwide*, for example, has spent far more time looking at everyday life in Ulster than any other region of the UK. And no less than 35 times since last September have network programmes examined the sort of issues Professor Wilson accuses the BBC of overlooking. Surely, as one of my senior colleagues puts it, the real image of Ulster today is not one simply of war or peace, but "normality tinged with flak-jackets".

Yours, etc,
RICHARD FRANCIS,
BBC,
Television Centre, W12.
June 18.

From Mrs J. M. McKenna.

Sir, In the last fortnight at least two prominent citizens — an MP and a political commentator — have claimed that the IRA has murdered more than 2,000 people in Northern Ireland over the last 12 years. This is about 95 per cent of the people killed here since 1969.

This figure seems to have originated in a report in your newspaper on May 8, when your reporter, Christopher Thomas, referred in his first sentence to the Protestants lamenting "their 2,000 dead from 12 years of terrorism". Later he referred to "the 2,000 victims of his [ie Bobby Sands's] collaboraters".

This report was completely false and misleading: but it had the same effect as a stone being dropped into a still pool. It is time it was corrected, even at this late date.

The BBC recently screened an Irish history series in which the narrator was the writer and historian, Robert Kee. According to Mr Kee's statistics a total of 2,070 people died violently in Northern Ireland from 1969 up to the end of last year. Of these 1,064 — including nearly 600 members of the security forces — were killed by the IRA and other republican groups: 584, or 28 per cent, were killed by loyalist paramilitary groups: and 227, or 11 per cent, by the security forces. This means that at least 811, or 39 per cent, of the victims were killed by sources other than the IRA.

Mr Kee, presumably, got his figures from official sources. Where did your reporter get his?

Yours faithfully,
J. M. MCKENNA,
Belfast, 9.
June 19.

From Mr A. T. Hoolahan, QC

Sir, The insults to Prince Charles by demonstrators in New York should not, regrettably, be dismissed in this country as irrelevant. It seems to be a widely held view, amongst ordinary people in the United States and in Canada, that England is obstinately hanging on to a colonial dependency in Northern Ireland contrary to the wishes of the residents of Northern Ireland. People are unaware of the British Parliament's commitment to effect no constitutional change in Northern Ireland without the consent of the majority there; and wholly unaware of the cost to the British taxpayer of the subventions to Northern Ireland. If at least these two points could be better publicized, there might be some redress to the unfavourable publicity that Britain (or England) is receiving abroad.

Yours faithfully,
A. T. HOOLAHAN,
1 Brick Court,
Temple, EC4.
June 19.

From Mrs John Tayler

Sir, Instead of sending Government representatives to New York to try yet again to get the real facts of Northern Ireland across to the people over there, why don't we invite Mayor Koch to London for one of those in-depth television interviews (to be relayed to the United States by satellite) and let him be encouraged to enlarge on his solution to the problem?

If he is given enough rope before a sufficiently large audience he will surely hang himself for all to see.

Yours faithfully,
ANNE TAYLER,
8 North Street,
Nazeing, Essex.

Strike threat at British Gas

From Mr Tim Eggar, MP for Enfield, North (Conservative)

Sir, Sir Denis Rooke's response (June 19) to your story (June 17) was disingenuous.

The Monpolies Commission, after three years of study, stated clearly that the gas showroom monopoly was against the best interest of consumers and gas appliance manufacturers.

As might be expected Sir Denis has always jealously defended British Gas's monopoly powers regardless of the national interest. However the tactics he has employed over the past weeks in defence of the retail monopoly have been both unexpected and unjustifiable: £2m of taxpayers' money has been earmarked for the massive showroom advertising campaign designed to gain public support for the monopoly. Alarmist and unsubstantiated comments have been made about the deterioration in safety standards if the monopoly were to be removed. Understandably employees and their unions have become concerned about the possible job losses.

Sir Denis has done nothing to allay that concern. Indeed he has stated that up to 40,000 jobs will be lost if the commission's "radical" proposal is followed. Yet the showrooms employ fewer than 3,500 people and the commission commented that the TUC evidence of a 30,000 jobs loss was an extremely high estimate.

If a strike does occur in the gas industry Sir Denis will bear a great deal of the responsibility.

Yours faithfully,
TIM EGGAR,
House of Commons.
June 22.

Church treasures

From Mr J. W. S. Litten

Sir, Might I endorse Mr Paul Paget's letter (June 17) and go further in asking for qualified laymen to advise and assist archdeacons in the disposal of items from redundant churches? This lamentable and unenviable task is at present undertaken by diocesan furnishings officers, themselves often full-time parish priests, whose qualifications for appointment have never been officially formulated by the church authorities, so doubtless there must be many cases of ignorance of subject.

Due to paragraph 62(2) and 65(8) of the Pastoral Measure, 1968, too many items of great artistic and devotional importance, often given in trust to the Church, have been and still are coming on to the open market to the greater financial gain of dealers and the cultural impoverishment of the individual parishes concerned.

Surely a prime example of the Church "selling its birthright for a mess of pottage"?

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN W. S. LITTEN,
The Vicarage,
St Barnabas Road,
Walthamstow, E17.
June 17.

Lloyd's Bill

From the President of Wolfson College, Oxford.

Sir, The reasons which led to a substantial majority of the Fisher working party to recommend that Lloyd's brokers should be required to divest themselves of the ownership of managing agencies (Business News letter, June 1) are set out in chapter 12 of the report. The same considerations do not apply to links betwen members' agents and managing agents.

The possibility of action contrary to the interest of assureds (which was a powerful motive for our recommendations in chapter 12) does not arise. I believe that, if it became impossible for the same person, firm or company to act both as a managing agent and as a members' agent, so that it was no longer possible for managing agents to have direct names, standards of underwriting would decline and Lloyd's would suffer. Names would be deprived of the freedom which they now enjoy (and which they may well consider to be in their best interests) to put their affairs in the hands of an agency which has its own syndicates.

Incidentally, it would become far more difficult to carry through the divestment by brokers of the ownership of managing agents.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. P. FISHER,
Wolfson College,
Oxford,
June 11.

Hunger for knowledge

From Mrs Susan Hall

Sir, I teach English to immigrants, including the foreign wives of English sailors. To set up my class I was lent six books and given a stack of card, three felt-tipped pens and a pot of glue.

Today I attended a conference for teachers of English as a second language. It was very pleasant, with wine for lunch and cream scones for tea.

What are our priorities? Cream teas or books?

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN HALL,
21 Queensberry Avenue,
Hartlepool,
Cleveland.
June 19.

Crestfallen

From Chester Herald

Sir, As a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge who, like the Earl of Chester, achieved only a modest II ii, I am glad the university has dropped its plan to give Prince Charles and Lady Diana a set of table mats embossed with the university's crest ("Thrifty gift", Times Diary, June 19). This would have been even thriftier a gift than a secondhand book, for the university has no crest: like many ancient institutions it bears for its coat of arms a shield alone.

Those who forget the meaning of the word "crest" should compare in their mind's eye the great crested grebe and the poor old coot.

Yours faithfully,
HUBERT CHESSHYRE,
Chester Herald,
College of Arms,
Queen Victoria Street, EC4.
June 19.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 22: The Duke of Edinburgh, as Patron and Trustee of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award, toured the English Regions today in connexion with the Award Scheme.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Cargin, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales, President, The Mary Rose Trust, dived on the site of the Mary Rose off Portsmouth, today.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Winter, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 22: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this afternoon at a Garden Party given by the Tradescant Trust at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 22: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this afternoon at a Reception given by the High Commission for the Eastern Caribbean Commission to launch the stamps to be issued to celebrate the Marriage of The Prince of Wales and The Lady Diana Spencer, at the London Hilton Hotel.

The Lady Anne Tennant was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 22: The Duke of Gloucester, President, British Consultants Bureau, was entertained to luncheon by the Master (Mr A W Howitt), Wardens and Clerk of the Merchant Taylors' Company, at Merchant Taylors' Hall, London, today.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 22: The Duke of Kent, President of the All England Lawn Tennis Club, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, today attended the opening day of the Wimbledon Championships.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, and Mrs Alan Henderson were in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
June 22: Princess Alexandra, with the Hon Angus Ogilvy, this morning opened Ninian House, the new headquarters of Chevron (UK) Ltd, operators of the Ninian Oilfield, at Altens, Aberdeen.

Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy afterwards returned to London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. P. Billyeald and Miss L. R. Sheldon
The engagement is announced between Patrick, son of Mr and Mrs P. Billyeald, of Nottingham, and Lynn, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Sheldon, of Nottingham.

Mr R. J. Cameron and Miss L. M. Prideaux
The engagement is announced between Barry, son of Mr and Mrs Cameron, of Western Australia, and Lavinia, daughter of Mr and Mrs Christopher Prideaux, of Doddershall Park, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. The marriage will take place in Western Australia on July 18, 1981.

Mr J. R. Lancelot and Miss S. J. Hoare
The engagement is announced between James, younger son of the Rev R. and Mrs Lancelot, of Lincoln, and Sylvia, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Hoare, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Dr J. A. J. Whitaker and Dr S. P. Coltart
The engagement is announced between Hamish, second son of Mr and Mrs P. J. Whitaker, of Cambridge, and Sarah Patricia, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Coltart, of Steyning, Sussex.

Mr A. Payne and Miss R. St A. Francis
The engagement is announced between Adey, only son of Dr and Mrs R. Payne, of Damocles Court, Norwich, and Rachel St Audrey, only daughter of the Rev H. B. and Mrs Francis, of Cringleford, Norfolk.

Mr J. W. F. Robbins, RM and Miss C. E. Hillhouse
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, elder son of Captain D. F. Robbins, RN (Rtd), of Nant Gwynant, Gwynedd, and Mrs P. Robbins, of Tonbridge, Kent, and Claire, younger daughter of Major J. Hillhouse, REME (Rtd) and Mrs Hillhouse, of Yelverton, Devon.

The Rev A. S. Treasure and Miss H. J. M. Whyte
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of the Rev R. O. and Mrs Treasure, of Malton Vicarage, North Yorkshire, and Heather, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. Whyte, of Hallwitch, Aiskew, Bedale, North Yorkshire.

Major R. P. Harrison, RHA, and Miss S. L. Wilmshurst
The engagement is announced between Raymond Peter, only son of Mr W. Harrison, of Blackburn, and Mrs I. A. F. Teasdale, of Berwick-on-Tweed, and Susan Louise, younger twin daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs A. Wilmshurst, of Woolwich, London.

Mr S. J. Willson and Miss H. E. Bryden
The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Willson, of Knightsbridge, and Helen, younger daughter of Mr James Bryden and the late Mrs Frances Bryden, of Johannesburg.

Marriages

Mr J. S. Dear and Miss L. M. Reuss
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 20 in The Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, between Mr John Dear, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. M. J. Dear, and Miss Louise Reuss, second daughter of Mr and Mrs G. A. K. Reuss. The Rev Felix Boyse officiated.

Mr A. C. Green and Miss G. M. Withycombe
The marriage took place on June 12 in Exeter between Mr Andrew Charles Green and Miss Gillian Mary Withycombe.

Mr J. T. Marvin and Mrs S. A. C. Teltsch
The marriage has taken place quietly in New York between Mr John Marvin, of 1035 Fifth Avenue, New York 10028, and Mrs Susan Teltsch (née Hudson), of 24 Chiswick Staithe, London, W4.

Dr A. J. Sinclair and Miss C. M. A. Paines
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 20, at the Church of St Nicolas, Taplow, between Dr Alan Sinclair and Miss Caroline Paines.

Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor's engagements this week:

Today: Receives Governor of Virginia, United States, Mansion House, 9.30 am.

Tomorrow: Attends election of sheriffs, Guildhall, noon; receives Mr Neil Slatter, from Petersfield, Hampshire, on a sponsored "wheelabout" to raise funds for International Year of the Disabled, Mansion House, 3.

Friday: Receives Commander W. F. Herberts, Royal Netherlands Navy, Commander, Standing Naval Force Channel, and Commander I. E. Johnston, Naval Liaison Officer, London, Mansion House, 3.15.

Saturday: Attends Order of St John of Jerusalem service, St Paul's Cathedral, 2.15.

PRIDAY TEAM WIN TROPHY

From an initial entry of 377 teams eight qualified for the final weekend of the English Bridge Union's team championship for the Crockford's trophy.

In the penultimate round Alder beat Kirby by 15—5 to establish the lead of 7 points over Priday and Kirby. However, Priday beat Alder by 20—5 in the last round to take the trophy. Results were: 1. Mr and Mrs R A Priday, M Hoffman, C Colin Simpson, 99; 2. G T Smolski, 98; 3. D Posner, J Nunes, Kirby, J Armstrong, A R Forrester, R J Sadler, D Smerdon, D Oram, A Waterlow, 88; 4. P D Alder, D J Greenwood, A Calderwood, B Mervis, 79.

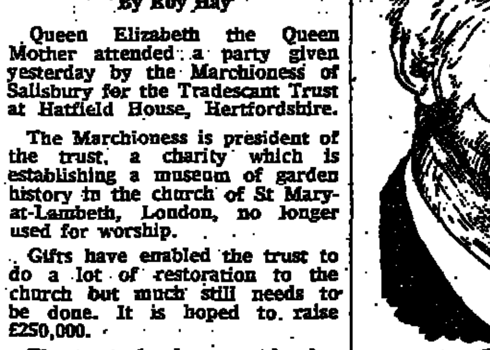
Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Ronald Andjel was christened Alexander Michael Albuquerque by the Rev Ian Robson on Sunday, June 21, 1981, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington. The godparents are Mr Frederick Pearson, Mr Gerard Brennickmeyer, Mr Patrick Fuchs, Lady Jacqueline Thomson and Mrs D. J. Serrell-Watts.

Fishmongers' Company

The Wardens of the Fishmongers' Company for the coming year will be:

Prime Warden, Air Commodore the Hon Sir Peter Vanneck, MEP; Second Warden, Mr John Norton; Third Warden, Mr G C W Radcliffe; Fourth Warden, Mr Brian M Till; Fifth Warden, Mr A M J Wemyss; Sixth and Renter Warden, Mr J V G Mallet.



Party held for garden museum

By Roy Hay

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attended a party given yesterday by the Marchioness of Salisbury for the Tradescant Trust at Hatfield House, Hertfordshire.

The Marchioness is president of the trust, a charity which is establishing a museum of garden history in the church of St Mary-at-Lambeth, London, no longer used for worship.

Gifts have enabled the trust to do a lot of restoration to the church but much still needs to be done. It is hoped to raise £250,000.

The trust also hopes to develop the churchyard at St Mary's as the Tradescant Memorial Garden with trees, shrubs and other plants introduced from the United States and elsewhere by the two brothers Tradescant who, with Captain Bligh of the Bounty, were buried in the churchyard.

One of the trust's aims is to promote the conservation of national resources and to save from extinction wild and garden plants.

Other guests yesterday included the American Ambassador and Mrs Louis and the Governor of the State of Virginia. Their presence recalls the links the United States had with Hatfield Palace in the reigns of the first Queen Elizabeth and of King James I.

The elder John Tradescant laid out and planted the garden at Hatfield for Robert Cecil, the first Earl of Salisbury, between 1608 and 1612.

Further information may be obtained from the Tradescant Trust, The Little Boltons, London, SW10 9LJ.

Birthdays today



Sir Leonard Hutton, the cricketer, who is 65 today.

Sir N. Richard Brooke, 71; Lord Bruntisfield, 82; the Rev Professor H. Chadwick, 61; Mr I. O. Chance, 71; the Right Rev Dr J. S. Habgood, 54; Admiral Sir Frank Hopkins, 71; Sir George Ismay, 90; Admiral Sir Horace Law, 70; General Sir Rob Lockhart, 88; Mrs Patricia McLaughlin, 65; Mr Ian A. D. Maclean, 79; Dr J. E. Meade, 74; Sir Fred Pritchard, 82; Sir Peter Roberts, 69; Professor Isaac Schapera, 76; Mr Ted Tinling, 71; Admiral Sir Francis Turner, 69; Miss Irene Worth, 65.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Rear-Admiral A. S. Tippet, Flag Officer and Port Admiral, Portsmouth, also to be Chief Naval Supply and Secretariat Officer, in succession to Vice-Admiral J. E. C. Kennon.

Latest wills

£10,000 left to probation service

Mr Henry James Cannon, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, farmer, left estate valued at £444,653 net. He left £10,000 each to the Oxford Area Probation and After-Care Committee, the Banbury Rotary Trust Fund, Oxfam, the National Children's Home, The Salvation Army and The British Red Cross Society.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Byrd, Mr John, of Pershore, Hereford and Worcester .. £227,566
Franks, Mrs Lavinia Hannah, of Haywards Heath £241,919
Mayall, Mr Samuel, of Shrewsbury farmer £305,322
West, Mr Harold William, of Croydon, ... £302,408
Wilbraham, Mrs Ethel Joan, of Poole, Dorset £302,170

Moreover . . . / Miles Kington

One of the most colourful sights in our city streets today (writes our urban naturalist, "Bin-Liner") is the gaily bedecked police vehicle as it flashes past on the way to its business. What that business is leaves one in some doubt, as no observer that I know has ever been lucky enough to see one arriving at its desination or even stop for a moment in its headlong flight.

But did you know that their siren calls vary a great deal, like birdsong? And that, like birdsong, each call seems to contain a specific message? Next time you hear a police car approaching, listen carefully to the sound it is making; if you recognize the message, it will enliven your daily routine, and—who knows?—prevent your early death.

The most familiar call, of course, is the well-known dee-DOO-dee-DOO, an interval of a minor third, or what musicians call "that maddening bit in the middle eight of 'Over The Rainbow'". Basically, it's an expression of sheer pleasure at being able to drive so fast when other vehicles have to pull into the side or crash into each other.

But naturalists now think there may also be territorial overtones in the message such as "I am about to drive on the wrong side of the road", "Here we go along the pavement", or "If you think you'll be safe on that traffic island, you don't know me". Colours most typically are orange and white.

Blue vans, on the other hand, tend in my experience to emit a sort of non-stop jangling sound, combined with a mechanical roaring produced by driving in second gear at speeds more suited to top gear. The motive here is display; any creature in the natural world not endowed with striking plumage will attempt to call attention to itself stridently by the noise it makes, even though the message underlying it is as trivial as, "My inspector is going to be late for his train home at Waterloo if you don't move aside".

A new cry I have noticed recently is a two-note motif in which the second note is almost inaudible, as if the siren was trying to draw breath, so DEE-sigh-DEE-sigh-DEE-aaaagh. We now think that this may be a sort of mating call, attracting the attention of other police cars; certainly there are many more police cars on the road than there used to be, which suggests a heavy programme of breeding.

It may even be to attract the attention of the distantly related fire engines and ambulances. Interbreeding has never been proved, but several naturalists have recently spotted what seems to be a cross between a police car and an ambulance, usually marked Private Ambulance. If this proved to be the offspring of two different species, it would be a very exciting discovery.

The wailing siren noise which moves up and down in a constant glissando is just the noise made by the young of the species and means, "I have been watching far too many American cop thrilllers".

Keep well clear of this one, as also of the non-stop siren combined with flashing headlights, flashing blue top-light and sometimes even in older specimens a bell; this is the warlike call of a male police car going into battle or, more commonly, just looking for an opponent. More rarely it may mean "I am proceeding to the police repair depot, as my siren has jammed".

Next time: The Common Warm-Air Hand Drier—can it be tamed?

Plans go ahead for Pope's visit

By John Witherow

The Roman Catholic Church is going ahead with plans for the Pope's visit to Britain next year, despite renewed fears about his health.

The Pope reentered hospital last Saturday suffering from a high temperature and with symptoms of pleurisy in the lungs, nearly si xweeks after the attempt on his life.

Although lung infections are fairly common after a majod operation and the treatment is straightforward, doubts still remain that the Pope, who is 61, will be fit enough to undertake the rigorous six-day schedule.

Mgr Ralph Brown, the genedal coordinator for the visit to England and Wales, told a press conference in London yesterday that there was still a degree of uncertainty over the trip but they were continuing with their plans.

The most likely change would be that the proposed date of the visit, at present between May 28 and June 2, might be altered, or the itinerary shortened.

Mgr Brown also unvelled the official symbol for the visit, which will authenticate souvenirs, publications and programmes so that unscrupulous manufacturers and entreureneurs will be deterred from profiting from the vast gusiness surrounding the Pope's visit, as occurred when he went to Ireland in 1979.

Mgr Brown also confirmed that International Management Group, the company of Mr Mark McCormack, the American businessman, would handle the promotion of the tour, in return for a 20 per cent share of the profits.

Under the arrangement, Mr McCormack's company, which handles publicity for people like Angela Rippon, Bjorn Borg, Muhammad Ali and Michael Parkinson, will have exclusive licensing arrangements and promote the Pope's visit through a series of souvenirs.

Mgr Brown estimates the overall cost of the trip to be about £6m, most of which would be for transport and security arrangements for the huge crowds expected to arrive at the Pope's open-air masses.

Some of the money will come from the country's 500,000 Roman Catholics but it is hoped that the remainder will come from books, video films and souvenirs.

The church has approached the financing of the trip in a hard-headed business manner and has set up a company called Papal Visits Ltd. "We do not wish to saddle the church with several million pounds worth of debt for the next few years", Mgr Brown said. "And we don't want anybody to be able to say the Pope came here on the rates."

Although no detailed itinerary has been drawn up for the visit, it is proposed that the Pope should visit each of the ecclesiastical provinces in England and Wales. They are: Southwark, Westminster, Birmingham, Cardiff and Liverpool.

He is due to say a Mass before a crowd of up to one million people in Richmond Park, to visit Southwark Roman Catholic Cathedral and Westminster Cathedral, and to go to the East End of London and St Joseph's Hospice for the Dying.

The Pope is also expected to visit Canterbury and to meet Dr Robert Runcie, the archbishop. The two may take part in a service at the cathedral.

It is also planned that he should meet the heads of other Christian churches in Britain.

The Pope will then travel to Coventry, Liverpool, and the Manchester and York areas.

The latter stages of his proposed visit will take him to Scotland and Wales, before returning to Rome. Details of his tour in those regions will be released at a later date.

The Pope is not due to visit Northern Ireland. Mgr Brown said yesterday that was because the region is included in the Irish Conference of Bishops, which incorporates the whole island.

Mgr Ralph Brown, coordinator of the papal visit, and Mr Terry Moore, designer of the symbol for official products. The logo, made up of a cross, the Union flag and the papal crossed keys, was chosen from 50 designs. It will appear in royal blue on white, with gold or yellow ochre lettering.

Luncheons

HM Government
The Hon Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of the High Commissioner for Fiji.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Mr William Whitelaw, CH, Home Secretary, was host at a luncheon held at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of Mr Emmanuel Ossammor, Minister for Police Affairs, Nigeria, accompanied by Mr S Adewusi, Inspector General, Mr E Nsefik, permanent secretary, and Mr Ojukwu. Among the guests were:
The High Commissioner for Nigeria, Mr Adamu Usman; Sir Brian Cubbon, Sir James Crane, Sir David McNee, Mr K Woolmer, MP, Mr Richard Luce, MP, and Mr Justice Kerr.

Merchant Taylors' Company
The Duke of Gloucester, President of the British Consultants Bureau, attended a luncheon given by the Master, Mr A. W. Howitt, the Wardens and Clerk of the Merchant Taylors' Company at their hall yesterday. The chairman, vice-chairman and members of the bureau who will accompany the Duke of Gloucester on a mission to South-east Asia in the autumn were also present.

Receptions

Royal Society of Medicine
Sir John Stallworthy, President of the Royal Society of Medicine, received the guests at an evening reception held at Chandos House yesterday after Mr Edward Heath, MP, delivered the annual Edwin Stevens Lecture on "The Brandt Report—restoring the health of the world economy". Among those present were:
Mr and Mrs Edwin Stevens, former presidents of the society, presidents of the royal colleges, former Stevens lecturers, and representatives of industry and the professions.

Lord Inglewood
The Anglo-German Association held its annual summer reception at the House of Lords yesterday. Lord Inglewood (chairman) and Lady Inglewood received the guests who included:
The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Lord Duncan-Sandys, CH, and Lady Duncan-Sandys, Sir Oliver Wright, Baron and Baroness Rolf Beck, Miss Barbara Beck, Miss M Leibholz, Mr and Mrs R von Haniel, Mr and Mrs N Reddaway, Mr and Mrs A von Rohr, Mr A T Scales and Mrs Scales (honorary secretary), Mr and Mrs P Vileland, Mr and Mrs K Walsh, Professor and Mrs Weissenborn and representatives of the Colchester Anglo-German Society.

Dinners

Arab-British Chamber of Commerce
The Arab-British Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner at the Dorchester hotel yesterday in honour of the Minister for Trade of Iraq, Mr Hassan Ali. Sir Richard Beaumont, chairman of the board, and Mr Abdul Karim Al-Mudaris, secretary-general of the chamber, received the guests, who included:
The Ambassador of Iraq, Mr J MacGregor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, and chairmen and representatives of British companies trading with Iraq.

Distillers' Company
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, were the guests of honour at a dinner given by the Distillers' Company for the ladies and livery yesterday at the Mansion House. Mr Walter Sichel, Master, accompanied by Mrs Sichel, presided, assisted by the Wardens, Mr W. I. B. Brooks, Mr M. B. Henderson and Mr P. R. H. Lynch. The Lord Mayor, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Thomson, Mr Charles Minoprio and Mr Alastair Campbell also spoke. Among those present were:
The Masters of the Vintners' and Brewers' Companies, Colonel Alan Nickirk, Regimental Colonel of The London Scottish Regiment, Mr P M F Sichel and Mr R Herrmann and their ladies and Mr Ronald Sichel.

European-Atlantic Group
The European-Atlantic Group held a dinner-discussion yesterday on Britain and the European communities at the St Ermin's Hotel, Westminster. Lord Gladwyn was the principal speaker, Sir Frank Roberts, president of the group, presided and Lord Layton, chairman, was among other speakers. Among those present were:
The ambassadors of the Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal and France and other members of the Diplomatic Corps, Shaikh Nezam Al-Amory and Mrs Amery, Lord Banks, Professor Afif Boulos, Mrs Elma Dangerfield, Admiral Sir William and Lady Elizabeth Davis, Mr Basil de Ferranti, MEP, and Mrs Ferranti, Lady Gladwyn, Lord Greenhill of Harrow, Lord Hankey, Sir David and Lady Lidderdale, Judith Countess of Listowel, Frau Lilo Milchsach, Sir Ralph Murray, Sir William Montagu-Pollock, Lady Roberts and Major-General A E Younger.

Record £10,000 for Andrew Plimer miniature

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's sold fine portrait miniatures from the collection of Mr Edward Grosvenor Paine, of New Orleans, yesterday and made a new auction record for the English eighteenth-century limner, Andrew Plimer.

His charming portrait of the Duke of Buccleuch's two young daughters, Lady Mary and Lady Harriet Scott, painted in 1786, sold for £10,000 to a private collector. Sotheby's had not published an estimate but was suggesting a price of between £6,000 and £8,000.

Mr Grosvenor Paine, a collector and dealer, began to take an interest in miniatures in about 1946 and amassed a huge collection. He has chosen to disperse the collection in his lifetime and with unusual impartiality to split the responsibility for selling between Christie's and Sotheby's.

Christie's held highly successful sales from his collection in October, 1979, and October, 1980. Yesterday's was Sotheby's first sale and it is understood that at a future date it will sell the final portion, which include the best miniatures the owner cannot bear to part with. Yesterday's sale made £100,845, with 17 per cent unsold.

The best miniatures in yesterday's sale dated roughly from 1780 to 1820 and were mainly bought by private collectors.

"Lady Hughes", a tough but beautifully dressed matron by John Smart, dated 1800, made £5,500 (estimate £2,500 to £3,500); Leggatt paid £600 (estimate (£400 to £600) on behalf of the National Portrait Gallery for a pencil on paper portrait, done in 1799, of Dr James Johnson, who later became William IV's court physician, by John Smart Junior.

Early English and Continental artists were represented by lesser works which proved harder to shift, hence the 17 per cent unsold.

In Sotheby's sale of valuable printed books Clement de Jonghe's set of 39 engraved plates, coloured by hand, of European cities made £19,000 (estimate £7,000 to £9,000). Published in Amsterdam in 1675, de Jonghe counted this work among his atlases. As with those, extremely few copies are known and this one appears to contain an unusually full collection of plates. The sale totalled £63,550, with 3 per cent unsold.

Christie's sale of fine Chinese export porcelain and works of art was spoilt by the star lot failing to find a buyer. A richly coloured pair of famille rose hawks, dating from the Qianlong period (1736-1795), was bought in on behalf of the owner at £42,000; Christie's had been suggesting a price of about £45,000.

That left 39 per cent of the £190,080 total unsold. John Smith, a New York dealer, made the highest bid of the morning, paying £15,000 (estimate £8,000 to £12,000) for a large (90cm) pair of famille rose baluster vases with domed covers surmounted by ferocious lions.

Christie's sale of tribal art made £111,795, with 3 6per cent unsold; a Guro wood mask failed to sell at £11,000 (estimate £20,000 to £30,000). Sotheby's sale of works of art, ivories and objects of virtu made £34,723, with 27 per cent unsold.

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, June 22, 1956

Indictment of Stalin

San Francisco, June 21.—Mr Dulles today described Mr Khrushchev's attack on Stalin as "the most damning indictment of despotism ever made by a despot". He said the Soviet Communist Party leader's speech on the abuses of the Stalin regime could not be read without horror and revulsion. The Secretary of State was speaking at a meeting of the Kiwanis International, an association of businessmen. He drew a sharp contrast between democracy in the western world and the despotism of Communism in the Soviet Union and also in China where "the Chinese Communists have indeed sought to outdo Stalin in brutality. The Soviet Communist system provides no safeguards against even such extreme abuses as those that Mr Khrushchev recounts. There are no checks and balances", Mr Dulles said. "When there is misrule only death or violence can assure the end of that misrule and even that is no assurance, for Beria, whom Khrushchev calls even worse than Stalin, would probably have succeeded Stalin had not Beria been violently liquidated in the post-Stalin contest for power. The principal political figures in Russia today were all intimates of Stalin and knew full well what was going on."

Church news

Appointments

The Rev A H Apps, Vicar of St Mark, Clerkenwell, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Peter, Bywell, diocese of Newcastle.

The Rev M J Apps (Brother Bernard, SSF), Guardian of Hilfield Friary, diocese of Salisbury, to be also non-residentiary canon of Salisbury Cathedral, same diocese.

The Rev B C Bailey, Rector of Burghfield, diocese of Oxford, to be Rector of All Saints, Wokingham, same diocese.

Canon D Bonser, Rector of St Clement, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, diocese of Manchester, to be also Area Dean of Hulme, same diocese.

The Rev M E Bowering, Vicar of Saltburn, diocese of York, to be secretary for mission and evangelism, same diocese.

The Rev D J Brierley, team vicar designate in the Eccles Team Ministry diocese of Manchester, to be also ecumenical officer for the diocese of Manchester.

The Rev A J Butterworth, curate at St Peter's, Halliwell, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of St Thomas, Werneth, Oldham, same diocese.

The Rev B Cowell, Chaplain in the RAF, to be priest in charge of Newnham, Nately Scures, Mapledurwell and Up Nateley, diocese of Winchester.

The Rev A A Davies, parish priest of St Faith, Wandsworth, diocese of Southwark, to be parish priest of St John's, Walworth, same diocese.

The Rev G Derriman, parish priest of St Andrew's, Earlsfield, diocese of Southwark, to be parish priest of St Luke's, Camberwell, same diocese.

The Rev C F Eastwood, Vicar of St Thomas, Eighton Banks, diocese of Durham, to be Vicar of St James's, Sutton, diocese of Chester.

Canon G A Elcoat, Vicar of Sugley and Rural Dean of Newcastle West Deanery, diocese of Newcastle, to be priest in charge of Tweedmouth, same diocese.

The Rev P J Gandon, Vicar of Hoddesdon, diocese of St Albans, to be also Rural Dean of Cheshunt, same diocese.

The Rev D Gatcliffe, Team Vicar of St Paul's, in the Clapham Team Ministry, diocese of Southwark, to be priest in charge of Christ Church and St John's, Clapham, same diocese.

Brother Geoffrey, Minister General of Society of St Francis, to be also honorary canon of Winchester Cathedral, diocese of Winchester.

Father H. Greenwood, SSM, to be honorary chaplain of Hulme Hall, Manchester University, diocese of Manchester.

The Rev S B W Guy, Vicar of Westwood, diocese of Salisbury, to be Team Vicar in the Melksham Team Ministry, same diocese.

The Rev T J Henderson, on the staff of the Church Army Training College, Blackheath, diocese of Southwark, to be Team Vicar with the Langtree Team Ministry, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev R Horton, curate at St Leonard's, Streatham, diocese of Southwark, to be Team Vicar of St Mark's, North Downham, in the Catford (Southend) and Downham Team Ministry, same diocese.

The Rev C Jones, Rector of Christ Church, West Didsbury, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of Farlam with Nether Denton, diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev P S Judd, Chaplain of Clare College, Cambridge, diocese of Ely, to be curate of Hitcham and Burnham, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev P Macan, Vicar of St Silas, Nunhead, diocese of Southwark, to be priest in charge of Holy Spirit, Clapham, same diocese.

The Rev G N Maughan, curate of New Malden, diocese of Southwark, to be curate at Abingdon, in charge of Christ Church, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev M J Menin, Vicar of St Mary Magdalene with St James's, Norwich, diocese of Norwich, to be also Rural Dean of Norwich (East), same diocese.

University news

London

Appointments

Professor N. L. Browse, MD, Professor of Vascular Surgery at St Thomas's Hospital Medical School to the chair of surgery at that school.

Professor J. A. Dudgeon, DL, MA, MD, formerly Professor of Microbiology at the Institute of Child Health to the chair of microbiology at that institute.

Dr A. Gopinath, BE, MTech, PhD, Deng, member of staff MIT Lincoln Laboratory, Lexington, Massachusetts, to the chair of electronics at Chelsea College.

Professor R. D. M. I.-K. Harkness, BSc, formerly Professor of Physiology at University College, London, to the chair of physiology at that school.

Professor B. G. Neal, MA, PhD, holder of the chair of engineering structures at Imperial College, to the chair of civil engineering at that college.

Dr D. A. Spence, MSc, PhD, DSc, Reader in Theoretical Mechanics at Oxford University, to the chair of mathematics at Imperial College.

Dr J. B. Thornes, MSc, PhD, Reader in Geography at the London School of Economics and Political Science, to the chair of physical geography at Bedford College.

Dr M J Neal, BPharm, MA, PhD, former reader in neurochemical pharmacology at the School of Pharmacy, has been appointed to the readership in pharmacology at that school.

Conferments

The title of Professor of English Studies on Dr R. Chapman, MA, BD, PhD, of the London School of Economics.

The title of Professor of the Economic History of Asia on Dr K. N. Chaudhuri, BA, PhD, of the School of Oriental and African Studies.

The title of Professor of Romance Philology on Dr D. H. Evans, MA, D Del'Univ, of Queen Mary College.

The title of Professor of Histopathology on Dr D. R. Turner, MBBS, PhD, MRCPath, of Guy's Hospital Medical School.

The title of Reader in Psychology has been conferred on Dr M W Eysenck, BA, PhD, of Birkbeck College; that of Reader in German on Dr J L Flood, MA, PhD, of the Institute of Germanic Studies; that of Reader in Analytical Organic Chemistry on Dr E J Greenhow, BSc, PhD, DSc, of Chelsea College; that of Reader in Biochemical Pharmacology on Dr K R Harrap, BSc, PhD, DSc, of the Institute of Cancer Research; that of Reader in Immunological Medicine on Dr M B Pepys, MBBChir, MA, MD, of the Royal Postgraduate Medical School; and that of Reader in Biochemistry on Dr Mary Jacqueline Voaden, BSc, PhD, of the Institute of Ophthalmology.

Grants

KING'S COLLEGE: Cancer Research Campaign: £23,642 to Dr H J Gould for research into synthesis of specific human antibodies in bacteria; £27,416 to Dr S Niedle for research into structural studies on model systems for the interactions of some mutagens, carcinogens and anti-cancer drugs with nucleic acids.
Medical Research Council: £42,534 to Dr D Maryanka for research into DNA cloning and sequence determination of spectrin, the principal cytoskeletal protein of the human red cell.
National Research Development Corporation: £30,000 to Professor C B Reese for project to synthesize analogues of the naturally occurring oligonucleotide 2-5A suitable both for inclusion in the existing patent application and also for establishing new leads towards drugs which can be used for treating clinical patients suffering from cancer and/or virus induced diseases.
Social Science Research Council: £25,317 to Dr N S S Tanner for research into women and religion in a Turkish town.
Wellcome Trust: £55,043 to Dr D. J Begley, for research into the transport of peptides in the central nervous system. £33,318 to Dr E S Johnson, for research into presynaptic cholinoceptor antagonism as a possible explanation of the extrapyramidal side-effects of dopamine antagonists used in the treatment of schizophrenia.

Birmingham

Professor C A Burns, BA, PhD (Lond), professor of French, has been appointed head of the department.

Grants

Medical Research Council: £31,405 to Professor H Smith and Dr C Sweet (microbiology) for study of molecular basis for the differential replication of virulent and attenuated influenza viruses at pyrexial temperatures; £30,851 to Dr C J Kirk (biochemistry) for study of mode of action of CA2+—mobilizing hormones in the liver; £36,431 to Dr R H Mitchell (biochemistry) for study of radioautographic visualization of events coupled to neurotransmitter and neuropeptide receptors in the CNS.
Science Research Council: £27,507 to Dr T R Harris (physical metallurgy and science of materials) and Dr D K Ross (physics) for investigation of H/D/T separation efficiency; £35,521 to Dr H Kaliszer (mechanical engineering) for in-process measurement and assessment of the actual error qualities generated during grinding.
Natural Environment Research Council: £37,910 to Dr D W Jones (Centre for Materials Science) for study of interrelationships between brittle and ductile mechanisms of rock deformation.
Thames Water Authority: £23,000 to Dr K R Rushton (civil engineering) for work on the Cotswold gravels.

Newcastle

Appointments

Dr J. V. Soames to chair of oral pathology and headship of department.
Professor H. B. Berrington to be Dean of faculty of social sciences.
Professor P. W. Arnold to be Dean of faculty of agriculture.
Mr P Miller to be lecturer in management.

Reading

Dr Frank J. Cunningham, reader in Physiology and Biochemistry, has been appointed Warden of Wessex Hall, with effect from August 1.

OBITUARY

SIR KENNETH PARKINSON

Chairman of Yorkshire Post Newspapers

Sir Kenneth Parkinson who died on June 20, was chairman of Yorkshire Post Newspapers and a director of the parent company, United Newspapers Ltd.

He had shared his interests in a particularly active and vigorous life between the textile industry, into which he was born, and agriculture in the North of England. He was also prominent in Conservative politics in Yorkshire, and in a county renowned for foxhunting was for many years a redoubtable rider to hounds.

Kenneth Wade Parkinson was born in 1908, the eldest son of the late Bertram Parkinson, of Creskeld Hall, Arthington, in the West Riding, and was educated at Uppingham and at Clare College, Cambridge, where he graduated MA.

His father had done much in the latter part of the 19th century to develop the association between Bradford and the colonies in wool merchanting and through the company he formed, B. Parkinson & Co. Ltd., had also become one of the best known top makers in this country, with a large business oversea.

It was into this organization that Kenneth Parkinson went as a young man after leaving the University. He passed through all the stages, and travelled widely in its interests until, after the death of his father in 1951, he succeeded to the chairmanship. He had also for some years been on the board of another leading textile concern, A. & S. Henry & Co. Ltd. He had for many years been a director of Yorkshire Post Newspapers and in 1966 became chairman of the company. Three years later he became a member of the board of United Newspapers.

He had been president of the British Wool Federation, of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce and the Bradford Textile Society. He was the first president of the Bradford Publicity Association.

In politics he was what he himself described as "an ardent Tory" and in 1939 he accepted an invitation to become chairman of the City of Bradford Conservative and National Liberal Association. During his long association with the party in Yorkshire he never hesitated to deviate from strict party policy and say the unpopular thing when he thought the occasion demanded it. In this post he brought to bear his knowledge of business and finance, and his experience for some years as treasurer of the Association, an office in which he succeeded his father.

Otherwise, he was keenly interested in farming, particularly in the development of the Young Farmers' Club movement, and in the North he was prominent as one of the leaders of the Royal Society of St George. He was knighted in 1957.

He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1963 and Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding, subsequently West Yorkshire, in 1967.

He married in 1937 the Hon. Dorothy Lane Fox, third daughter of the first and last Lord Bingley, and they had two daughters.

His wife died in 1980, and a daughter is also deceased.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. BARKER

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur James Barker, who died on June 10 in Cape Town at the age of 62, was a soldier who, after his retirement, took to writing about wars of various periods, arms and other aspects of military life.

The son of J. R. Barker, he was born on September 20, 1918 and educated at Hymers College, Hull and the Royal Military College of Science. He was commissioned into the East Yorkshire Regiment in 1936 and served in the East African Campaign with the 1st/4th King's African Rifles in 1940-41. His later service took him to Ceylon, India and Burma.

He attended the Quetta Staff College 1944 an was subsequently a staff officer in the Middle East and at the War Office engaged in technical intelligence. He was on the directing staff of RMCS in 1954-56. From 1958 to 1968 he was employed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. In 1968 he was awarded a Nato research fellowship.

His published books included The March on Delhi; which was about the Japanese attempt to gain a foothold in India in the Second World War; Suez; Eritrea 1941; Townshend of Kut; German Infantry Weapons of World War II; British and US Infantry Weapons of World II; The Rape of Ethopia; Behind Barbed Wire, a consideration of the condition of prisoners of war; Redcoats; Stuka and Arab-Israeli Wars, the two latter both published last year.

MR T. H. CLARK

T. H. Clark, who has died at the age of 56, was one of the stalwarts of the all conquering Surrey side of the 1950s. In the seven successive years for which they won the championship, from 1952 until 1958 Clark played in 169 of Surrey's 196 championship matches, usually as an opening batsman. Only Constable played in more.

Tom Clark was one of cricket's best-liked players — as steady and honest a batsman as he was a man. Before joining Surrey in 1947 he had played football for Aston Villa and cricket for Bedfordshire, for whom after his retirement he became a selector. He was a sturdy driver of the ball and possessed a broad defence. Had Jim Laker and Eric Bedser not been his contemporaries, he would also have had the chance to take with his offbreaks more than the 75 wickets he did.

Clark scored 11,490 runs, the highest of his 12 hundreds being 191 against Kent at Blackheath in 1956. Even by then the arthritis which brought his career to a premature end was starting to worry him.

DOROTHY HEIGHES WOODFORDE

Dorothy Heighes Woodforde, editor of The Archaeological News Letter, died on June 3, 1981, aged 80.

Miss Heighes Woodforde launched The Archaeological News Letter in 1948 and it rapidly became an important part of the archaeological scene, and despite various financial ups and downs she continued to edit it until 1965.

After its initial appearance as a newsletter, the ANL rapidly evolved into a colourful magazine with its familiar brown cover, and it attracted most of the leading archaeologists of the post-war generation to write for it. It published a number of major articles on up-and-coming subjects such as Medieval pottery and clay pipes, and there was a notable series of book reviews by Molly Cotton, Jacquetta Hawkes and others.

Dorothy Heighes Woodforde's early career was in Fleet Street where she habituated the circle that formed round Dorothy L. Sayers. She was descended from Parson Woodforde, the eighteenth-century diarist, a fact of which she was extermely proud.

MISS PAULINE TAYLOR

Miss Pauline Taylor who died on June 17, was known throughout the horse world as having bred some of the outstanding Welsh cobs of all time.

Born in Birmingham in 1897, the daughter of the eminent gynaecologist J. W. Taylor, she began her career as a musician, obtained her B Mus, at university and then founded with the late Enid Lewis and with Kathleen Washbourne, the Dorian Trio.

After the Second World War Pauline Taylor went into farming at Llanarth; her lifelong friend Enid Lewis bought back the farm there which had belonged to her mother's family for centuries; and there was established the Llanarth Stud, famous throughout the world for such champions as Llanarth Braint, and Llanarth Flying Comet, supreme in-hand champion at the Horse of the Year Show in 1979 and 1980. Miss Taylor was a former President of the Welsh Pony and Cob Society, and was also very active in the breeding and promotion of Welsh Black Cattle.

In 1975 she and Miss Lewis gave the Llanarth Stud to the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, in trust for the preservation of the breeding of Welsh Cobs and Welsh Black Cattle.

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Business News
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Italy's junk TV, page 18

■ **Stock markets**
FT Index 544.3 up 2.9
FT Gilts 66.15 up 0.37

■ **Sterling**
$1.9925 up 2.15 cents
Index 95.7 up 0.6

■ **Dollar**
Index 108.1 down 0.6
DM 2.3695 down 55 pts

■ **Gold**
$462.50 up $4

■ **Money**
3-mth sterling 12¾-12⅝
3-mth Euro $ 18¾-18⅝
6-mth Euro $ 17¾-17⅝

IN BRIEF

Few takers for BOC offering

BOC International, the leading British group in industrial gases, yesterday saw most of its £82m of 9 per cent convertible loan stock offering rejected by the stock market. Underwriters, the big investment institutions who insure such issues for a fee, are having to take up 73 per cent of the stock.

They will probably sell it on the stock market in coming months; this will hold back the price of the ordinary shares.

The stock began to look unattractive as the price of ordinary shares in BOC fell away. This is not the first time the market has rejected BOC; in 1975 more than 50 per cent of a right issue was left with underwriters.

St Piran adjournment

Mr Justice Dillon yesterday adjourned the hearing of the winding up petition being brought against St Piran, the mining and construction group, until July 23. The petition is being brought by Runic Nominees which holds under 1 per cent of St Piran's shares for Gencor, the South African mining group.

3-D camera production

The world's first full 3-D camera aimed at the mass market began production in Dundee yesterday. Nimslo, the designers, have received grants of £2.7m to help equip their factory.

Peugeot loss

Peugeot, the French car maker which takes in Talbot in the UK, yesterday announced the Fr1,500m (£135m) net loss for 1980 which it forecast last November. The comparable figure in 1979 was a profit of Fr1,800m. Investments rose from Fr5,068m to Fr5,756m.

Eurobond flotations

West Germany's leading banks have decided against arranging a calendar for mark-denominated Eurobond flotations because of the lack-lustre state of the new issue market. Today's decision means that the near freeze on new foreign mark loans will continue.

Tesco superstore

Tesco is to build a multi-million pound superstore at Abingdon, Oxfordshire. The 20-acre site is on the A34 Abingdon bypass, where a store, garden centre and filling station will be built. Work is expected to start in August and finish before Christmas, 1982, creating about 200 jobs.

Zips plant closure

Work at the Talon Division of Textron—an American company—which makes zip fasteners at Treforest, near Pontypridd, Mid Glamorgan, will end within five months with a loss of 360 jobs. The company blames cheap foreign imports from Japan, Taiwan and Europe.

Record deliveries fall

Record companies' deliveries declined by 1.5 per cent to 19.3m units during the first quarter of 1981, with the value of orders up 4.8 per cent to £12.8m. Rising imports, home taping and the recession were blamed for poor sales.

Bakery jobs go

The Mothers Pride bakery at Peterborough is to close by September with the loss of 190 jobs. Production is being switched to other bakeries. The company blamed continuing losses at Peterborough for its decision.

US tax cut move

The United States Senate Finance Committee voted yesterday to reduce capital gains tax from 28 to 20 per cent. It also agreed to cut the top individual income tax rate of 70 per cent to 50 per cent on investment income.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 1.99 points down to 994.20. The $-SDR was 1.15862. The £ was 0.583688.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Berkeley Exp	10p to 336p	Racal	11p to 376p
De La Rue	15p to 720p	Ricardo Eng	22p to 470p
ERF Hldgs	4p to 44p	RTZ	9p to 535p
GEC	18p to 706p	Rowlinson Cons	5p to 51p
Lasmo	12p to 559p		

Falls

Atlantic Res	5p to 170p	Milford Docks	5p to 108p
Clive Discount	3p to 39p	Polly Peck	5p to 363p
Cropper J.	5p to 133p	Tate & Lyle	4p to 174p
Fisher J.	5p to 166p	Vlakfontein	6p to 108p
Jardine Matt	6p to 226p	Vosper	5p to 125p

Big switch likely on money supply rules

By David Blake

Big changes in the way the Bank of England operates to control the money supply are likely to come into effect towards the end of August.

The Bank has circularized the clearing banks and a number of other banks with proposals for changing to a system where all eligible banks will have to deposit an amount equivalent to half of one per cent of their eligible liabilities with the Bank of England.

Comments on the proposals are expected from the commercial banks over the next two or three weeks. If there are no big problems, the Bank will announce a date from which the new system will operate.

August 20 has been pencilled in as the chosen time. At some point before then, the Bank will issue a new list setting out the names of all eligible banks covered by the system. Leading foreign banks in London are likely to be included, thus widening the scope for control.

If all goes well, on August 20 the Reserve Asset Ratio system will be abolished. This has served a double purpose, in controlling the money supply and in preventing banks from taking excessive risks.

The reserve asset ratio prevents banks from having deposits which are too large in relation to their assets. They have been asked for written assurances that they will not change their policies, which are designed to prevent their lending from rising too fast without getting Bank of England permission.

The reserve assets system has been heavily criticized in recent years for failing to accomplish either of its tasks adequately.

On the same date that the reserve assets system is abolished, all eligible banks will be expected to deposit money with members of the London Discount Market Association amounting to about £3,000m, which is likely to be roughly 5 to 6 per cent of their eligible liabilities. This is less tough than the present system.

Clearing banks will have a cut in the amount they formally deposit with the Bank of England from 1½ per cent to a half per cent, but they will have to keep working balances.

For the first time, other banks will have to keep deposits with the Bank of England.

The latest proposals flesh out the first step in what is intended to be a long evolutionary process of reform of the monetary system.

Most of the contentious questions, such as the effective abandonment of Minimum Lending Rate, are left undecided. The measures outlined in the Bank document, mostly cover which banks will be affected and the structure of the arrangements.

The changes do however open the way towards a more market-oriented system for controlling the money supply, possibly moving towards some variant of monetary base control if it were decided to go down that path.

Economy still on the floor

By Frances Williams

Latest official figures suggest that the recession has touched bottom, but there is no sign of any sustained recovery in economic activity from present low levels.

The coincident index of cyclical indicators compiled by the Central Statistical Office, which is designed to pinpoint turning points in the economy, fell slightly in April but has remained broadly unchanged since last November.

The April fall was based on only partial information and reflected rather lower retail sales in that month compared with the exceptionally buoyant levels of January and February. The coincident index has also been flattened by inclusion of the output measure of Gross Domestic Product, which fell in the first quarter of 1981.

CYCLICAL INDICATORS

The following table is based on the CSO composite indices of the business cycle in the United Kingdom published yesterday.

	Longer leading (5 indicators)	Shorter leading (5 indicators)	Coincident (7 indicators)	Larger (5 indicators)
1980				
May	102.8	106.2	99.3	93.9
June	102.4	103.5	97.4	92.9
July	103.1	102.0	95.6	91.4
Aug	103.9	100.6	93.0	89.8
Sept	106.1	100.1	91.4	87.3
Oct	108.4	99.6	89.8	84.6
Nov	110.9	99.3	89.2	82.0
Dec	112.0	100.2	89.3	80.2
1981				
Jan	113.4	101.8	89.4	79.0
Feb	115.5	103.0	89.7	77.5
March	117.9	104.0	89.8	76.7
April	118.7	105.1	89.3	75.2
May	119.0			74.0

Officials point out that this L-shaped behaviour of the coincident index is "not typical of previous troughs", most of which have shown a V-shaped pattern. This means that the exact timing of the trough may not be known for some time to come.

The shorter and longer leading indicators, which look five and 15 months ahead to turning points on average, have been pointing consistently to a bottoming of the recession around the first quarter of this year. But lead times in past cycles have been as long as 12 months for the shorter leading index and 21 months for the longer leading.

The cyclical indicators broadly confirm the predictions of the majority of economic forecasters. They do not expect any general recovery from recession in 1981, though most believe that the low point will have been touched in the first half of the year.

A slowing down in the rate of destocking, which will help to boost output, is likely to be offset by lower exports, investment and consumer spending.

Tax move to aid ailing US savings banks

From Frank Vogl
Washington, June 22

The Reagan Administration and Congress are hoping to see a cut in interest rates soon as a way of helping America's ailing savings and loans institutions, the equivalent of building societies.

There are fears in some banking quarters that many savings institutions will be forced to close their doors if high interest rates continue for another few months.

But the administration and Congress have decided against emergency legislation to assist the savings banks. However, some help is likely through an amendment to tax legislation, now being drafted in Congress, that would enable the savings banks to offer tax-exempt certificates of deposit to the public.

Today Citibank and Chemical Bank in New York both raised their prime lending rates to 20 per cent. The Federal Reserve added funds to the markets to bring down most short-term loan rates but rates generally are highly volatile.

Mr George Bush, the Vice-President, told a stock exchange meeting that the administration was serious about its anti-inflation programme. Once the markets and investors fully grasped this then interest rates would start to fall reasonably rapidly.

America's banking authorities are closely monitoring more than 250 savings institutions that are said to have particular difficulties.

The problem almost everywhere is that these banks have large amounts of fixed, low-interest mortgages on their books. Depositors are withdrawing savings that pay less than 6 per cent, and, their cash is going instead to money market mutual funds offering rates almost three times as high.

The United States League of Savings Associations, the industry's trade organization, first sought to lobby for legislation that would provide emergency aid. But the administration decided against this, arguing that the problem was temporary and would disappear as interest rates fell.

Amendments to the tax bills would enable the savings banks to offer tax-exempt savings certificates to the public at a yield equal to 70 per cent of the prevailing yield on treasury bills.

Some congressmen back this general idea, but want safeguard clauses added to ensure that the savings banks use revenues obtained by this means to issue new mortgages.

More aid to keep Harland's afloat

£57m lifeline for Belfast

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor



Harland's yard in Belfast where the company hopes to build bulk coal carriers.

Further state aid in cash and guarantees on commercial borrowings totalling almost £57m are to be made available to Harland and Wolff, the Belfast shipbuilding and engineering group.

A total of £46m is being provided by the Government this financial year. It will be supported by government guarantees on commercial borrowings up to a ceiling of £10.9m.

This was announced yesterday in a brief two-paragraph written parliamentary answer by Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State for Northern Ireland.

The announcement boosts the total financial aid made available by successive governments to Harland and Wolff to more than £300m since the mid-sixties.

The latest rescue comes after the provision of a similar sum a year ago to the Belfast group, which has suffered from a continuing cash crisis for years amid the continuing social and political troubles of Ulster.

Successive chairmen and chief executives have sought to make the company profitable, but their hopes have constantly proved wildly optimistic.

In 1979 the company recorded a loss of £42.26m and the figures for last year, which are expected to be published in the next few days, are likely to show only a marginal reduction in the size of loss.

The Government, however reluctantly, has been forced to provide a financial lifeline for Harland and Wolff because of the company's importance as Belfast's dominant employer, whose liquidation would lead to an even larger drain on public funds.

Harland, along with other yards in the United Kingdom, desperately needs new orders to maintain employment for the workforce. Its present order book will be exhausted in two years time.

Vessels on order consist of the last of a series of ferries for British Rail whose production has been severly disrupted, two liquefied petroleum gas carriers for British Petroleum, and two 109,000-ton deadweight oil tankers also for BP.

Over the past year the company has developed a range of designs for large bulk carriers and is hopeful that the expanding trade in the shipping of coal will lead to orders for this type of ship.

A year ago the Government appointed an independent review team under Sir Patrick Meaney as chairman to prepare a report on the prospects of Harland and Wolff diversifying into other activities and making use of the extensive facilities which exist at the company's Queen's Island yard.

Mr Butler said that the Government was considering the review team's report and the company's corporate plan which will cover the period to March 1985. A further statement is expected to be made shortly.

Harland and Wolff's sole shareholder is the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce. The company has been under effective state control since 1975, although even before then Government equity had been a little under 50 per cent.

Date set for shipyard closure

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

British Shipbuilders yesterday finally announced the date of closure of the Robb Caledon shipyard in Dundee—September 18. Management said that the run-down of the remaining labour force of 435 would have to be completed by then.

British Shipbuilders, which announced its formal decision "with regret", said the yard had been losing money for some years, that losses currently stood at £250,000 a month and that the yard was without work or the prospect of further orders.

Last week the corporation had made it clear to union leaders in Newcastle that it intended to close the yard, which has been the subject of negotiations with the unions for more than 18 months, but promised to give a week of further thought before making yesterday's announcement.

The last vessel built at Dundee, a small ferry for use on the Tyne, was completed earlier this year, and the corporation said yesterday that attempts to win orders for engineering or off-shore equipment which might have maintained jobs had proved fruitless.

A total of 80 technical staff and 45 apprentices employed at the yard will be retained within British Shipbuilders, and the corporation also said that it would attempt to ensure that as many as possible of the rest left through voluntary redundancy, retraining and redeployment.

Enterprise zone opens at Corby

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

England's first enterprise zone, at Corby, one of 11 zones being established to stimulate new businesses, was formally opened yesterday.

It will be followed by others over the next three months, and all of them will offer considerable advantages to companies within the zone areas.

Benefits include relaxation of planning requirements, exemption from rates, 100 per cent capital allowances and exemption from development land tax.

The Corby zone, which covers 280 acres, was formally established by an exchange of leases between the Commission for New Towns and the Bradbury Group, a local developer, and witnessed by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary.

Some 50 acres have already been committed to development, with 32 factories under construction and six companies already operating.

Mr Heseltine, speaking at the opening ceremony said: "I can't promise zones will be successful—that depends on people taking advantage of the opportunities. But I am very encouraged by the enormous interest shown by the private sector."

Referring to criticisms about the enterprise zone concept, which was announced by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget last year, Mr Heseltine said if companies looked at the opportunities and took advantage of the freedoms available, enterprise zones would have the potential to help everyone, both inside and outside the zones.

The Government has launched the enterprise zones as an experiment in attempting to generate new economic activity throughout the United Kingdom. The first zone to be designated, the lower Swansea valley, was inaugurated earlier this month.

Call to ease state industry curbs

By Rupert Morris

Sir Francis Tombs, former chairman of the Electricity Council, said yesterday that he would have stayed on in the post if he could have secured the right kind of Government financing system.

He told MPs on the Treasury and Civil Service select committee that no managing director of a big company would accept the kind of constraints imposed by external financing limits fixed 18 months in advance.

Sir Francis, who is well known for his opposition to Government interference in nationalized industries, said he would have liked to operate to a five-year plan comprising forecasts of profits, prices and manpower levels.

He said the Government could remove financing limits, and would thus incur a relatively modest increase of "tens of millions" in further nationalized industry expenditure. He added that he felt nationalized industries should be 50 to 60 per cent self-financing.

Earlier, members of the accepting houses committee and the Issuing Houses Association had recommended to the committee that nationalized industries should be given freedom to borrow in the markets as an alternative to borrowing from the National Lending Fund.

Mr Paul Richards, of Samuel Montagu, pointed out that in other countries nationalized industries were able to borrow on their own account, and this was excluded from the public sector borrowing requirement.

But in reply to a question from Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the select committee, Mr John Baring, chairman of the accepting houses committee, agreed that substantial borrowing in the markets by nationalized industries would tend to push up interest rates.

Free-for-all 'no value to Telecom'

By Our Industrial Staff

The Society of Post Office Executives, which represents 24,000 of the engineering management in British Telecom, has called on the Government to think carefully before liberalizing the telecommunications network.

The society's views are contained in a report by Professor Christopher Foster, director of Coopers and Lybrand's economics and public policy division.

A document published by the Government in April, based on a survey conducted by Professor Michael Beesley of London Business School, came out strongly in favour of the private sector competing with British Telecom in providing certain network services called "value added services".

But the Foster report disputes whether the private sector leasing British Telecom circuits simply for rehire adds any value to such networks.

"What Beesley proposes appears to us to be simply buying and reselling BT's long-distance circuits. That has no precedent in the USA or elsewhere. But more crucially, it does not appear to involve adding any appreciable value to the BT service".

Professor Beesley was influenced by the Americans' liberal approach, but the Foster report concludes: "There is no basis for assuming that the United Kingdom can realize similar benefits from the simple resale of BT's existing capacity to third parties for unrestricted uses."

The Telecommunications Bill, expected to be law by the end of this session, will empower the Industry Secretary to grant licences to private operators.

Argentina adopts two-tier peso to protect reserves

From Tony Emerson, Buenos Aires, June 22

In order to halt the run on Argentina's reserves, the central bank adopted a two-tier exchange policy today, creating a "commercial" peso and a "financial" peso.

The "commercial" peso will be fixed by the central bank and be used for payments and receipts of imports and exports calculated for Argentine ports.

The central bank today fixed this value at a selling rate of 4,438 pesos to the dollar, compared with 4,430 on Friday. This is in accordance with the policy of the crawling peg devaluation of about 6 per cent per month declared three weeks ago.

The "financial" peso will be allowed a clean float.

Although exchange brokers were given a strong official hint that the financial rate should be about 5,000 pesos to the dollar, the physical shortage of dollar bills pushed the selling rate up to over 6,000 pesos, but it subsequently dropped to about 5,500 when markets closed.

Small investors are besieging exchange houses in the centre of Buenos Aires. They fear that the new measures—which have tripled the peso value of the financial dollar in six months—will trigger a spell of hyper-inflation.

Pound rises against weak dollar

By Our Economics Staff

The pound jumped 2.15 cents against the dollar to $1.9925 on foreign exchanges yesterday as the American currency weakened in response to lower dollar interest rates and Iraq's threat late in the day to cut off oil supplies to the United States.

Sterling also gained against Continental currencies, its trade-weighted index improving 0.6 to 95.7.

The dollar ended London trading at DM2.3695, down 55 points from Friday. It opened sharply down from the previous close in the wake of a slide in Eurodollar deposit rates after Friday's better than expected United States money supply figures.

It recovered during the course of the day when it became clear that American domestic interest rates were remaining firm, with the key Fed Funds rate trading at around 19½ per cent, up from 18 per cent late on Friday.

Citibank and Chemical Bank rejoined the great majority of leading American banks in raising their prime rates from 19 to 20 per cent.

The French franc emerged from Sunday's election unscathed. It was steady within the European Monetary System and gained on the dollar. But it lost ground against sterling, which climbed from 11.11¼ francs on Friday to 11.20¾ francs yesterday.

A gripping tale of export success

Jubilee for the best clip joints

By David Hewson

It may do little to ease the tension between Japan and Europe over the imbalance of trade between the two, but Britain can claim an important new export success in the land of the rising yen.

If you want a hoseclip with panache in Osaka it should have the "Jubilee" stamp on it and have first seen the light of day in Gillingham, Kent.

L. Robinson, which, with its 200 employees, has been turning out Jubilees since 1921, has now become Japan's biggest source of hoseclips. Jubilees clamp pipes on the earth-moving giants made by the equipment manufacturers Komatsu and keep the Hondas of Japan's upwardly mobile classes on the road when the home-made versions call it a day.

The Gillingham company invented the clip and held on to the patent until the end of the last war, when Japan took advantage of the expiry of the patent and started to make its own.

According to Mr Chris Bunting, Robinson's sales manager, his company hit back 10 years ago by appointing a Japanese trading company, Shriro, as its agent.

"There were a number of small hoseclip producers at the time—it was almost a cottage industry", Mr Bunting said. "What our trading company did was establish the British Standards Institution kitemark as a standard of quality and the Union Jack as our trademark. It has increased and increased our share of the market."

To such an extent, apparently, that £500,000 of Robinson's current £3m turnover comes from exports to Japan, where its Kentish virtues have become a byword of hoseclip purity. Its up-market stainless steel models are particularly pleasing to Oriental tastes.

The company now has to contend with international competition from everyone who can turn out the clip, a device tightened by a single screw which will be familiar to everyone who has had to deal with a leaky radiator.

With the recession, its export share of production has fallen from 48 per cent to around 40 per cent. But according to Mr H. Yashima, vice-president of Shriro, who has just visited the Gillingham company, the Jubilee remains Japan's most prestigious and popular hoseclip in the face of myriad smaller competitors, and prospects for the future are still bright.

Unigate £30m expansion

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

Unigate is investing £30m to expand its Wincanton subsidiary, with special emphasis on its rapidly growing transport business.

The intention is to establish Wincanton's name in national transport. Until now it has been generally regarded as the company primarily responsible for Unigate's own transport, such as the bulk carriage of dairy products.

With little publicity outside the trade it has become Britain's fastest growing independent company in commercial vehicle contract hire and rental.

Opening a new £5.5m complex for Wincanton Transport at Darlaston, West Midlands, yesterday, Mr John Clement, chairman of Unigate, said three further sites at Chippenham, Wiltshire, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, and West London were under construction at a cost of around £2m each.

Bids in for survey of technology

By Bill Johnstone

Six management consultants have submitted proposals to the Government on how best to survey the benefits that could accrue to Britain from technological joint ventures with Japan.

The consultants, invited at the end of April to submit their tenders, all have offices in both Britain and Japan. A decision is expected by the end of July.

The study, which will probably take at least six months, was first proposed 18 months ago but has received greater impetus in the wake of a ministerial visit to Japan in April, when a collaborative agreement with the Japanese Ministry for International Trade was signed.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, who has recently held talks with Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, Japan's Minister for International Trade and Industry, is keen on encouraging such joint ventures.

The survey is expected to cover two principal areas—information technology and the application of electronics to manufacturing processes.

There will be ministerial exchanges between Britain and Japan. Delegations of businessmen led by representatives of the Department of Industry will be visiting Japan in the coming months.

Recent statements by Mr Baker have emphasized that the Government wants any exchange of ideas to be a two-way process, and several leading British companies in the machine tool industry have already entered into agreements with Japanese counterparts.

A House of Lords European Communities Committee report published today underlines the importance of a strong, competitive information technology industry to the future of both the United Kingdom and the European Community.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

BOC changes the convertible rules

The news that underwriters are earning their keep by having to take up 73 per cent of the £82m BOC International convertible rights issue is hardly tragic. It is disappointing for stock market dealers in convertibles who badly want a bigger market to deal in. There are around 200 convertibles outstanding with a nominal value of some £1,000m, but 15 of these account for 70 per cent of the total. All the same BOC has secured its money without diluting equity, and its merchant bank, Lazards, has demonstrated that it won its client the finest terms available, albeit at the expense of alienating parts of the City.

However, the BOC issue is bound to have repercussions. The consequence of an issue being left with underwriters is that subsequent issues will have to be on more generous terms. The BOC coupon of 9 per cent was acceptable—it compares with a 5.3 per cent yield on the ordinary shares—but the conversion price of 135p against a share price that ended yesterday at 123p was plainly too high. In rational terms, the market chose to take a cautious view of BOC's dividend paying potential. To make matters worse when Lazards fixed the terms of the issue BOC shares were 127p, but the BP £600m blockbuster changed that.

From now on companies issuing convertibles will probably have to erase the conversion premium. For once the impression gains ground that a convertible issue is too finely pitched the temptation to sell shares and buy the convertible or simply to sell the shares and buy them back will be strong. The process once started becomes self-feeding. The sacrifice the company has to make in giving up the conversion premium is a small one. A straight issue of ordinary shares would mean equity dilution through the issue of shares at a discount of more than 20 per cent. And the interest coupon on a convertible is offsettable against corporation tax. Meanwhile, BOC underwriters may be unhappy, but the group is doing well, interest rates will fall at some stage, and the convertible at £97½ is starting to look attractive.

Meanwhile, investors will today be giving their verdict on the BP issue with trading today in the nil-paid rights. Although things have been complicated by the Government's sale of part of its stake and the payment by two instalments, the issue is expected to go well with some arbitraging possibilities between the ordinary rights and the Government rights.

Courtaulds

Changing profile

As the rationalization and closure programme at Courtaulds gathered pace last year, so the balance of the group has been changing. The bulk of capital is still employed in the United Kingdom, where Courtaulds made a net trading loss of £7m during 1980-81, but the proportion has been declining. Last year the balance between capital employed in the United Kingdom and overseas moved from just under 2½:1 to under 2:1.

The other major structural change at Courtaulds is the growing importance of its non-textiles interests. In profit terms these



Mr Christopher Hogg, chairman of Courtaulds.

have been crucial in keeping Courtaulds in the black at the pretax level. International Paint, for instance, produced £22m of the £30m group trading profit last year and the proportion of capital employed in non-textile interests rose last year from about one-fifth to nearly a quarter of the total as the textile operations were chopped back.

Fabrics has been the worst sufferer among the broadly-based textile operations and since the year end another major closure has been announced in Northern Ireland at Campsie. This will account for a sizeable part of the £41m extra depreciation Courtaulds provided in the accounts, reflecting the writing-down of fixed assets where their useful life was in doubt beyond a few months.

However, the fabrics division, which swung from trading profits of £14m to £8m losses during 1980-81, provides a prime example of the success of the ruthless cash management policy which has involved withdrawing capital from those areas without a long-term future. Despite the turnround to losses, the operating cash flow from fabrics was more than doubled to £33m and it was this kind of action throughout the group which enabled Courtaulds to end the year with net liquid funds up from £34m to £86m and maintain net debt at about three-fifths of shareholders' funds.

As for the future, Courtaulds sees no real evidence yet of any upturn in its United Kingdom operations, and further closures here must remain a possibility. However, the overseas operations have started the year well and are expected to produce an improved performance, and with the shares at 68p, Courtaulds is beginning to look a reasonable bet on a long-term recovery stock.

Anderson Strathclyde

Long-term promise

The Western world's commitment to doubling coal production by 1990 has established a promising horizon for mining equipment groups like Anderson Strathclyde. The shorter perspective, however, is far less encouraging.

Anderson struggled to push up pretax profits by 8 per cent to £6.3m on turnover up £12m to £84.2m last year, although comparisons are masked by the previous year's first-half loss after a damaging strike and subsequent second-half recovery. But the group has clearly been shaken by the sharpness of the turndown in National Coal Board orders in the final six months. Extensive short-time working was introduced and 400 workers—almost a tenth of the force—made redundant at a cost above the line of £840,000.

This exceptional cost was more than countered by an interest saving of over £1m helped by last August's £6m rights issue and the group claims to have seen some pick-up in short-delivery orders towards the year end. It is still far from clear, however, how and when the recent increase in the NCB's external financing level will work through into firm spending.

Meanwhile, low industrial production and the present oil glut, no matter how temporary, are hardly spurring Western governments to stick to their schedules for coal output at the moment. Policy in the United States, where Anderson is building new plant, remains far from clear.

All of which seems to point to a dull trading performance in the shorter term, with possibly same-again profits in the current year. This prospect makes the shares look a shade expensive after yesterday's 2½p rise to 101p on a fully-taxed p/e ratio of almost 16 and yield of 5.7 per cent. But the balance sheet is strong and the spectre of Charter Consolidated, which picked up a 28 per cent stake in a dawn raid a year ago, should attract buyers on any significant weakness.

● *There will be sighs of relief in the international banking fraternity at the news yesterday that Poland's Bank Handlowy has repaid the principal on a $30m floating-rate note which could have caused the house of cards bankers have been so assiduously building in recent months to fall down. Bankers had been nervously looking at this particular loan since the failure of Poland to pay could have resulted in holders of the notes declaring the loan in default and triggering the sort of cross-default clauses that caused so many problems during the Iranian banking crisis eighteen months ago.*

The Polish authorities had been arguing that this particular loan should be part of the general renegotiation of its debt irrespective of the fact that bond issues and bank loans are completely different transactions. Meanwhile, the new hard-line approach of the United States banks to rescheduling Polish debt, where the proposals had been proceeding almost too smoothly in view of the complexities involved, promises another cliff-hanger tomorrow at the meeting of the bankers' task force in Paris.

The long-term unemployed—is there an answer?

This afternoon the Government is due to publish the latest unemployment figures. The June total is likely to be up on last month's 2.5 million, a figure which includes nearly 1 million who have been out of work for more than six months.

Can anything be done for this group—the long-term unemployed?

According to the Treasury, it costs the Government £70 a week (in benefit and lost taxes) to have a man unemployed. the Government could put the unemployed rather than employed. And the person unemployed wants to work. So there would be gains all round if employed person back to work at a cost to itself of £70 a week.

This is not as easy as it might sound. General reflation is nowhere near self-financing, but well-designed "special measures" can provide jobs at much less net cost to the Government. Since they are targetted to disadvantaged groups they have three further advantages.

First, because the jobs are provided in the slackest parts of the labour market, they generate the least additional upwards pressure on wages. Secondly, since they are provided to the most deprived, they make for a fairer distribution of what jobs exist. Finally, the special measures show the Government as directly helping particular people who are in trouble.

The Government has understood all three arguments in relations to youth, but it has so far done very little for unemployed adults. One reason is that they are more difficult to help. They cannot be put in training positions at less than a full wage. They want real jobs on full pay, and it is in society's interest that these jobs be as productive as possible.

In my view, such jobs must be mainly provided in the regular part of the economy by the well-established employing organizations, the majority of which are in the private sector. They cannot be sufficiently provided by ad hoc publicly-supported projects of the job-creation variety.

So how can private employers be induced to hire the long-term unemployed? An ordinary recruitment subsidy would be no good, since it would lead mainly to so-called "churning", whereby long-term unemployed were hired in preference to other workers or short-term unemployed, with little net increase in jobs. This problem could be largely avoided if the payment of the subsidy were conditional on the firm not reducing its non-subsidised employment below its present level.

So the Government should undertake to pay any employer hiring a person who has been unemployed for over six months £70 a week for a year (or the equivalent lump sum of £3,500), provided he does not reduce his non-subsidized employment below its present level.

The reason for choosing £70 and a year is that £70 is the Exchequer cost of an unemployed person, and a year is roughly the amount of time that an unemployed person completing his first six months of unemployment can nowadays expect to remain unemployed from then on. So if every person subsidized represented a net increase in employment, the scheme would be self-financing.

In fact of course there will be some deadweight cost to the Exchequer: some employers who would have expanded anyway will be paid for doing what they would have done in any case. But that does not damn the scheme any more than investment subsidies are damned by their deadweight cost. The scheme must be assessed in terms of overall benefit and cost.

For this purpose it has to be looked at as a subsidy to job increases, linked to the principle of targeting. As instruments for stimulating the economy, subsidies to job expansion are far better than the cuts in employers' national insurance contributions which the Confederation of British Industry is asking for.

For suppose the money given to firms by way of a one percentage point reduction in the rate of NI were instead paid entirely in respect of additional workers employed, and suppose these additional workers were say 2 per cent of the workforce. Then the cost of an additional worker could be reduced by 50 per cent of his wages, instead of by 1 per cent. Clearly this gives a much more powerful boost to employment.

In fact in an article in the *Economic Journal* (March 1980) Stephen Nickell and I established that a job-expansion subsidy would imply a much lower Exchequer cost for each job than any type of conventional reflation.

The scheme would be of maximum benefit in manufacturing where it would greatly help to reduce the marginal cost of exports and import-competing goods. Moreover, while a general employment subsidy runs the risk of encouraging low productivity jobs, there need be little fear of this with a subsidy confined to expanding firms. The main role of the subsidy will be to bring forward jobs which would otherwise be created later in the recovery. This is exactly what is wanted.

The scheme should be announced with a life of say two years. Anything shorter will make too little impact, but equally a scheme of this kind cannot last for ever. If it were introduced boldly on the scale I have suggested, I see no reason why it should not generate over a quarter of a million jobs quite quickly.

Such a scheme will not, of course, cure the problem of the long-term unemployed.

Many of these people would be willing to work, even for nothing beyond the dole. The difficulty of providing them all with work is the sheer cost of paying them at the full rate for the job. But, if people are willing to work for less than that, it is a crime to frustrate their desire to do something useful with their lives. If people are to be paid less than the rate for the job, relations with the unions require that this be done in totally self-contained projects that are not seen as substituting for work that would otherwise be done by "properly paid" workers.

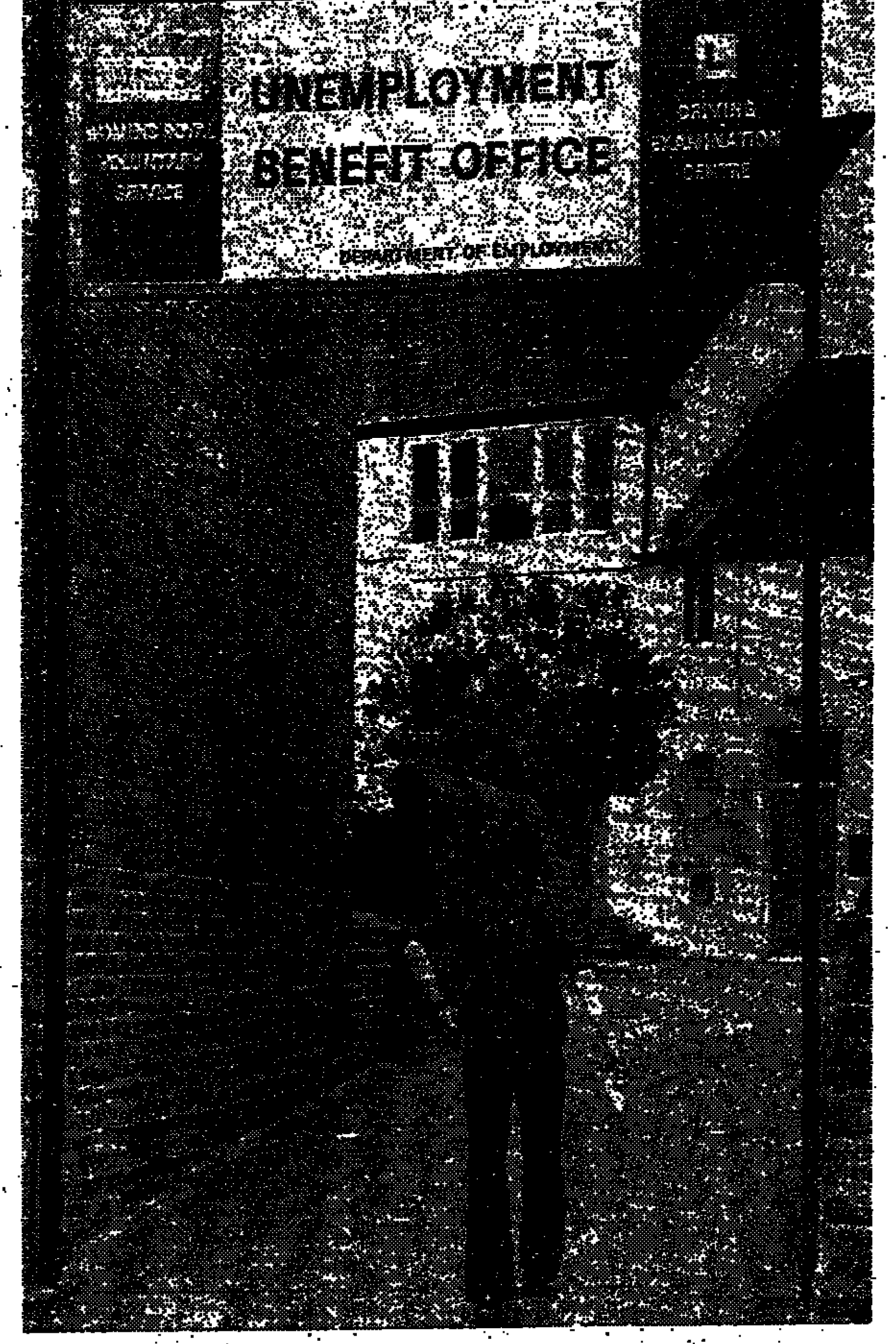
So unfortunately the only way one can guarantee a right to work is to provide the fall-back jobs in separate publicly-supported projects of the job creation variety.

Pay must be high enough to provide a meaningful work offer to a father of four, and not only to a single man. Yet if the father of four is to be paid say 120 per cent above his benefit level, it will be very expensive to pay the same to a single person as well.

There therefore seems to be no alternative to relating the pay to the individual's benefit level, if there is to be any chance of the Government being willing to meet the bill.

Richard Layard

The author is Professor of Economics at the London School of Economics and Head of the Centre for Labour Economics.



How junk television is taking over Italy's airwaves

A typical night's viewing in Rome: on one private channel Charles Laughton is grimacing through *La Tragedia del Bounty*; on another King Kong scales the Empire State Building for the umpteenth time.

The pulp output of Hollywood, known locally as *Telefilm E Sceneggiati*, is in full flow everything from *Charlie's Angels to Cowboy in Africa, L'incredible Hulk* to *Dallas*.

Somewhere amid the anarchy of the Italian airwaves sits the state broadcasting system RAI, its audience rapidly dwindling in the face of a television free-for-all unrivalled in the history of the medium.

RAI is worried. Its officers look forward with trepidation to August when its contract with the state must be renewed. "We are in the middle of the waves, we are about to be flooded and what can we do?" asks one of them.

The answer seems to be nothing. With 636 companies operating nearly 800 channels up and down the country, the private sector has finally found its feet and is feeding the nation with just what it wants. When RAI monitored Italy's 90 largest stations last November, it found that 39 per cent of their output consisted of cinema films, 18 per cent made for television films and a further 9 per cent cartoons. The next largest category is advertising.

Largely untainted by any desire to carry current affairs or serious programming, the private stations are attracting at least 30 per cent of the peak-time audience in Rome and Milan and the move away from RAI is gathering pace.

"The three RAI channels are so pretentious and boring in themselves, with lots of talking heads and pompous people speaking to each other", says Mr Malcolm Farr, managing editor of the Rome English language daily *International Daily News*. "People have just been turned off by it."

International Daily News already has its own radio station, pumping out a diet of pop music and English language news from its newspaper offices. Now it is looking for a private television station in Rome ripe for takeover. With at least 15 already operating there is no more room left on the airways for another new one.

The scramble to get on the air started in 1976 when RAI's broadcasting monopoly was ruled illegal by the constitutional court. Private television and radio could broadcast as long as it did not interfere with RAI.

The ether rapidly filled with independent stations set up for as little as £40,000 and putting out a good deal of late night soft porn—and sometimes the harder variety: the American sex film *Deep Throat* was shown on three consecutive nights by one Rome station.

Now the titillation has largely disappeared, to be replaced by the endless round of feature films and cartoons.

> 'The latest money-maker is a variant on that ancient Roman custom—blackmail. Several radio and TV stations have paid out money to stop others jamming their output'

"It all got too gross," Mr Farr says. "The stations found that the money in advertising is in a family audience. It doesn't matter how many strip shows you've got—you have to put them on at a later hour. No one has got the money for genuine local production so the best thing to do is go to America to buy *Charlie's Angels*."

The private stations may have moved, in their own relative terms, "up-market", but their lack of money for making their own programmes still causes concern.

"We all know that sooner or later we have to become real television operators," says Signor Piero Ottone, a former editor of Italy's leading newspaper, *Corriere delle Serra*, who now runs the television operations of the Mondadori publishing empire. "Everyone's worry in Italy now is that we are having to scrape the barrel"

Mondadori, along with two other large publishers, Rizzoli and Berlusconi, is playing an increasingly large part in the running of the private stations.

Rizzoli is involved in a legal wrangle with the Government which, if successful, will allow the private stations to operate not just locally, but nationally—something which RAI regards with horror.

Mondadori has been more cautious. It is setting up a group which will sell programmes to private stations and act as an advertising agent. While this might have the advantage of a network, it does not involve Mondadori in direct ownership of a string of stations and consequently does not contravene the present law.

Berlusconi has invested heavily in television,—up to £25m—and has been rewarded with the leading position in Milan and second place in Rome. Signor Silvio Berlusconi confidently expects that he will top the private ratings in the capital very soon.

Few of the operators, large or small, can have made much money out of the stations. Advertising is plentiful but at extremely low rates. The rate-card of *International Daily News* for its planned Rome stations offers 60 seconds for about £30.

But it may prove that the political power of the stations is more desirable than any profits they may make. All shades of political opinions are now homing in on the operators in an attempt to win their support, with the Christian Democrats and Communists to the fore.

At some stage there must surely be legislation limiting the number of stations allowed in each region and restraining the growth of the large media groups. Mondadori's careful positioning as a supplier of programmes rather than an outright station owner could prove to be a wise move.

Supporters of free enterprise broadcasting tend to say that if left to themselves TV stations would end up producing a balanced diet of programmes simply because that is what the public finally wants. The experience at least of Italy shows this not to be the case.

In Britain, it could be argued, of course that the viewing audience is more sophisticated, because BBC has been in competition with a commercial network-controlled by state guidelines—for more than 25 years.

But no one can deny the enterprise of the Italians. The latest money-maker is a variant on that ancient Roman custom—blackmail. Several radio and television stations have paid out money to stop others jamming their output with broadcasts on the same frequency.

The legality of the demands may be in doubt, but the jamming broadcasts themselves were perfectly legal. Anarchy may be a word which is much played with in Italy today, but in broadcasting it is a reality.

David Hewson

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 10%.

Business Diary: The greening of Osaka

Osaka

This city is known as the Manchester of Japan. It has a textile tradition, it rains in summer—although there the similarity stops. The temperature here does not fall much below 70°F and climbs into the nineties when the sun comes out.

The population of Osaka has been dropping since 1975, when people began moving out to elsewhere in the Kansai region where there is more space and greenery. With 2.6 million inhabitants, Osaka now ranks third in size among Japanese cities, after Tokyo and Yokohama.

It is not difficult to see why people should prefer to live in neighbouring towns such as Kyoto, Nara and Kobe. Osaka presents an almost unbroken expanse of concrete to the eye and after even a few days here one longs for grass and trees. The municipality is aware of this deficiency and is gradually increasing the green areas of the city by planting trees and creating parks.

The textile industry remains the largest local employer, although in terms of turnover it has long been overtaken by electronics. Matsushita, Sanyo and Sharp have their headquarters in Osaka and have all done much to make Japan the world leader in consumer electronics.

The present star of the industry is the video cassette recorder (VCR), with which the Japanese have captured 95 per cent of the world market. According to Takatoshi Yamamoto of the Nomura Research Institute, about eight million VCRs will be made this year worth £2,300m—enough one day to overtake colour television as a revenue earner.

By the end of this decade a combined television and VCR could be as popular as the radio cassette recorder is today. At the same time video tape is expected to replace 8mm and 16mm film in cine-cameras. With almost complete domination of this market Japanese electronics companies have struck an unprecedentedly rich vein of gold.

Matsushita, the largest electric concern in this country, leads the field in VCR production. Last year it turned out 1.2 million of them, over a quarter of Japanese production. The VHS system, invented by its JVC subsidiary, accounted for two-thirds of total output in Japan, the remainder going to Sony's rival Betamax system.

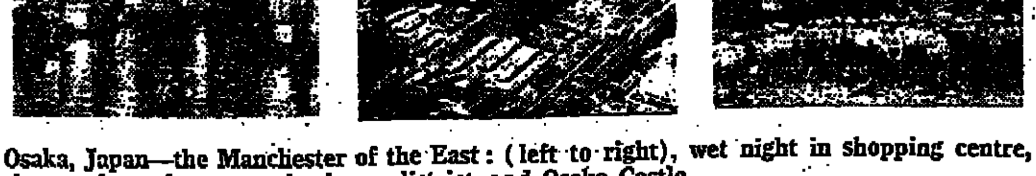
Both Matsushita and JVC are trying to shift some VCR production overseas. Matsushita is talking to Bosch about a VCR plant in West Germany and JVC plans a joint venture with Thorn EMI, Thomson Brandt and Telefunken for the manufacture of VCRs, video cameras and video disc players in Germany, France and Britain.











Osaka, Japan—the Manchester of the East: (left to right), wet night in shopping centre, the treeless, downtown business district and Osaka Castle.

The video disc and its player are already being sold in the United States. Matsushita and JVC have set up three joint ventures with General Electric and Thorn EMI, and plan to launch a player developed by JVC on the American market later this year.

The price is expected to be between $650 and $700, more expensive than the RCA player but cheaper than the Philips one. It is hoped that the marriage of Japanese hardware and American and British software (the films to record on the disc) will prove a success. However, Japanese companies are much less confident about the video disc than they are about the VCR.

Many of the skills of Japanese electronics manufacturers are on display this summer at Portopia 81, a huge exhibition organized by the neighbouring city of Kobe to celebrate the completion of stage one of a land reclamation programme.

By slicing the tops of mountains and dumping them in the sea just off its waterfront the city has created a 436 hectare artificial island to accommodate a container port, a hotel and a conference centre, housing a primary school, a hospital, shops and restaurants. A second artificial island, bigger than the first, is now under construction and has already attracted industrial investment.

Two prominent features of Portopia 81, which looks forward to the twenty-first century, are the exploitation of natural energy such as the sun, wind and the tides, and the use of computers in the home. The roofs of the Matsushita and Sanyo pavilions are covered with solar panels which power their air conditioning systems. The Matsushita pavilion also relies on a wind tower with a propeller.

While its neighbour has been launching its great exhibition, Osaka has provided Japan with a new craze—tea-rooms or *Kissaten*—where the waitresses are clad in nothing but fishnet tights and an apron. They are the latest in a line of fashions for this type of establishment in Japan.

In the 1970s, coffee shops where customers could have records of classical music of their choice played were popular. These were followed by the "empty orchestra" fad, where you could sing your favourite songs against a recorded orchestral background.

The police are said to be keeping an eye on the spread of the new-style tea-rooms, which though they charge around £3.50, five times the normal rate, for a cup of coffee they do at least demonstrate that even in Osaka there is something that video will never replace.

Simon Scott-Plummer

Stock markets

US interest hopes spur gilts

The market's belief that United States interest rates will shortly stabilize made for another strong performance in gilts.

Equities, relieved by the fact that the BP rights issue announcement was out of the way, also made progress, but with investors now awaiting dealings in the new shares, later today, business was described as thin.

The usual round of weekend press comment provided some interest, and electricals were sought after in a thin market ahead of some major company results due out this week.

The *FT* Index closer at its high point for the day 2.9 higher at 544.3.

The prospect of lower United States interest rates before long saw gilts open with rises of up to £¾ first thing, which surprised many jobbers. After going £¾ higher at one point, prices paused for a spot of profit taking after lunch before recovering again after hours. Even news of further increases in United States prime rates by ½ per cent to 20 per cent made little impression. At the close, longs were showing gains of £¼ to £fl with shorts £ better.

Leading industrials spent another quiet day although prices generally were higher at the close. However, BOC International lost ground, falling 1p to 123p on news that 73 per cent of the convertible rights issue had been left with the underwriters. But elsewhere, ICI added 4p to 286p, Beecham 5p to 219p, Glaxo 2p to 366p, Unilever 2p to 580p, British Aerospace 3p to 223p and Courtaulds 1p to 68p, but profit taking left Dunlop 2p easier at 78p.

ICC Oil Services made a bright debut on the USM climbing to 19p over the placing pricing of 10p. Recent newcomer Star Computers reacted to comment, slipping 13p at 198p.

Shares of Harris & Sheldon were suspended at 32p amid talk of a bid from the Far East. An inquiry into recent share dealings has been called for.

Weekend comment was good for 3p on Hanson Trust at 286p, 6p on MEPC at 229p, 4p on House of Fraser at 180p, 6p on Sidlaw at 174p and 5p on Boosey & Hawkes at 178p.

In builders, comment put 5p on Rowlinson Construction at 51p, but the chairman's cautious remarks clipped 1p from George Wimpey at 115p as Blue Circle improved 4p to 180p and PC Henderson 7p to 146p.

Neepsend had to report its first interim loss in 60 years last March and the half-time dividend was passed. As it struggles back to profitability it is thought in the stock market that the 26 per cent stake in Sheffield Refreshment Houses, the hotel and restaurants chain, will either come on the market or go to one group. Sheffield shares are now 98p—putting a value of £452,000 on the stake.

Fears of increased banking charges hit mail order groups with Grattan 2p off at 92p, Freemans 2p lower at 118p and Fine Art Developments a similar figure at 110p.

Heavy buying was reported in electricals where some important trading news is expected this week. Racal hardened 11p to 376p and Plessey 7p to 330p while Ferranti held steady at 515p, all ahead of figures.

A small profits expansion lifted Anderson Strathclyde 2½p to 101p and Davenport Knitwear 3p to 184p. Walker & Staff was unchanged at 23p, but James Cropper relapsed 5p to 133p after a profits reduction.

Losses clipped 10p from Applied Computer Techniques at 62p. Powell Duffryn jumped 9p to 286p ahead of figures on Friday, while recovery hopes boosted Jonas Woodhead 6p to 38p.

Trusthouse Forte added 3p to 158p after conceding defeat over its battle with Savoy "A", down 5p at 186p. Elswhere, speculative attention lifted Notts Manufacturing 6p to 143p and Tern Consulate 14p to 62p while profit taking after a good run wiped 5p from Polly Peck at 363p and 3p from Cornell Dresses at 173p.

Oils continued to benefit from renewed interest, with BP 2p higher at 328p ahead of going ex-rights today. Shell closed 6p dearer and comment boosted Sovereign 25p at 344p.

Equity turnover on June 19 was £118.509m (14,003 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Polly Peck, Shell, Plessey, Thonr EMI and BP.

It now appears that the small shareholders of European Ferries have failed to take up their entitlement from the recent one-for-one rights issue, with the price falling another 4p to 46½p yesterday. At this level the shares are looking cheap to many of the institutions with only 30p down and the balance due on July 6.

Traded options: Dealers reported only quiet conditions with only 1,104 contracts written. Of these GEC dominated proceedings with 199 calls.

Traditional options also experienced quiet conditions with calls in Keith Collins Petroleum on 3½p and Royal Bank of Scotland on 17½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Allied Computer (F)	7.15(5.56)	0.75(0.72)	5.07(6.36)	0.3(—)	14/8	0.5(0.5)
Andrsn Strthclde (F)	84.2(72.3)	6.3(5.87)	10.4(11.4)	3(3)	7/8	4(4)
Bridgend (F)	0.54(0.19)	0.25*(0.37)*	0.7*(1.01*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
J Cropper (F)	15.02(13.7)	0.1(0.88)	—(—)	1.5(2.5)	12/8	2.5(4.0)
Davenprt Knitwr (F)	—(—)	1.12(0.8)	—(—)	5.67(4.9)	—	5.67(4.9)
J Grant (East) (F)	13.9(13.7)	0.56(1.06)	14.9(20.3)	1.2(1.2)	—	2.5(2.5)
Great Nthn Inv (I)	—(—)	2.23(2.69)	—(—)	2.0(2.0)	12/8	—(6.6)
Kraft Prods (F)	1.32(1.55)	0.7*(0.65*)	5.94*(3.41*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Walker & Staff (F)	2.92(3.29)	0.07(0.198)	2.34(6.37)	1.35(1.35)	—	1.35(1.35)
Whitecroft (F)	89.4(101.4)	1.73(4.57)	7.58(12.68)	2.6(5.2)	11/8	3.85(7.7)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Loss.
ENDS

Harris & Sheldon suspended for bid talks

Warwickshire group Harris & Sheldon, whose interests range from Antler luggage to shotguns, kitchen units and lifts, is holding friendly talks with an unnamed potential bidder. The shares were suspended at 32p yesterday, capitalizing the group at £12.7m, pending an announcement.

Mr James Miller, chairman, has asked merchant bank S. G. Warburg to look into two call options written in the stock last week. Mr Miller said that this was an unusual event for Harris & Sheldon, and its timing caused both parties in the talks some concern. Mr Robert Davenport, of Warburg, confirmed last night that the group may seek a Stock Exchange investigation into the circumstances surrounding these call options. Harris & Sheldon's shares have been dull recently, but yesterday they gained 2p to 32p, before being suspended in the interest of shareholders.

The bid talks would not have been revealed yesterday but for the concern over the call options. Mr Miller and Mr Davenport last night refused to comment on suggestions that the potential bidder may be a Hongkong-based group. Talks began in earnest about a week ago, after an approach to Harris & Sheldon.

A more detailed announcement should be available within the next ten days, Mr Miller said yesterday. Harris and Sheldon's first half ends on June 30, and the coming announcement will probably give an indication of how trading is going, Mr Davenport said. In 1980 pretax profits dipped from £4.52m to £3.11m, although sales were nearly £3m higher at £48.3m. Most of the group's profits came from its capital goods businesses. Gross dividends of 4.3p were paid in 1980.

Harris and Sheldon has interests in property investment and management and is involved in a wide range of industrial activities. There was speculation in the market yesterday that its sound asset base may have attracted the bid attention. At December 31, 1980, its assets per share were 56.6p, well above both yesterday's 32p suspension price

Britannic Assurance, which has 10.25 per cent of the group's shares, was taken by surprise by yesterday's bid and preferred not to comment.

Whitecroft cuts payout as profits tumble

Manchester textiles and engineering group Whitecroft failed to live up to earlier expectations in the second half and left the group with full-year profits to March 31 of just £1.73m before tax, compared with £4.57m a year earlier. Dividends total 5.5p gross, half the 1979-80 level. The shares dipped 2p to 64p yesterday.

After the first-half profit of £875,000, Mr John Tavaré, chairman, said the group expected to do better in the second six months of the year. But then fresh cuts in public spending hit its building and engineering supplies division hard and put paid to the group's hopes. The division's profits fell from £2.21m in 1979-80 to just £476,000 before tax.



Mr John Tavaré, chairman of Whitecroft.

Meanwhile, textiles were hit on two fronts, with doubled American imports of finished sheeting hitting commissioned finished textiles, and poor demand for industrial textiles, especially in the automotive and general engineering industries.

However, Edward Hall, Europe's leading cotton woll manufacturer, did well. Overall, textiles contributed £1.03m pretax, down from £2.27m.

Moorlite Electrical made fresh progress, but Randalls has been closed. Extraordinary debits of £4.21m include its costs, but largely reflect the cost of cutting down Thomas Ryder before selling off the business seperately from the buildings and equipment. roup engineering profits of £1.82m, against £1.63m, were struck after losses of £275,000 fro mRyder before its sale.

Group sales were £89.5m down from £101.5m. Interest costs were slightly lower at £2.22m against £2.27m. Borrowings have dropped £1m to £13m since the year-end and have fallen steadily since their January 1980 peak of £17m, Mr Tavaré said yesterday. There is no sign of any improvement in Whitecroft's markets, but internal improvements are expected to allo wbetter profits this year.

Wimpey house sales slower

Sir Reginald Smith, chairman of George Wimpey, told shareholders at the annual meeting that although sales of private houses were buoyant in the early months of the year they had been rather less so in recent weeks.

Worldwide interest rates and inflation had been steadily rising, creating difficult trading conditions for an international contractor. Generally, the recession at home and abroad had led to increasing pressure on margins. Since it was not group policy to chase unprofitable work which could only store up problems for the future, work booked in recent months had been running at a somewhat lower level than in the same months of 1980.

Looking ahead, he was confident of the group's long-term prospects and its ability to participate fully in the economic upturn when it came.

Another US deal for Laird Group

London-based Laird Group reports its second takeover in the United States in less than a year. It has bought Amesbury Industries for $4.2m (about £2.13m). Of this, $3.6m was paid on completion and the rest will be paid early next year. Amesbury makes woven pile weatherseal for windows and doors. It has a significant share of the United States market. Last October Laird bought New York Twist Drill for $52.5m.

Warning from Whitbread chief

Current levels of trade in the brewing industry are again significantly below those of the previous year, to such an extent that, over the two-year period, it would appear that the beer market could decline by as much as 8 to 9 per cent, Mr C. H. Tidbury, the chairman of Whitbread, says in his annual report.

Whitbread is continuing to adjust its levels of activity to these reduced volumes, while protecting its own margins.

Outlook difficult at Continho

The outcome for the first four months of 1981 at Coutinho Caro, suppliers of steel and chemicals, was indifferent and the group will have to struggle to equal the 1980 results, let alone repeat the record results of 1979, it says.

Sales for the year to December fell from £154.5m to £126.8m and net profit after tax was down from £2.32m to £2.27m.

BSG International expects small profit

Mr Thomas Cannon, told shareholders at BSG International that as the new chairman he was pleased to be able to report a reversal of the loss of 1980. The first quarter of 1981 had produced a small profit after interest charges and this trend had continued for the first five months of the year.

The board was confident of showing a small profit during the first half of the year.

Rise at Property Partnerships

Property Partnerships, which owns and develops commercial property for investment, has lifted profits from £667,000 to £737,000 in the year to March 31 and has made a final dividend payment of 7.1p gross.

Weatherall Green and Smith has valued the group's investment and hotel properties held at March 31 at £14m.

Briefly

James Grant (East): Turnover for the year to January 31 was £13.9m (£13.7m). Pretax profit was £563,000 (£1.06m). Earnings per share were 14.9p (20.3p). Final was 14p gross (same). The chairman cannot see any grounds for optimism this year.

Thos Locker (Holdings): Chairman Mr B J Pitchford in his annual statement says that to make a forecast for the current year is exceptionally difficult. There are still no signs of an upturn in Locker's United Kingdom companies. The overseas companies have started the year with strong order books and the outlook for them is promising. Providing there is an improvement in the United Kingdom market within the next few months, the result for the year should be reasonable.

Kraft Productions: No dividend **Winterbottom Energy Trust:** The net asset value per ordinary share at close of business on June 19 was 73.3p after deduction of prior charges at par and 76.1p after deduction of prior charges at market value.

(same). Group turnover for the year to December 31 was £1.3m (£1.5m). Group loss was £70,871 (loss £65,373). Loss per share 5.94p (3.41p).
Forminster: Following recent acquisitions, Monks Investment Trust now hold 250,000 shares (6.80 per cent).

Flight Refuelling (Holdings): The annual meeting has approved the agreement and plan of merger of April 14 between Stanley Aviation of Denver and Flight Refuelling. It is expected that the merger will become effective by June 30.

London Sumatra Plantations: After further acceptances of its offer, Harrisons & Crosfield now holds 186,818 shares and has a total interest at June 22 in 14,659,642 shares (92.02 per cent).

Airflow Streamlines: Both divisions continue to be affected by the current recession, particularly the production section of the manufacturing division. The board remains confident that progress will be resumed when the economy recovers from the recession.

Walker and Staff Holdings (engineering supplies): On turnover down from £3.29m to £2.92m in the year to March 31, 1981, pretax profits dropped from £198,000 to £70,000. CCA pretax profit: £50,000. Total dividend unchanged at 1.92p gross.

Great Northern Investment Trust: Pretax revenue for half-year to May 31, 1981, £2.23m (£2.69m). Interim payment: 2.85p gross (same). Board intends to maintain final at 6.57p gross.

Development costs slow ACT

High expenditure on new systems slowed profits growth last year at Applied Computer Techniques (ACT), the Birmingham software group.

Shares in the group, which are traded under the Stock Exchange rule 163 (2), dropped given when the group launched back 10p to 133p after it announced a profits rise of less than 5 per cent to £756,000 pretax compared with a 97 per cent rise the previous year.

In line with the forecast an £800,000 rights issue a year ago, a final dividend of 0.47p takes the total for the year to 0.7 gross.

Mr Lindsay Bury, chairman, said yesterday that profits growth would have been much higher but for continued spending on software to be used with the new ACT series 800 micro computer system. In addition, the second half was hit by closure costs of marginal activities associated with ACT's 1979 takeover of Computer Proof.

Mr Bury says that the group's financial position remains extremely strong, with net cash balances of £800,000. Although he is cautious about the first half of this year, he says that medium-term prospects remain very good.

ACT shares were issued in March 1979 at a price of 135p and stand at almost three times that value, allowing for a two-for-one scrip issue in November.

USM quotation for Acsis postponed for a week

By Michael Clark

Charterhouse Japhet has had to postpone for at least another week the placing of its latest candidate for the Unlisted Securities Market, Acsis Jewellery, following a technical hitch.

Acsis, in which Charterhouse holds 45 per cent, was due to announce on Wednesday the placing of £5m 10p shares, or roughly 40 per cent of the company. But a last minute meeting to decide on a placing price, capital structure and profits forecast broke up last night after all parties had decided on a postponement.

Back in 1974 Mr Gerson Kesner, then a qualified accountant, decided to enter the jewelry trade and bought for a nominal sum the retail interests of Acsis.

Through his shop-in-shop system he set about building up the group's retail outlets, renting floor space in prime sites from already established stores.

At present the group has 64 retail outlets with three at Fulham Road, The Market Covent Garden and Wood Green Shopping City, catering for the higher-priced range of women's jewelry. The rest cater for products within the £2 to £75 range.

Mr Kesner maintains that this system cuts down on group overheads and enables much needed income to be channelled into the design and manufacture of jewelry.

More than a third of the group's sales range is made by its Richrealm division, with the rest available for sale to wholesale customers.

At the same time, Acsis is in the process of building up its lucrative mail order business, which trades under the name of the Privilege Collection.

Second-half loss for J Cropper

James Cropper, the Cumbria-based paper manufacturer, saw its pretax profit slump from £887,000 to just £100,000 in the year to March 28, 1981. And this was in spite of group turnover expanding from £13.71m to £15.02m. The total dividend, on a gross basis, is being cut from 5.71p to 3.57p. This means that Cropper made a loss in the second half-year, but it has now returned to profit and has a full order book. Prospects for the remainder of the year are better than last year, the board reports.

Business appointments

Racal-Dana operations chief named

Mr Paul Francis has been appointed as director of operations of Racal-Dana Instruments.

Mr Alan R. Titchener has been appointed as the new chairman of the Channel Tunnel Association.

Mr H. F. Baur, at present a director of Billiton (UK), has been appointed managing director of Billiton Metals & Ores International in the Hague. On taking up this new appointment Mr Baur will cease to be a director of Billiton (UK).

Lord Birdwood and Lord Kilmarnock have become vice-presidents of The Institute of Sales and Marketing Management.

Mr Patrick Gee has been appointed managing director of Roadchef. Mr Gee succeeds founding managing director Mr Clive D. Lindley, who remains chairman of the company, part of the LCI Group. Mr Gee remains financial director and company secretary of the LCI Group. Mr Mike Stunell, formerly Roadchef's chief accountant, becomes the new company secretary.

Mr F. W. Brown has been appointed a director of BSR.

Mr P. W. Sharman, director and chief general manager of Norwich Union Group has been appointed chairman of Norwich Winterthur Holdings.

Mr John Chesworth has been appointed a director of Bodycote International.

Mr Gordon Crawford and Mr R. Derek Webb, directors of Cable Belt are to retire. Mr Crawford will continue his association with the company as a part-time consultant.

Mr John Peisley and Mr John O'Connor will be admitted to the partnership of McCaughan Dyson & Company, Australian stock and share brokers. Mr Peisley will remain as London manager.

Mr T. G. J. Lewis has become chief executive officer of the Royal Arsenal Cooperative Society, succeeding Mr J. H. Walker, who has retired.

Mr Alan A. Carr, manager of the Fenchurch Street branch of Lloyds Bank, has been appointed honorary treasurer and a director of the City Arts Trust.



MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £863.50-64.50 a metric ton; three months, £888.50-89.50. Sales, 3,400. Cash cathodes, £856-58.00; three months, £878.50-80.00. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £861-61.50; three months, £885.50-886.00. Settlement, £861.50. Sales, 11,300 tons. Cash cathodes, £853-55.00; three months, £876-77.00. Settlement, £855. Sales, nil tons.

TIN was easier.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,375-80 a tonne; three months £6,505-10. Sales, 395 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,375-80; three months £6,505-10. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £6,415-20; three months £6,540-45. Settlement, £6,420. Sales, 525 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,415-20; three months £6,540-45. Settlement, £6,420. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M29.30 a picul.

LEAD was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £366-67 per tonne; three months £372.50-75.00. Sales, 3,075 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £368.75-369.00; three months £374.50-75.00. Settlement £369. Sales, 4,750 tonnes.

ZINC was barely steady. Afternoon.—Cash £438-40 per tonne; three months £436-37. Sales, 2,700 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £442.50-45.00; three months £459-40. Settlement, £443. Sales, 5,600 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £238.60 ($453.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 507.55p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,007.20); three months 538.75p (1,062.30c); six months 538.75p (1,092.20c); one year 572.80p (1,166.80c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 511.5-12.00p; three months 526.5-27.00p. Sales, 151 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 510-11p; three months, 524.05-25.00p. Settlement, 511p. Sales, 102 lots.

ALUMINIUM was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £613-615 per tonne; three months, £634-34.50. Sales, 4,100 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £614-15; three months, £636-36.50. Settlement, £616. Sales, 7,600 tonnes.

NICKEL was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,090-3,100 per tonne; three months, £3,140-45. Sales, 120 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,100-3,110; three months, £3,150-60. Settlement, £3,110. Sales, 138 tonnes.

RUBBER was easier (pence per kilo): July, 59.90-61.00; Aug, 61.10-61.20; July-Sept, 60.90-61.00; Oct-Dec, 63.70-63.80; Jan-March, 66.50-66.60; April-June, 69.40-69.50; July-Sept, 73.30-72.40; Oct-Dec, 75.30-75.40; Jan-March, 78.30-78.50. Sales, 397 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet.—Spot, 59.50-61.50; Cifs, July, 61.75-62.75; Aug, 62.25-62.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 728-730; Sept, 745-746; Nov, 730-734; Jan, 727-732; March, 730-732; May, 730-740; July, 730-750. Sales, 6,907 lots including 20 options.

ARABICAS (officials at 1,645): June, 110-130; Aug, 110-130; Oct, 110-130; Dec, 110-130; Feb, 110-130; April, 110-130. Sales, nil.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton).—July, 762-765; Sept, 794-795; Dec, 835-836; March, 865-866; May, 884-885; July, 901-903; Sept, 919-920. Sales, 2,507 lots. ICCO prices: daily (June 20) 73.64c; indicator price (June 22) 5 day average 75.00c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £2 higher at £208; the "whites" price was £3.50 higher at £229. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 206.75-207.00; Oct, 208.50-208.70; Jan, 209.25-209.50; March, 211.50-211.75; May, 213.25-213.50; Aug, 214.50-215.25; Oct, 215.50-216.50. Sales: 4,438 lots. Barely steady. ISA prices (June 19): daily 16.21c; 15-day average 16.71c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was slightly easier (£ per tonne): June expired 131.00; Aug, 126.90-127.00; Oct, 129.90-130.00; Dec, 135.50-136.00; Feb, 138.50-139.50; April, 138.50-141.00; June, 139.50-145.00. Sales: 238 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No. 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, 385-408; Oct, 387-393; Dec, 392-395; Jan, 395-397; March, 402-406; May, 409-412; Aug, 423-426; Oct, 425-427; Dec, 427-428. Sales: 11 lots. Quiet.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: June, £109.25; July, £109.75; Aug, £109.25 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: June and July, £110; Aug, £111.25 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept, £105.50; Nov, £107.50 east coast.

MAIZE.—French: June, £127.50; July, £128.50 trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: July-Sept, £88.75.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: April-June £112 east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.— BARLEY was steadier: Sept, £95.15; Nov, £99.05; Jan, £102.70; March, £105.95; May, £109.60. Sales: 171 lots. WHEAT was steadier: July, £113.55; Sept, £100.05; Nov, £103.95; Jan, £107.80; March, £111.50; May, £115.30. Sales: 238 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£113	£105.20
E Mids	—	£112	£104.80
N East	—	£116	£105
Scotland	—	—	£99.80

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 22: GB cattle 94.27p per kg lw (−1.57); UK sheep 167.51p per kg est dcw (−10.22); GB pigs 77.43p per kg lw (−0.02). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 1.8 per cent, ave price 94.17p (−1.80); Sheep nos up 9.6 per cent, ave price 166.48p (−9.30); Pig nos down 3.2 per cent, ave price 77.45p (−0.03). Scotland: Cattle nos down 1.5 per cent, ave price 94.63p (−0.76); Sheep nos down 1.7 per cent, ave price 162.02p (−19.05); Pig nos down 20.0 per cent, ave price 75.33p (+0.53).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—June, 282-85.50; July, 282-82.75; Aug, 284.50-85.00; Sept, 287.50-88.50; Oct, 291.50-92.00; Nov, 295.75-96.00; Dec, 301.25-03.00; Jan, 304-306; Feb, 307.80-09.50; Sales: 545 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (gafta).—Nov, £60.90; Feb, £69.80; April, £76.80. Sales: 284 lots of 40 tonnes each.

TEA: The number of packages sold at the weekly auction totalled 37,524. The comparatively small weight of end-of-season Assams sold at uneven and sometimes lower rates. Best Africans were well supported but did not always realise valuations. Coloury mediums were firm to dearer but others were irregular and lower. Mozambiques were well competed for and gained 1p to 2p per ounce. Medium Ceylons sold well at fully firm rates but better liquoring teas were irregular. Dusts continued a weak feature with heavy withdrawals.

Poland wants to buy white sugar

Poland wants to import around 50,000 tonnes of white sugar for shipment over the next two or three months before its beet sugar crop is harvested, sugar traders said.

Poland will be willing to buy the sugar on credit terms or else exchange it for refined sugar produced from the new crop due to be produced this autumn, they added.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: Copper rose 1,150 to 117,325; Tin rose 360 to 7,825; Lead fell 250 to 47,175; Zinc fell 900 to 86,200; Aluminium rose 4,875 to 65,675; Nickel rose 54 to 2,364; Silver rose 100,000 to 25,520,000 troy ounces.

Discount market

The money situation proved unexpectedly tight. Rates in the early part of the day were attracting money at 11 per cent, or 11½ per cent, but even after the help from the authorities, some houses were leaning on their bankers for the final balances they needed to rule off at the end of the day.

Foreign exchange report

Sterling and other major currencies scored sizable gains at the expense of the dollar yesterday. Interest rates trends were again the key to the dollar's performance, although a late fall by the dollar came in reaction to Iraq's threat to cut off oil supplies to the United States.

The pound finished with a rise of 2.15 cents to $1.9925 while the effective exchange rate index rose 0.6 to 95.7.

An early decline by the dollar followed lower Eurodollar rates which, in turn, reflected the modest rise in US money supply last week. These rates firmed a little later, and there was also news of prime rate increases by Citibank and Chemical Bank. However, the market was more concerned with the level of Fed funds.

The German mark rose from 2.3785 to 2.3695, while Swiss francs advanced from 2.0680 to 2.0577, and French francs (under no real pressure after the Socialist election victory) gained from 5.6750 to 5.6462. The yen rose from 223.10 to 222.80.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 22	Market rates (close) June 22	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9790-9940	$1.9920-9930	1.20-1.30c disc	2.75-2.85c disc
Montreal	$2.3810-3955	$2.3935-3945	1.50-1.60c disc	3.65-3.85c disc
Amsterdam	5.21-25fl	5.23¾-24¼fl	½c prem-½c disc	1c prem-par
Brussels	76.60-77.20f	77.05-15f	18-28c disc	54-64c disc
Copenhagen	14.73-77k	14.74½-75¼k	690-795ore disc	1710-1890ore disc
Dublin	1.2830-2890p	1.2875-2890p	20-33p disc	83-103p disc
Frankfurt	4.67½-72m	4.70½-71½m	⅛-⅛pf prem	⅛pf prem-⅛pf disc
Lisbon	124.00-125.50e	124.90-125.10e	75-140c disc	165-340c disc
Madrid	186.70-188.06p	187.65-.85p	120-145c disc	305-345c disc
Milan	2336-50lr	2348½-49½lr	27¾-29¾lr disc	73½-75½lr disc
Oslo	11.70-80k	11.79-80k	65 prem-60ore disc	240-385ore disc
Paris	11.19½-23½f	11.20-21f	7¼-8¼c disc	21½-23c disc
Stockholm	9.95-10.02k	10.01-02k	250-330ore disc	670-765ore disc
Tokyo	438-45y	443-44y	2.10-1.70y prem	5.45-5.00y prem
Vienna	33.10-30sch	33.25-30sch	1 prem-3gro disc	7 prem-2gro disc
Zurich	4.07-10f	4.09-10f	1⅛-⅝c prem	2⅝-2⅛c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was up 0.6 at 95.7.

Other Markets

Australia	1.7225-1.7375
Bahrein	0.7475-0.7505
Finland	8.7080-8.8280
Greece	113.65-115.65
Hongkong	10.9260-10.9660
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5560-0.5590
Malaysia	4.6155-4.6455
Mexico	47.60-49.10
New Zealand	2.2965-2.3165
Saudi Arabia	6.7610-6.7910
Singapore	4.2180-4.2480
South Africa	1.7165-1.7315

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	95.7	−29.5
US dollar	108.1	+1.9
Canadian dollar	87.5	−17.5
Schilling	111.5	+21.7
Belgian franc	105.3	+9.1
Danish kroner	86.1	−11.6
Deutsche mark	116.8	+38.2
Swiss franc	135.9	+81.4
Guilder	108.4	+14.0
French franc	82.6	−11.8
Lira	57.5	−55.7
Yen	143.9	+38.0

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5400-1.5420
+ Canada	1.2028-1.2032
Netherlands	2.6355-2.6375
Belgium	38.78-38.80
Denmark	7.4425-7.4475
West Germany	2.3690-2.3700
Portugal	62.80-63.00
Spain	94.20-94.25
Italy	1180-1181
Norway	5.9200-5.9230
France	5.6450-5.6475
Sweden	5.0300-5.0330
Japan	222.70-222.90
Austria	16.70-16.73
Switzerland	2.0570-2.0585

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8313-0.8316

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%

(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 12 Low 11

Week Fixed: 11¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅛	2 months	11⅞
3 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆	3 months	11¹³⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11³¹⁄₃₂-11⅞	3 months	12½
3 months	12⅛-12¹⁄₃₂	4 months	12⅝
4 months	12¼-12	6 months	12⅝
6 months	12¼-12		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13-12¾	7 months	13⅛-12⅞
2 months	13⅛-12⅞	8 months	13⅛-12⅞
3 months	13⅛-12⅞	9 months	13½-13¼
4 months	13⅛-12⅞	10 months	13½-13¼
5 months	13⅛-12⅞	11 months	13½-13¼
6 months	13⅛-12⅞	12 months	13½-13¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	11⅞-11¾	6 months	12¹³⁄₁₆-12¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆	12 months	13⅛-13

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11¾-11½	3 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⅝
7 days	11⅞-11⅝	6 months	12⅞
1 month	12-11⅞	1 year	13⅛

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 11½-11¼ Close 14

1 week	11¾-11¼	6 months	13-12⅞
1 month	12¹¹⁄₁₆-11⅞	9 months	13⅛-13⅛
3 months	12¾-12⅝	12 months	13⅜-13⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 13⅛-12⅞ 6 months 13½-13⅞

Finance House Base Rate 12½%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3645	+1.39	+1.40	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.944646	+0.32	+0.33	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.52967	−0.60	−0.59	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.05151	+0.94	+0.95	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81399	+0.03	+0.04	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.692305	+1.05	+1.06	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1263.00	−0.07	−0.06	4.11

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 17½-18½; seven days, 18¹³⁄₁₆-19³⁄₁₆; one month, 19½-19¾; three months, 18¼⁄₁₆-18⁵⁄₁₆; six months, 17⅛-17½.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $462 (an ounce); pm, $462 close, $462.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $476-479 (£240-241.50).
Sovereigns (new): $116-117 (£58.50-59.50).

Wall Street

New York, June 22.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower with the index off 0.16 to 76.59 and the average price per share down seven cents. The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 1.99 to 994.20. Declines led advances by 826 to 700 and volume fell to 41,790,000 shares from 46,430,000 Friday.

Interest rate worries translated into pressure on bank stocks. Bankers Trust dropped ⅞ to 34, Chase Manhattan lost 2⅜ to 54, Citibank was down ½ to 28 and Chemical Bank dropped one to 58¼.

Oil stocks continued Friday's decline. Exxon dropped ½ to 35¼, Standard Oil Indiana was down 1⅛ to 53½, Superior was off 2½ to 181 and Shell dropped ¾ to 41½.

Conoco rose 2½ to 58⅞ after announcing it was holding merger talks with an American company and had already rejected a takeover bid of $70 a share. United Guaranty also rose on news that it received a takeover bid and closed at 34, up 3⅞.

Clark Oil and Refining had the biggest percentage gain, adding 5⅛ to 31⅜. The clark family may sell their 41.8 per cent stake in the firm. IBM was up ⅜ to 58¼. The Supreme Court upheld an anti-trust verdict in its favour.

Chrysler Corporation topped the active list, up ¼ to 7½. Also active was GTE, down ⅜ to 30⅜, Pennzoil, up ⅝ at 40⅜ and SmithKline, which dripped 1⅝ to 78¼. The company's method of recording adverse reactions to a drug may be investigated by the Justice Department.

* Ex div. a Asked. e Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 2.0057; three months, 2.0337; Canadian dollar 1.2001.

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 374.26. The futures index was 375.22.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 994.20; transportation 422.21; utilities 110.18; 65 stocks, 385.08. New York Stock Exchange index, 76.59; industrials 88.08; transportation, 76.36; utilities, 39.77; financial, 80.25.

US commodities

GOLD futures ended the day at $464-$465 an ounce. CHICAGO IMM: July, $538.30 bid; Sept, $550.60 bid; Oct, $556.60 bid; Dec, $569.20 asked; Jan, $575.50 bid; March, $588.00 bid; April, $594.30 bid; June, $607.00 bid; July, $613.40 bid; Sept, $626.20 bid. NY COMEX. June, $464.80; July, $465.80; Aug, $472.00-473.50; Oct, $483.90; Dec, $495.00-496.00; Feb, $506.00; April, $519.70; June, $531.90; Aug, $544.10; Oct, $556.80; Dec, $568.90; Feb, $581.40; April, $593.90.

SILVER futures closed up 16 to 17 cents as speculators bought amid hopes that interest rates could be heading lower over the short-term. June 1,015.00c; July 1,017.00-1,018.00c; Aug, 1,032.50c; Sept, 1,046.00-1,048.00c; Dec, 1,088.00c; Jan, 1,101.60c; March 1,128.30c; May 1,154.80c; July 1,181.30c; Sept, 1,307.60c; Dec, 1,247.60c; Jan, 1,260.90c; March 1,287.40c.

COPPER futures closed nearly unchanged with the nearbys 0.05 cent lower. June, 77.75c; July, 77.95-78.05c; Aug 79.45c; Sept, 80.75-80.85c; Dec, 84.40-84.50c; Jan, 85.50c; March, 87.70c; May, 89.75c; July, 91.80c; Sept, 93.85c; Dec, 96.90; Jan, 97.95c; March, 100.⁸⁄₄5c.

SUGAR futures closed down the 0.50 cent limit, with several hundred sell orders unfilled as commission houses liquidated in a market empty of buying. July, 16.00-16.05c; Sept, 16.10-16.15c; Oct 16.56c aked; Jan, 16.65c asked; March, 16.95c asked; May, 17.11c asked; July, 17.27c asked; Sept, 17.40c asked; Oct, 17.50c asked.

COTTON futures were: July 84.35-84.80c; Aug, 82.40 bid-83.00c asked; Oct, 79.25-79.30c; Dec, 77.35-77.45c; March, 78.80 bid-78.90c asked; May, 80.00 bid-80.21c asked; July, 71.70 bid-82.05c asked; Oct, 81.60 bid-82.05c asked; Dec, 80.00 bid-80.50c asked.

COFFEE futures collapsed to their lowest level in almost five and a half years, closing 7.36 cents lower in unrestricted spot July at 89.15 cents a lb while slumping the 4.00-cent limit in all deferred contracts. July, 89.10c-89.40c; Sept, 93.28c asked; Dec, 90.19c asked; March, 88.75c asked; May, 89.20c asked; July, 88.25c asked; Sept, 88.26c asked.

COCOA futures closed $11 to $8 higher in nearby months. July $1,382-1,330; Sept, $1,465-1,422; Dec, $1,568-1,538; March, $1,659-1,625; May, $1,700-1,695; July; Sept, $1,830-1,820.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS. — Futures closed weak; down 6¾ cents a bushel in nearby July to off 1½ cents in deferred July. Oil settled 0.20c a lb lower to up 0.12c. Meal closed at day's lows, down $2.30 to $1.50 a ton. SOYABEANS.—July, 723½-712½c; Aug, 735½-723c; Sept, 741-731c; Nov, 759-747½c; Jan, 778½-767c; March, 801-789½c; May, 817-805c; July, 830-820c. SOYABEAN OIL.—July, 22.47-22.46c; Aug, 22.95-22.93c; Sept, 25.35 bid-23.40c asked; Oct, 23.75-23.85c; Dec, 24.48-24.46c; Jan, 24.75c; March, 25.40-25.80c; May, 25.80c; July, 26.15 bid-2625c asked; Aug, 26.20 bid-2630c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL.—July, $202.50-202.70; Aug, $205.60-205.90; Sept, $208.60; Oct, $211.00; Dec, $217.50-217.20; Jan, $220.00-220.50; March, $227.00; May, $230.50-231.00; July, $234.00; Aug, $234.00 bid-236.00 asked.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—Wheat futures closed 3¾ to 4¾ cents a bushel lower in revived trade. Prices settled on the bottom of an eight cent range. Corn futures ended down 2c to ¼c a bushel on the bottom of a 5c range. WHEAT.—July, 399-392¾c; Sept, 418½-410¾c; Dec, 443½-435c; March, 465-456¼c; May, 476-468c; July, 484-475½c. CORN.—July, 346-341½c; Sept, 355-350¼c; Dec, 363-358c; March, 376½-373c; May, 384¼-380c; July, 389-383½c. OATS.—July, 219¼-212½c; Sept, 208½-205¼c; Dec, 216½-312¾c; March, 225½-221c.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
65.4	47.1	American Grwth	63.1	67.8	2.14
53.4	33.1	Capital	50.7	54.8e	4.01
62.1	44.8	General	59.6	64.4	4.77
116.6	100.7	Gilt & Fixed Int	100.8	105.9a	12.37
40.6	27.3	Income	38.9	42.1	8.34
		Capel (James) Management Ltd. 100 Old Broad St, EC2N 1BQ. 01-588 6010			
122.0	85.2	Capital Fnd (22)	122.0	129.8	2.45
90.0	76.4	Income Fnd (22)	87.7	93.4	7.59
130.4	92.7	Nth Amer Fnd	120.4	128.1	2.06
		Kleinwort Benson Unit Managers 20 Fenchurch Street, EC3 01-623 8000			
123.5	99.0	KB Unit Fd Inc	118.4	126.8	6.65
174.8	129.9	Do Accum	167.8	182.3	5.65
87.5	57.9	KB Inv Tst Inc	86.4	93.9	4.03
96.7	59.7	Do Accum	95.5	103.8	4.03
65.9	53.7	KB Smlr Cos Inc	65.8	72.2e	4.77
74.7	62.9	Do Accum	74.6	81.9	4.77
57.1	46.3	High Yld Inc	54.8	58.9e	8.57
67.2	48.8	Do Accum	63.3	72.3	8.57

هكذا من الأصل

Stock Exchange Prices

Improved sentiment

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began June 15. Dealings End, June 26. § Contango Day, June 29. Settlement Day, July 6

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
99$^{15}/_{16}$	91	Exch	9½%	1981	99$^{11}/_{16}$	..	9.531	13.160
98$^{17}/_{32}$	85½	Exch	3%	1981	98$^{27}/_{32}$	+$^{1}/_{32}$	3.045	12.075
100$^{15}/_{16}$	93$^{3}/_{16}$	Exch	12¾%	1981	100$^{9}/_{16}$	+$^{1}/_{16}$	12.742	12.341
98$^{1}/_{16}$	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	98$^{3}/_{16}$	•+$^{1}/_{16}$	8.667	12.155
95¼	81⅞	Treas	3%	1982	94⅜	+¼	3.179	12.223
102⅞	90½	Treas	14%	1982	101$^{1}/_{16}$	+$^{1}/_{16}$	13.852	12.349
96⅞	85⅝	Treas	8¼%	1982	96⅛	•+⅛	8.580	12.353
96	85⅝	Exch	9¼%	1982	95½	+¼	9.686	13.202
95	84⅝	Exch	8¾%	1983	94⅜	•+¼	9.236	13.391
89¼	76½	Exch	3%	1983	88⅝	+¼	3.386	10.615
99$^{7}/_{16}$	85⅝	Treas.	12%	1983	97⅝	+⅜	12.291	13.553
94¼	84⅛	Treas	9½%	1983	93½	•+⅛	9.891	12.942
102⅛	94¼	Exch	13¼%	1983	99½	+¼	13.565	13.718
94$^{1}/_{16}$	84⅛	Exch	10%	1983	92⅞	+¼	10.769	13.477
87⅞	76⅝	Fund	5½%	1982-84	86¼	•+⅛	6.376	11.855
97$^{1}/_{16}$	86⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	94⅜	+⅜	11.920	13.835
104$^{3}/_{16}$	94½	Exch	14%	1984	100¼	+$^{5}/_{16}$	13.964	13.869
80⅝	68¼	Exch	3%	1984	80¼	+⅛	3.738	10.904
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	95⅜	+⅜	12.584	13.769
109¼	97⅜	Treas	15%	1985	103	+⅜	14.562	13.913
98⅜	93⅛	Exch Cv	12%	1985	94⅝	+⅜	12.718	13.942
75¼	68$^{15}/_{16}$	Treas	3%	1985	75¼	+⅛	3.988	10.936
103¼	89½	Exch	12¼%	1985	94⅝	+⅜	12.978	13.978
97⅜	91	Exch	11¾%	1986	92¼	+⅜	12.735	14.054
69$^{13}/_{16}$	66⅞	Treas	3%	1986	69$^{3}/_{16}$	+⅛	4.336	11.352
97⅞	91¼	Treas	12%	1986	93⅜	+⅜	12.884	13.967

MEDIUMS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
332	263	Moran	272	..	4.5t	1.7	..
158	97½	Surmah Valley	97½	..	3.2	3.3	..
253	132½	Warren Plant	219	• +5	14.3	6.8	

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	55	..	6.8	19.8	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32	..	500	15.6	..
353	173	Imp Cont Gas	193	..	10.1	5.2	9.1
195	93	Milford Docks	106	-5	0.7	0.7	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	178	..	10.0	5.6	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	32
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)	£97½-¼
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)	89
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£96⅛-1
Intasun 10p Ord	78-1
Laing Props 8¼% Cnv Ln 2000-05 (£100)	£102¼
Leeds (City of) 13½% Red 2006 (£97¼b)	£42
Lon Shop Prop 9% Cnv 1994-99 (£100)	£91¼
Munton Bros 10p Ord (18)	22
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	102
Newcastle Water 7¾% Rd Pf 1986 (£99)	£95¾
Phicom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	117+1
Swansea (City of) 13¾% Red 2006 (£96¾)	£93¼
Treasury 11½% 1985 (†)	£53¼+¼

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
AGB Research (190‡)	Sep 4	43 prem
Broken Hill Props (473‡)	Apr 30	600-5
Change Wares Units (60)	July 17	39½
Crouch D (165‡)	July 20	23 prem-1
English Association (375‡)		35 prem
European Ferries (30‡)	July 7	46½ prem-4
Geers Gross (90‡)		33 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid. b £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid

No compulsion on defendant

Haw Tua Tau v Public Prosecutor
Tan Ah Tee v Public Prosecutor
Low Hong Eng v Public Prosecutor

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill and Sir Ninian Stephen

[Judgment delivered June 22]

In Singapore the criminal procedure modelled on recommendations made in the eleventh report of the English Criminal Law Revision Committee (1972) whereby a trial judge called on a defendant to give evidence and warned him that if he did not do so the judge might draw such inferences from the refusal as appeared proper, did not have the effect of compelling a defendant to give evidence so as to offend the rules of natural justice and thereby contravene the Constitution.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave reasons for dismissing the appeal of the defendant Haw Tua Tau from the dismissal by the Singapore Court of Criminal Appeal of his appeal against his conviction of murder by Mr Justice Chua and Mr Justice Rajah; and the appeals of Tan Ah Tee and Low Hong Eng from the Court of Criminal Appeal's dismissal of their appeals against their convictions of trafficking in 459.3 gm of diamorphine by Mr Justice Choor Singh and Mr Justice Rajah. The offences carried the death penalty.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC and Mr Alan Newman for Haw; Mr George Newman, QC, for Tan; Mr George Newman, QC and Mr George Warr for Low; Mr Stuart McKinnon, QC, Mr Jonathan Harvie and Mr Richard King for the Public Prosecutor.

LORD DIPLOCK said that at both trials at the close of the prosecution case the presiding judge had addressed to the defendants what had become in Singapore the standard allocution based on sections 188 (2) and 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code as amended by the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act 1976. The sections inserted by the amending Act followed closely the wording of clauses 4 and 5 of the draft Bill annexed to the English Criminal Law Revision Committee's Report of 1972 (Cmnd 4991) which had recommended the abolition of a defendant' option to make an unsworn statement from the dock.

Section 188(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code (as amended) provided that after the close of the prosecution case and before any evidence was called for the defence the court should tell the defendant that he would be called on to give evidence.

Accordingly, at the trial of the defendants after the close of the prosecution case the judge had said: "We find that the prosecution has made out a case against you on both the charges on which you are being tried which if unrebutted would warrant your conviction. Accordingly we call upon you to enter upon your defence on both the charges.

"Before any evidence is called for the defence we have to inform you that you will be called upon by the court to give evidence in your own defence. You are not entitled to make a statement without being sworn or affirmed and accordingly if you give evidence, you will do so on oath or affirmation and be liable to cross-examination.

"If after being called by the court to give evidence you refuse to be sworn or affirmed or having been sworn or affirmed, you, without good cause, refuse to answer any question, the court in determining whether you are guilty of the offence charged, may draw such inferences from the refusal as appear proper.

There is nothing in the Criminal Procedure Code which renders you compellable to give evidence on your own behalf and you shall accordingly not be guilty of contempt of court by reason of a refusal to be sworn or affirmed when called upon by the court to give evidence.

We now call upon you to give evidence in your own defence. If you have any difficulty in deciding whether or not you wish to give evidence on your

The question for their Lordships was whether the amendment to the code to which the allocution gave practical effect was inconsistent with article 9(1) of the Constitution of Singapore which provided that "no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty save in accordance with law".

The defendants had relied on *Ong Ah Chuan v Public Prosecutor (The Times, October 15, 1980; [1980] 3 WLR 855)*. In that case the Public Prosecutor had contended that so long as a written law had been passed by the Singapore Parliament there could be no breach of article 9(1) however arbitrary or procedurally unfair.

The Judicial Committee had pointed out that references to "law" in such expressions as "in accordance with law" or "equal protection of the law" referred to a system of law incorporating fundamental rules of natural justice which were part of the common law of England in 1963 when the Constitution of Singapore came into force.

In that case their Lordships had emphasized that article 9(1) did not call for a perpetuation of the rules of criminal procedure or of evidence as they had been in 1963 and that the Parliament of Singapore had power to regulate criminal trials subject only to the limitation that the procedure did not offend against a fundamental rule of natural justice.

In the instant case it was necessary for their Lordships to determine whether the altered trial procedure introduced by the Act of 1976 to the undoubted disadvantage of a defendant was contrary to any rule of natural justice and in particular to the so-called privilege against self-incrimination (*nemo debet se ipsum prodere*).

In 1963 the defendant had had the option of either making an unsworn statement from the dock on which he could not be cross-examined or of giving evidence on oath and thereby submitting himself to cross-exmination. That option had been enjoyed in England since 1898.

In 1972 the English Criminal Law Revision Committee had recommended its abolition and made provision for this in its draft Bill. The United Kingdom Parliament had not given effect to that recommendation.

The Parliament of Singapore had approved the recommendation for abolition.

At a criminal trial in Singapore the Criminal Procedure Code provided by section 188(1) that when the prosecution case was concluded the court "if it finds that no case against the accused has been made out which if unrebutted would warrant a conviction" should acquit or "if it does not so find should call on the accused to enter on his defence". The section took the form of a double negative.

For reasons inherent in the adversarial character of criminal trials under the common law system it did not place a positive obligation on the court to decide whether at that stage the prosecution had satisfied it beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was guilty.

The crucial words were "if unrebutted".

They meant that for the purpose of reaching the decision called for by section 188(1) the court had to act on the presumption that (a) all the evidence of primary facts was true (unless so inherently incredible that no reasonable person would accept it); and (b) there would be nothing to displace those inferences as to further facts or to the defendant's state of mind which could be reasonably drawn from the primary facts in the absence of further explanation.

It was clear that at a criminal trial the decider of fact ought to keep an open mind about the veracity and accuracy of recollection of any witness, whether for prosecution or defence, until after all the evidence to be tendered on either side had been heard and it was possible to assess to what extent (if any) that witness's evidence had been confirmed, explained or contradicted by the evidence of others.

At the conclusion of the the evidence was most easily identified by considering the position with reference to an English criminal trial by jury. There the decision-making function was divided: questions of law were for the judge and those of fact for the jury.

It was well established that at the close of the prosecution case it was for the judge to decide for himself whether the evidence adduced if it were to be accepted by the jury as accurate would establish each essential element of the alleged offence: for that was a question of law.

It was not the function of the jurors as the sole deciders of fact to make up their minds at that stage whether they were so convinced of the accuracy of the prosecution evidence that they had no reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt. If it were so it would be necessary for the jury to retire, consult and bring in what would be a conditional verdict of guilty before the defence had had any opportunity of putting his defence before them.

On the question of the accuracy of the prosecution evidence the jurors would have to be instructed that it was their duty to suspend judgment until all the evidence of fact on either side had been presented and only then should they direct their minds to the question whether the defendant's guilt had been proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

In their Lordships' view the same principles applied to criminal trials where a single judge (or in Singapore two judges in capital cases) combined the roles of decider of law and decider of fact. At the close of the prosecution case the question to be decided remained one of law only.

The judge had to consider whether there was some evidence (not inherently incredible) to establish the elements of the offence. Only if there was not would he be justified in finding that no case against the defendant had been made out. Where he had not so found he was bound to call on the defendant to present his defence and, as decider of fact, to keep an open mind as to the accuracy of the prosecution evidence until the defence had tendered its evidence and counsel on both sides had addressed him.

Section 195 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code had withdrawn from a defendant the anomalous privilege previously enjoyed of making unsworn statements of fact without subjecting himself to cross examination.

The defendants in the instant case did not contend that that was a breach of the principles of natural justice but they did contend that the allocution addressed to them had had the effect of compelling them to give evidence no less than if they had been compelled by law to do so and that it was the practical effect which should be considered in deciding whether the principles of natural justice had been infringed. Section 195 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code provided expressly that a court might draw such inferences as were proper from a defendant's failure to give evidence.

English law had always recognized the right of deciders of fact in a criminal trial to draw inferences from a defendant's failure to give evidence and subject himself to cross-examination.

Although the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, had prohibited the prosecution from inviting the jury to draw such inferences it did not prohibit the judges from commenting on such failure and often they had done so and drawn the jury's attention to inferences it might properly draw, if it thought fit.

Section 195 (3) of the Code made it clear that a defendant had a legal right to refuse to give evidence, no legal sanctions could be imposed on him and it was only if he elected to give evidence that he exposed himself to cross-examination which might if he answered truthfully tend to show that he was guilty of the offence charged. Section 195 (4) of the Code protected him from being compelled to answer questions as to his criminal record.

It was unnecessary to decide whether it was a fundamental defendant should not be ordered by the court under threat of legal sanctions to disclose all he knew about the subject matter of the charge against him. Such a rule found no place in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations made in 1948 nor in the European Convention of Human Rights of 1950.

Its non-observance did not conflict with the undoubted fundamental rule that everyone charged with a criminal offence should be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

In many countries of the non-communist world whose legal systems did not derive from the common law, the court itself had an investigatory role in the judicial process for the trial of criminal offences. In such systems interrogation of the accused by the judge (although not direct interrogation by the prosecution) formed an essential part of the process.

Nevertheless the particular practice complained of as offending principles of natural justice had to be looked at in the light of the part it played in the judicial process.

Their Lordships recognized that the fact that it was not contrary to natural justice that a defendant might be required to answer a judge's questions in an inquisitorial system of criminal trial did not mean that it was justified in a predominantly adversarial system to compel a defendant to submit to hostile interrogation by the prosecution.

Their Lordships also recognized that what might properly be regarded by lawyers as rules of natural justice changed with the times, as a consideration of the history of English criminal procedure revealed.

It was clear that in England throughout the period between the abolition of the Court of Star Chamber and the passing of the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, the rule that an accused could not be compelled to submit to hostile interrogation had remained intact.

Had their Lordships thought that the Singapore legislation created a compulsion on the defendant to submit to cross-examination as opposed to creating a strong inducement to do so, they would have thought it right to ask the Court of Criminal Appeal of Singapore whether the practice of treating a defendant as a non-compellable witness on his own behalf had become so firmly embedded in Singapore law that it had become a fundamental rule of natural justice by 1963 when the Constitution came into force.

There was, however, no substance in the defendants' submissions that they had been compelled to give evidence. Even before the amendments of the Criminal Procedure Code a defendant, if properly advised, would have been aware that adverse inferences might be drawn from his failure to give evidence on oath.

The only added inducement consequent on the withdrawal of the option to make an unsworn statement from the dock was the removal of hope in a defendant that he might get away with a story the truth of which could not be tested by cross-examination.

The inference a court might draw from a defendant's failure to testify had not been enlarged by the amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code.

The court's formal "calling on" the defendant to give evidence did not provide an element of compulsion. It occurred only after the court had told the defendant that he was not compelled to do so and it had been explained to him what the effect of his refusal (ie, the inferences to be drawn) would be.

It would be only fair to an *unrepresented defendant* to warn him of the risks he ran by failing to give evidence. The allocution to a represented defendant ended with a *recommendation to consult his* counsel who could advise him.

Inducement to give evidence there was and always had been since a defendant first became a competent witness on his own behalf. Compulsion there was not.

Solicitors: Kingsford, Dorman; Coward Chance; Philip Conway, Thomas & Co; Jaques

£50,000 libel jury upheld

Hayward v Thompson and Others

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Sir George Baker and Sir Stanley Rees

[Judgment delivered June 22]

The Court of Appeal, in reserved judgments, *dismissed* an appeal by defendants Mr John William McWean Thompson, Mr Christopher House and The Sunday Telegraph Ltd, all of Fleet Street, London, against Mr Justice O'Connor's judgment on the verdict of a jury for £50,000 damages for libel in favour of the plaintiff, Mr Jack Arnold Hayward, of Freeport, Bahamas, in respect of articles in *The Sunday Telegraph* on April 9 and 16, 1978.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Mr Andrew Bateson, QC, and Mr Patrick Milmo for the defendants; Lord Rawlinson, QC, Lord Campbell, QC, and Mr David Eady for *Mr Hayward*.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the libel action was an aftermath of the tragic story of *Mr Jeremy Thorpe* — a man of great charm, a politician of much skill — who was in his day the Leader of the Liberal Party in Parliament.

It was a tragic story which flowed from an allegation made by a Mr Norman Scott that he had had a homosexual relationship with Mr Thorpe. If there ever was such a relationship it was many years ago. It should have been long erased and forgotten. Even so, one could well see that, if it became public knowledge, Mr Thorpe's political career would be ruined and much harm done to the Liberal Party.

In 1975, while Mr Scott was walking with his dog on Exmoor, an airline pilot, Mr Andrew Newton, shot the dog, but not Mr Scott.

Mr Newton was charged with unlawful possession of a firearm, convicted and sent to prison. In the court Mr Scott alleged that he had had a homosexual relationship with Mr Thorpe.

When Mr Newton came out of prison, he alleged that he had been hired as an assassin to murder Mr Scott. He said that he had been paid £5,000 to do it, but that instead of shooting Mr Scott, he shot the dog.

Speclation was rife in Fleet Street. Who were the conspirators? Who hatched the plot? Who paid Mr Newton £5,000? Where did the money come from?

The journalists soon discovered that an investigation had been ordered by the Director of Public Prosecutions and that the police were interviewing people in connexion with it. Further information was obtained surreptitiously from someone. As a result some journalists tried to interview Mr Jack Hayward.

Mr Hayward was a man of the highest character and reputation who had been awarded the Burma Star on active service as a pilot with the Royal Air Force in South-east Asia.

After the war by his own abilities and enterprise he had accumulated great wealth. He had developed potentialities in the Bahamas where he had a home as well as at *Warninglid* in Sussex.

Mr Hayward was intensely loyal to this country and used his money to support many good causes.

They included the acquisition of Lundy Island, its transfer to the National Trust and support of the Wildfowl Trust.

It was in connexion with Lundy Island that Mr Hayward first met Mr Thorpe. They became great friends. There were fulsome letters in the correspondence from Mr Thorpe telling of his meetings with the great, of the political scene, and asking for money for the Liberal Party to fight election after election.

Mr Hayward had given £150,000 for the 1970 election, £40,000 and £10,000 for the 1974 *election, then £10,000 in 1975.* Mr Thorpe asked for those two cheques of £10,000 to be made to a friend of his, Mr Nadir Dinshaw in Jersey. He called it an external account to be used so as to avoid difficulties raised by the law as to financing parliamentary elections. Mr Hayward did not know Mr Dinshaw from Adam. He trusted Mr Thorpe completely — that it was a legitimate way of contributing to election expenses

On April 6 or 7, 1978, Mr Hayward left his home in Sussex for the Bahamas. When he arrived his wife telephoned him from England in great distress to say that four men had called at his house asking for his whereabouts and refusing to give their names. In the afternoon "a small private plane ominously circled the house six times and then flew off".

On April 7, 1978, Mr Christopher House, the crime correspondent of *The Sunday Telegraph*, got hold of a good deal of information about the police inquiries from an informant. He decided to make a story of it for *The Sunday Telegraph* of April 9, 1978.

He wrote an article which he said in its original form accurately represented what his informant told him. But he said that the sub-editor had altered it in some material respects and so changed its meaning.

Mr Houses's notebook had not been produced, nor had his copy of the article as he originally wrote it.

The article appeared on the front page of *The Sunday Telegraph* on Sunday, April 9. It did not mention Mr Hayward by name. It was headed "Two more in Scott affair".

It said that the names of two more people connected with the Norman Scott affair had been given to the police; that one was a wealthy benefactor of the Liberal Party and the other was a businessman from the Channel Islands.

The name of Det Chief Supt Michael Challes was mentioned in the article and he said in evidence that he was not happy with the word "connected" and what that portrayed to him.

Many people read that article of April 9 including Sir Peter Scott who said that the words "wealthy benefactor of the Liberal Party" conveyed Mr Jack Hayward to him.

Mr Hayward himself said that in the Bahamas, after the article the telephone never stopped ringing, that reporters from virtually every newspaper had been on the line and that the USA representative of ITV (Norman Rees) arrived on the island unannounced, with a camera crew to interview him.

Mr House said that he did not know the *identity* of Mr Hayward until Friday April 14, 1978 when by pure chance he met another person who knew him.

Mr House said that he telephoned Mr Hayward in the Bahamas and took a note of the conversation in his notebook. Neither the notebook, nor the original note had been produced and there was a direct conflict of evidence about the telephone conversation.

According to Mr Hayward's contemporary letter he had told Mr House that he had no knowledge that the police wanted to interview him but that if they wanted to he would obviously help all that he could.

His Lordship expected that the jury accepted Mr Hayward's version and not Mr House's, but Mr House made his version the leading feature of his second article on Sunday April 16, 1978 which named Mr Hayward and said that he had said that the police wanted to interview him.

The second article on April 16 was headed "New name in Scott affair".

It said that "Mr Jack Hayward, the Bahamas-based millionaire, who once gave the Liberal Party £150,000 to help to pay its overdraft and boost its election fighting fund, said last night that police want to interview him about the Norman Scott affair . . ."

The article referred to the article in *The Sunday Telegraph* the previous week and said that the names of both the "wealthy Liberal Party benefactor" and the "Channel Islands businessman" had been given to the police and that it was alleged to the police that they had "arranged for a leading Liberal supporter to be reimbursed £5,000, the same amount of money airline pilot Mr Andrew Newton alleges he was paid to murder Mr Scott . . ."

On April 26, 1978, Mr Hayward issued a writ claiming damages for libel in the two articles. His solicitors wrote a letter asking for an apology and a statement in open court. They were not forthcoming. So the action went for trial. The jury awarded Mr Hayward £50,000 damages. *The Sunday Telegraph* appealed.

In view of the jury's verdict his Lordship would think that they accepted Mr Hayward's evidence and rejected that of Mr House, who did not disclose the name of his informant and had lost his notebook.

The first article did not mention Mr Jack Hayward by name; it only said of him "a wealthy benefactor of the Liberal Party". The judge ruled that the jury could look at the second article to see to whom the first article referred. Mr Bateson had relied on *Grappelli v Derek Block (Holdings) Ltd (The Times, January 29; [1981] 1 WLR 822)*. His Lordship readily accepted Lord Rawlinson's submission that the principle of that case did not apply where the words were defamatory on the face of them and the only question was one of identification.

It was of the essence of the law of libel that the words should be defamatory and untrue and should be published "of and concerning the plaintiff".

If the defendant intended to refer to the plaintiff, he could not escape liability simply by not giving his name. If he intended to refer to the plaintiff, he was liable.

Even if he did not intend to refer to the plaintiff, if he named him in such a way that other persons would read it as intended to refer to the plaintiff, then the defendant was liable: see *Hulton & Co v Jones* ([1909] 2 KB 444,482; [1910] AC 20).

The second article was admissible in evidence to show that in the first article Mr House aimed at Mr Jack Hayward and intended to refer to him; and therefore that the first article was published "of and concerning" Mr Hayward.

Moreover, the jury could well infer that many people, on reading the first article, could well understand it to refer to Mr Hayward.

Mr Bateson suggested that the articles were not capable of a defamatory meaning; alternatively, that they were at the most capable of meaning that Mr Hayward was suspected of complicity in a plot to kill Mr Scott, and not capable of meaning that he was guilty of complicity in the plot.

He relied on *Lewis v Daily Telegraph* ([1964] AC 234) a ruling on the particular meaning of words in the article there which had no bearing on the words in the two articles of April 1978.

As Lord Reid had said, the meaning of words in a *libel* case was not a matter of construction as a lawyer construed a contract. It was a matter of impression as an ordinary person got on a first reading.

It seemed to his Lordship that on a first reading any ordinary person might well think that Mr Jack Hayward was an accomplice in the plot to assassinate Mr Scott — if not beforehand — afterwards by providing the money for the purpose.

It was said that each article was a separate cause of action and the judge should have asked the jury to find two separate verdicts: *Weber v Birkett* ([1925] 2 KB 152) and *Gatley on Libel and Slander*, 7th ed (1974), para 1369. But that was a matter for the trial judge's discretion: *Barber v Pigden* ([1937] 1 KB 664,684).

In newspaper cases it was impossible to draw a distinction between one defendant and another — either as to exemplary damages or aggravated damages or any damages.

If the unknown informant had been a defendant he might have been a wicked inventor of lies; or the journalist might have written a comparatively innocuous story but it was "doctored" by the sub-editor, just as Mr House said his story was.

So long as journalists insisted on keeping secret their sources of information (for which they were to get statutory authority in clause 11 of the Contempt of Court Bill now passing through Parliament) they must take the rough of it with the smooth.

They could not expect the jury to believe that they got their information from a trustworthy informant on whom they were entitled to rely when they refused to give his name.

The assessment of damages was peculiarly the province of the jury in a libel action: see the words of Lord Devlin in *Rookes v Barnard* ([1964] AC 1129, 1221).

In an action for libel a Court of Appeal should pay no regard to any supposed misdirection by the judge — on law or on fact — *unless it was plainly such as to* lead to a substantial miscarriage of justice.

In *Lewis v Daily Telegraph* there was such a misdirection *which led to a substantial* miscarriage of justice giving rise to an altogether excessive assessment of damages. There was no such misdirection here.

His Lordship accepted the submission that this was a vicious and unjustifiable libel on Mr Hayward and that the jury were fully entitled to condemn it by *the award of* £50,000 damages.

SIR GEORGE BAKER, agreeing, said that "in" meant "in". The article of April 9, 1978, was headed "Two more in Scott affair". What, asked the uninformed reader, was the "Scott affair". On reading further he would discover that it was an allegation by a Mr Andrew Newton that he had been paid £5,000 to murder a Mr Scott.

In his summing up, the judge had said that the *sting of the* libel was that the plaintiff "was a participating member of a *plot* to murder Norman Scott and was putting up the money for it". The crime correspondent had put "the wealthy benefactor" in the Scott affair and he *never got him out.*

The *Grappelli* case was one of *an attempt to make an innocent statement defamatory by facts* which came into existence after *its publication.*

In the present case there was nothing innocent about the publication of April 9. It was a kind of invitation to solve the identity from the clue "a wealthy benefactor of the *Liberal Party*". Why else was it written?

The summing up was lucid, simple and fair. The jury were entitled to give the answers which they gave.

Sir Stanley Rees delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Oswald, Hickson, Collier & Co; Simmons & Simmons.

Judges must hear controversial adoptions

In re C (a minor)

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Dunn and Mr Justice Eastham) in allowing an appeal by prospective adopters from the decision of Judge Barr sitting at Uxbridge County Court who *refused* to make an adoption order in respect of a minor, said that where the issue of dispensing there is a potential controversy about it, the matter must be dealt with in a proper judicial hearing.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that the adopters, Mr and Mrs C, sought an adoption order in respect of the minor who was the son of Mr C and the stepson of Mrs C. Difficulties arose over the adoption. The had written a letter to the court setting out her reasons for not consenting. That letter was never seen by the adopters.

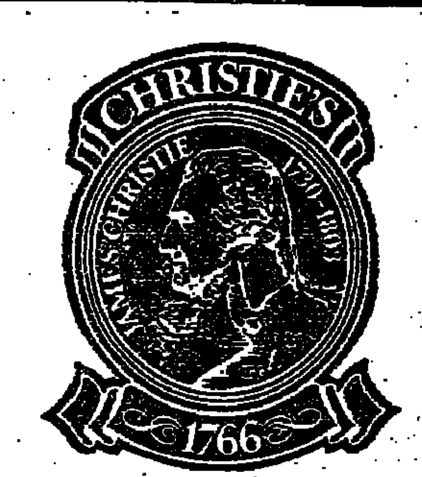
The *matter went before the* judge who conducted a very informal hearing. No evidence was heard and the judge simply declined to make the order. No note *was* taken of his *judgment* — it did not seem likely that he

Where the issue of dispensing with consent arises and there is potential controversy about it the matter must be dealt with in *a proper judicial hearing; that* is, everything must be on oath, opportunities to cross-examine must be given and a proper note made of the proceedings so that *the Court of Appeal, if asked to* reconsider the judge's decision.

(continued on page 24)

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IMPORTANT ENGLISH FURNITURE AND TAPESTRIES. OBJECTS OF ART, EASTERN RUGS AND CARPETS. Catalogue £5.50.

Friday, 26 June at 10.30 a.m.
IMPORTANT ENGLISH PICTURES. Catalogue £8.

Monday, 29 June at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
FINE DUTCH DELFT, CONTINENTAL POTTERY AND ITALIAN MAIOLICA. Catalogue £3.50.

Monday, 29 June at 6.30 p.m.
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE. Catalogue £8.

Tuesday, 30 June at 10.30 a.m.
JAPANESE WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £2.10.

Tuesday, 30 June at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT ENGLISH DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS. Catalogue £5.

Tuesday, 30 June at 11 a.m.
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS. Catalogue £5.

Tuesday, 30 June at 2.30 p.m.
CONTEMPORARY ART. Catalogue £5.50.
Late night viewing Monday, 29 June until 7 p.m.

SUNDAY VIEW
Christie's King Street will be open on Sunday, 28 June, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. for a special view of Impressionist and Modern Paintings, Drawings, Watercolours, Sculpture and Contemporary Art, Important English Drawings and Watercolours and Important French Furniture, Objects of Art and Tapestries.

OVERSEAS SALES

IN HOLLAND
AT ROKIN 86, AMSTERDAM

Thursday, 25 June at 10 a.m.
JEWELLERY, SILVER, EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £3.

All catalogue prices are post paid.
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the catalogue.
For details of sales at Christie's South Kensington, please contact: 85 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7. Tel. (01) 581 2231.

CHRISTIE'S & EDMISTON'S LTD.
164-166 Bath Street, Glasgow.
Tel. (041) 332 8134

AT 4 DRUMMOND PLACE, EDINBURGH
Thursday, 2 July at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT VICTORIAN AND MODERN SCOTTISH PAINTINGS, WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS, INCLUDING WORKS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE SIR WILLIAM MACTAGGART, P.R.S.A.

Thursday, 2 July at 6 p.m.
PAINTINGS, WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS BY THE LATE SIR WILLIAM MACTAGGART, P.R.S.A., FROM THE ARTIST'S STUDIO: SOLD BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.
Catalogue for both the above sales £5.50 post paid.



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BRITISH AFRICA—WITH ASCENSION, MAFEKING, EAST AFRICA, NATAL, RHODESIA, ST. HELENA, SOUTH AFRICA AND ORANGE FREE STATE.

Wednesday, 22 July at 10.30 a.m.
BRITISH EMPIRE—WITH RARE COVERS, AUSTRALIA INCLUDING TASMANIA, FALKLANDS AND TRINIDAD.

IN BOURNEMOUTH
AT THE AUCTION HOUSE, 39 POOLE HILL
Wednesday, 1 July at 1.30 p.m. and Thursday, 2 July at 10 a.m.
GENERAL SALE—WITH GREAT BRITAIN, BRITISH EMPIRE, FINE CHINA AND U.S.A.

Thursday, 6 August at 9.30 a.m. and 1.45 p.m.
EUROPE—WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BRITISH EMPIRE WITH BRITISH EAST AFRICA, CANADA, WEST INDIES, NEW SOUTH WALES, ALSO THAILAND.
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COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

COMPAGNIE ARAMAYO DE MINES EN BOLIVIE S.A
(THE ARAMAYO MINES IN BOLIVIA COMPANY)
Notice is hereby given that the [SI]XTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL [M]EETING of the above-named Com[pa]ny will be held at the Office of [th]e Company, 26, quai Gustave-[A]dor, Geneva, at 11.30 am on [F]riday the 3rd of July 1981 for [th]e following purposes:
To receive and consider the [St]atement of Accounts and Balance [Sh]eet for 1980, the Report of the [D]irectors and Controllers thereon, [a]nd the matter arising thereout, [a]nd to transact the ordinary busi[ne]ss of the Company.
Holders of shares warrants to [be]arer desiring to attend or to be [re]presented at the Meeting must [de]posit their shares warrants on or [be]fore the 26th of June 1981, in [G]eneva at the Société de Banque [Su]isse, 2, Confédération, or in [Lo]ndon, at the Swiss Bank Corpora[tio]n, 99 Gresham Street, EC2.
The transfer Books of the Com[pa]ny will be closed from the 23rd [of] June to the 3rd of July 1981, [bo]th days inclusive.
The Balance Sheet and Profit and [Lo]ss Account with the Report of [th]e Controllers thereon, as well as [th]e Director's report, are at the [di]sposal of Shareholders at the [of]fice of the Company, as from [to]day.
Dated this 23rd day of June 1981
By the order of the Board
Claude Cellérier
Secretary

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(6 lines)

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On view Wednesday and morning of sale. Illustrated catalogue 50p + 20p postage.

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Tuesday 23rd June at 10.30 am
IMPORTANT PRIMITIVE WORKS OF ART *Cat. (147 illus.) £6*

Tuesday 23rd June at 11 am and 2.30 pm
FINE CHINESE EXPORT PORCELAIN *Cat. (177 illus.) £6.50*

Tuesday 23rd June at 2.30 pm
AMERICAN INDIAN, PRE-COLUMBIAN, SOUTH EAST ASIAN, OCEANIC AND AFRICAN WORKS OF ART *Cat. £1.50*

Tuesday 23rd June at 7 pm
HIGHLY IMPORTANT 19th CENTURY EUROPEAN PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS *Cat. (110 illus.) £12*

Wednesday 24th June at 11 am and 2.30 pm
IMPORTANT 19th CENTURY EUROPEAN PAINTINGS *Cat. (267 illus.) £10*

Thursday 25th June at 11 am
BRITISH ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS 1660–1690 *Cat. (82 illus.) £5*

Thursday 25th June at 2.30 pm
ARCHITECTURAL AND DECORATIVE DRAWINGS AND IMPORTANT 19th CENTURY EUROPEAN DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS *Cat. (266 illus.) £6.50*

Friday 26th June at 11 am
GOOD CONTINENTAL FURNITURE AND TAPESTRIES *Cat. (98 illus.) £6*

Monday 29th June at 2 pm
TIBETAN, NEPALESE INDIAN AND SOUTH-EAST ASIAN ART *Cat. (151 illus.) £4*

Tuesday 30th June at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
CONTINENTAL POTTERY AND PORCELAIN *Cat. (182 illus.) £6.50*

Tuesday 30th June at 8 pm
IMPORTANT IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE *Cat. (120 illus.) £10*

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Tuesday 23rd June at 11 am
VALUABLE PRINTED BOOKS *Cat. (11 illus.) £2.50*

Thursday 25th June at 11 am
PRINTED BOOKS *Cat. 50p*

Monday 29th June at 11 am and 2.30 pm
ATLASES, MAPS AND PRINTED BOOKS *Cat. £1.50*

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Fast Sale Service: a new programme of weekly sales

Wednesday 24th June at 2.30 pm and following day at 11 am
DECORATIVE ITEMS INCLUDING SILVER AND WORKS OF ART *Cat. 75p*

Belgravia
Sotheby's Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street, London SW1X 8LB Tel: (01) 235 4311

Tuesday 23rd June at 11 am
FINE VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS *Cat. (328 illus.) £5*

Wednesday 24th June at 10.30 am
SCULPTURE *Cat. (110 illus.) £2*

Wednesday 24th June at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
FINE AND RARE WINES, SPIRITS AND VINTAGE PORT *Cat. £1*

Thursday 25th June at 10 am
GOOD ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND PLATED WARES, OBJECTS OF VERTU, CHESS SETS AND EUROPEAN IVORIES *Cat. (350 illus.) £5*

Friday 26th June at 11 am
CAMERAS, VIEWERS AND OPTICAL AMUSEMENTS *Cat. (41 illus.) £1*

Chester, Cheshire
Sotheby Beresford Adams. Tel: (0244) 315531
This week, Thursday
OAK FURNITURE AND METALWORK

Loch Lomond
Rossdhu House, Nr. Luss, Loch Lomond
Tel: Luss 632
by kind permission of Sir Ivar Colquhoun of Luss, Bt.

Monday 29th June at 8.30 pm
FINE AND INEXPENSIVE WINES, SPIRITS AND VINTAGE PORT *Cat. £1*

Tuesday 30th June at 6 pm
SCOTTISH AND ENGLISH SILVER AND WEMYSS WARE
and at 9 pm
SCOTTISH AND SPORTING PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS *Cat. (175 illus.) £4*

Pulborough, West Sussex
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This week, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
WEAPONS, PAINTINGS, COINS AND STAMPS, SILVER AND JEWELLERY

Torquay, Devon
Sotheby Bearne. Tel: (0803) 26277
Wednesday 1st July at 10 am
CERAMICS AND GLASS *Illus. Cat. £1.50*

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from the Catalogue Department, Sotheby's Warehouse, Kings House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9AS Tel: (01) 568 1901/2/3 Ext. 10

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Phillips

Tuesday, 23 June, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 23 June
Not to be offered before 12 noon.
PEWTER AND METALWARE

Tuesday, 23 June, 2 p.m.
ETHNOGRAPHICAL ITEMS AND ANTIQUITIES

Wednesday, 24 June, 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL CERAMICS AND GLASS

Wednesday, 24 June, 12 noon
PHOTOGRAPHIA

Viewing: Day prior 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m. and morning of sale until 11 a.m.

Illustrated Catalogue 80p by post.

Thursday, 25 June, 11 a.m.
POSTAGE STAMPS: GENERAL SALE

Friday, 26 June, 11 a.m.
SILVER AND PLATE
Illustrated Catalogue 75p by post.

Monday, 29 June, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS

Monday, 29 June, 11 a.m.
FINE WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS
Illustrated Catalogue £2.75 by post.

Tuesday, 30 June, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 30 June, 2.30 p.m.
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(Catalogues—Price 50p)

Wednesday, 1st July, at 1 p.m.
The Collection of
ENGLISH MILLED COINS
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(Illustrated Catalogue (6 Plates)—Price £1)

Tuesday, 7th July, at 10.30 a.m.
and
Wednesday, 8th July, at 10 a.m.
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in gold, silver and bronze
(Illustrated Catalogue (7 Plates)—Price £1)

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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As boarders in the Abbey Choir School (IAPS) successful candidates will be given a full preparatory school education. Present fees, £210 per term. Write (stating date of boy's birth) for prospectus and application form to: The Headmaster, Westminster Abbey Choir School, Dean's Yard, London, SW1P 3NY.

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BOOKS wanted urgently.—See wanted column today.

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(continued on page 22)

PERSONAL CHOICE



Nine-year-old Annie Gelpey with a playful pair of serval cubs which are being looked after by C.A.R.E., a charity that finds homes for unwanted wild animals (Ace Reports, ITV 4.45 pm).

● FACELIFT (BBC 1 9.25 pm) is an investigation by Harold Williamson into the cosmetic surgery boom. He talks to the men and women who believe that with a £1,000 or more they are able to buy a new face, body or even persona. Included in the programme are interviews with surgeons themselves who tout their trade in the advertising columns of the national dailies. Not all of them do that however. Some have a business manager who, in one case, travels the country following-up replies from his £100,000 a year advertising campaign. In whichever part of the country the client lives he will sub-contract the operation to a local surgeon, one of a chain up and down the country. The medical profession is becoming increasingly anxious about the spread of these clinics, the low standard of work (it is estimated that 20 per cent of patients are dissatisfied with the results of their operation) and post-operative care. The programme also contrasts NHS cosmetic surgery with that of the private clinics.

● S.S. 1923-1945 (ITV 10.30 pm) is a documentary about the growth of Hitler's crack personal army that created havoc in Europe even during the dying days of World War Two. To make this film Andrew Mollo has interviewed past members of the organization and some of its victims. It is a frightening history of oppression. During its existence it is estimated that some twenty five-million civilians, including four million Jews, were murdered by them on Hitler's orders. Included in the programme is a great deal of previously unseen film footage illustrating the methods adopted by this army. The third part of the documentary is certainly not for the squeamish. There are some horrific scenes from the concentration camps, both during and after the war, and of mass shootings after the victims had dug their own graves. It is a programme that visually shocks but not for the sake of it, and is of historically great interest. Anthony Valentine is the narrator but elsewhere there is the annoying broken English translations of the interviews in German.

● NO HANDICAP (Radio 4 4.15 pm) is the first of two programmes in which two musicians, both successful in their own field, talk about how they overcame physical disability to become the success they are. This afternoon rock star Ian Dury discusses polio which immobilized him in early life and seemingly put paid to any chance of him performing in the violently physical world of rock concerts, a world in which only a few able-bodied characters have learnt to survive. In the light of his illness, the title of one of his most successful songs — Reasons to be Cheerful — becomes all the more pertinent. Next week violinist Itzhak Perlman tells of his fight to overcome the same disability.

SYMBOLS KEY: †STEREO; ★BLACK AND WHITE; (r)REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Diabetes: Restoring the Balance. 7.05 Milk Bottles. 7.30 Continental Arks. Closedown at 7.55.
9.05 For Schools, Colleges: French conversation. 9.35 The Brendan Voyage. 9.58 Capricorn Game. 11.00 With the staff of Bristol Zoo. 11.17 Television Club. Closedown at 11.37.
12.55 pm Pobol y Cwm. Welsh serial. 1.30 The Flumps (r).
1.45 News.
1.55 Wimbledon 81. Live coverage of the Ladies' Singles first round matches being played on the Centre and Number One courts. There is also live coverage on BBC 2 at 2.15 and highlights of the day's play at 6.20 on BBC 1 and 10.20 on BBC 2.
4.20 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2) 4.45 The Record Breakers. Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter delve into the book of records to find some more superlatives (r). 5.10 John Craven's Newsround. Intelligently presented news for young people. 5.15 Ask Aspel. Mike presents more requested clips from recent BBC television programmes and has in the studio to answer questions the incredible inventor of things extraordinary, Wilf Lunn.
5.40 News read by Kenneth Kendall. 5.55 Regional news magazines.
6.20 Wimbledon 81. Highlights from today's first round matches in the Ladies' Singles Championship introduced by Harry Carpenter.
7.15 Medical Express. The first of a new series presented by Hilary Henson and Chris Serle that looks at everything that medicine can offer.
7.45 Film: The Alpha Caper (1973) starring Henry Fonda, Larry Hagman and Leonard Nimoy. The usually upright Mr Fonda plays a forcibly-retired probation officer who gangs up with some of his former parolees to rob a heavily armoured convoy of several million dollars.
9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.
9.25 Facelift. Harold Williamson reports on the Cosmetic Surgery Business (see Personal Choice).
10.15 Goodbye Darling . . . Barbara by James Mitchell. After twenty years of marriage Barbara realizes she has been taken for granted by her husband and her three grown-up children. What will she do to make them aware of her feelings? Faith Brook is Barbara.
11.05 International Athletics. Highlights from the first day of the match between Great Britain, West Germany and Poland from Crystal Palace introduced by David Coleman.
11.45 News headlines and weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 12.55 pm-1.30 Closedown. 5.15-5.40 Bilidowcar. 5.55-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.35 Heddiw. 6.35 Wimbledon. 11.45 News and weather. Scotland: 12.55 pm-1.25 Closedown. 1.25-1.30 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.45 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.55 pm-1.30 Closedown. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.45 News and weather. England: 5.55-6.20 pm Regional Magazines. 11.50 Close.

BBC 2

6.40am Open University: Le Corbusier: Villa Savoye. 7.05 Man-made Macromolecules. 7.30 The study of drawings. Closedown at 7.55.
10.30 Supervisors. Staying on Top is the title of this last programme in the series for Supervisors in Industry (r). Interval at 10.55.
11.00 Play School. Today's story for the under-fives is The King Who Liked Chocolate Eclairs by Julia Michaels and the presenters are Sarah Long and Johnny Ball. Closedown at 11.25.
2.00pm You and Me. For the very young (r).
2.15 Wimbledon 81. Live coverage of the first round matches in the Ladies' Singles Championship being played on the Centre and Number One courts introduced by Harry Carpenter.
7.30 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.40 Images of War. Three cameramen recall their experiences of filming action at sea.
8.00 International Dressage from Goodwood House. Commentary by Dorian Williams and Tanya Larrigan on the Inchcape Championships which has attracted riders from all over Europe and Canada as well as Britain.
8.30 The Theatre Quiz. Two teams with a theatrical background compete against each other to see which of them knows the most about their profession. Alfred Marks is the questionmaster.
9.00 Rhythm on Two. The New Swingle Singers recorded at the Planet Theatre, Slough.
9.25 Maybury. A campaigner against lead in petrol is brought to Maybury following his demonstration outside Parliament. Is he really a manic depressive? Kenneth Haig plays the patient and Patrick Stewart, the psychiatrist, Dr Roebuck.
10.20 Wimbledon 81. David Vine introduces the match of the day from the second day of the championships.
11.00 Newsnight. The latest news from home and abroad with an in-depth look at one of the stories that made today's headlines. Programme ends at 11.50.

Thames

9.30 am For Schools: Simple mathematics; 9.47 What we see when the tide goes down; 10.04 How to write a report; 10.30 The movement of immigrant labour; 11.05 Mathematics for seven to nine-year-olds; 11.22 The job of a health visitor; 11.39 An interview with Peter Hain.
12.00 Paperplay. Susan Stranks shows her friends how to make jar decorations (r). 12.10 pm Pipkins (r). 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama serial about an Australian family during World War Two.
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 About Britain. Brent Sadler reports from Weston-super-Mare on how the local council attracts holidaymakers despite the risk of rainy weather. 2.00 After Noon Plus — A Summer Season. The pros and cons of losing weight (r). 2.45 The Spoils of War. The final episode in the serial about how two Northern families come to terms with life after the Second World War (r). 3.45 Looks Familiar. Carol Channing, George Axelrod and Sheridan Morley reminisce with Denis Norden about the stars and their acts of the Thirties and Forties (r).
4.15 Cartoon: Hairied and Hurried featuring Road Runner. 4.20 Razzmatazz. Games, jokes and live music in a studio packed with children. 4.45 Ace Reports on the charity for the Care and Rehabilitation of Endangered Species. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Matt Skilbeck is not too keen on having dinner with the Haskells.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of three community projects that need assistance.
6.35 Crossroads. Adam Chance does Kevin Banks a good turn.
7.00 Mind Over Matter. Tony Bastable reviews some of the important issues that have been raised during the series.
7.30 Charlie's Angels. Kelly is seriously injured after being shot by a man who has stolen $200,000. Will her colleagues find the person responsible?
8.30 You're Only Young Twice. A new seven-part comedy series about life in an old people's home. Starring Peggy Mount and Pat Coombs.
9.00 Screenplay: Paradise is Closing Down by Pieter-Dirk Uys. Set in Leader Street, Cape Town, after the race riots of June 1976 the play is about the emotions of three white women confronted with the arrival of a young Cape Coloured. 10.00 News.
10.30 The SS 1923-1945. Anthony Valentine narrates the history of this feared organization dedicated to keeping Hitler in power. (See Personal Choice.)
12.00 Barney Miller. Police Captain Miller receives a visit from his estranged wife to work out the divorce details.
12.25 am Close with Salvation Army Commissioner Catherine Bramwell-Booth reading passages from the Bible.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 The Week on 4.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: Just a Question of Luck.
11.00 News.
11.05 Thirty-Minute Theatre: Almost a Tradition.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.20 Down Your Way.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 A Dance to the Music of Time.†
4.00 Other People's Radio.
4.15 No Handicap (see Personal Choice).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1981.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy.†
7.50 Children of the Dead End.†
8.35 A Touch of Genius.
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The Living Night, new series.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
VHF
6.25 am Weather.
9.30 For Schools.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
10.45-12.00 For Schools.
2.00 pm-3.00 For Schools.
5.50-5.55 PM.
11.00 Study on 4: Euromagazine II — *Edicion espanola* (3).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Rhetoric: Estimators.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: † Nicolai, Mozart, Mendelssohn; records.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Rubbra, Delius, Elgar, Lambert.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: † Roy Harris and Virgil Thomson.
10.00 Janacek: String Quartet No. 1.
10.25 Pascal Roge † piano recital: Schubert, Liszt.
12.10 pm BBC Symphony Orchestra in the Far East † Concert. Part 1: Britten, Maxwell Davies.
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Concert † Part 2: Holst.
2.25 New Vienna String Trio † Recital: Schoenberg, Mozart.
3.30 The Colonne Orchestra. Concert: Saint-Saens, Khachaturian.
4.25 Jazz Today.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Franz Bruggen. Handel: Recorder Sonata in D minor.
7.15 Conversations with Artists: Bridget Riley.
8.00 Aldeburgh Festival 1981 † Concert. Part 1: Tchaikovsky.
8.35 The *Golden Honeymoon*: Ring Lardner.
9.00 Concert † Part 2: Shostakovich.
10.00 Walter Klien, † Piano recital of works by Mozart.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Karl Weigl † on record.
VHF
5.55 am-6.55 Open University and 11.15 pm-12.55 am Bartok's Orchestral Style: Great Inflation. 11.15 pm-12.55 am Interpolation; Maths: Data Structures; Patterns of Inequality; Decision-Making in Britain; Chemical Cycles in the Ocean.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Wimbledon 81. 7.00 *Join* Radio 2 vhf. 8.00 Hubert Gregg on C. B. Cochran.† 9.00 Marching and Waltzing.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Funny You Should Ask. 10.30 The Spinners and Friends. 11.00 Brian Matthew († from 12.00). 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 With Radio 2. 2.00 The Ed Stewart Show.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport.† 6.00 David Symonds.† 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 Mendelssohn and the British Scene. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Wimbledon Report. 10.30 Talking about Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm 50 Years of the Royal Ballet. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 America, Europe and the World. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Wimbledon 81. 7.45 Serenade. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 What if. 9.15 Wimbledon Report. 9.30 The Poetry of Europe. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 *Report on Religion*. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Opera Gallery. 2.30 Britten Country 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 *Discovery*. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News summary. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 ATV News. 3.45-4.15 Mind Over Matter. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 ATV News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Police Surgeon. 12.35 Closedown.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Southern News and Weather. 5.15 Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Vegas. 12.00 Weather Forecast and Closedown.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Today Tonight. 12.10 am Police Surgeon 12.40 Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East News. 1.20-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 The Flying Kiwis. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 A Re-born Church. 12.05 am Closedown

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 Westward News Headlines. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 7.00-7.30 Welcome Back Kotter. 12.00 Faith for Life. 12.05 am Weather and Shipping Forecast. 12.06 Closedown.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 Channel News. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 7.00-7.30 Welcome Back Kotter. 12.00 News and Weather in French.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25-9.30 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Mind Over Matter. 1.20-1.30 North News. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 7.00 The Entertainers. 7.30-8.30 Chips. 12.00 North Headlines. 12.05 am Closedown.

HTV West

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Mind Over Matter. 1.20 HTV News. 1.30-2.00 Survival. 5.15 Cartoon: Malibu Beach Party. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 When the Tide Goes Out. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 BJ and the Bear. 12.00 Weather and Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.05 pm Poli A Pill. 12.05-12.10 Calimero. 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.15 Cefn Gwlad. 11.15-11.45 Father Dear Father. 11.45 Weather and Closedown.

Scottish

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Mind Over Matter. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Take The High Road. 7.30-8.30 Vegas. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05 am George Hamilton IV (r). 12.30 Closedown.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Looks Familiar. 1.20-1.30 Calendar News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar Tuesday. 5.15-5.45 Bless Me, Father. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Mind Over Matter. 4.13-4.15 Ulster News. 5.15 Cartoon Time. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30 Bygones. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Bedtime.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Border News. 5.15-5.45 Welcome Back, Kotter. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround Tuesday. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 News. 12.03 am Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 Anglia News. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia 7.00-7.30 Enterprise. 12.00 Music From Harewood. 12.30 am Anthology.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258 until July 11. Evgs 7.30. Mat Sat 2.00
NUREYEV FESTIVAL
Until Saturday
SLEEPING BEAUTY
with London Festival Ballet
From June 30: SWAN LAKE. Nureyev dances every performance.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 65 amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10 am on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Ton't & Fri at 7.30 Peter Grimes Thurs & Sat at 7.30 Madama Butterfly.

GLYNDEBOURNE Festival Opera with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Until August 11. Tonight, Thurs, Sat 5.55 A Midsummer Night's Dream Tomor, Fri 5.55 Sun 4.55 Il barbiere di Siviglia. SOLD OUT. Tel for possible returns. Box Office 0273 812411 813424.

SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET Ton't at 7.30 Paquita, Checkmate, Elite Syncopations. Tues at 7.30 Sinfonietta, The Two Pigeons. Wed at 7.30 Brouillards, The Two Pigeons. Fri at 7.30 Sinfonietta Checkmate, Paquita. THE ROYAL OPERA Mon & Thurs at 7.30 Luisa Miller.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, EC1. Tel 01-837 1672/1673/3856. Credit Cards 10 am to 6 pm 01-278 0871. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061. Until July 4
TWYLA THARP DANCE COMPANY.
Evs 7.30 Sat Mats 2.30. Ton't & Sat (Mat & Eve) Brahms' Paganini Uncle Edgar Dyed His Hair Red The Fugue Ocean's Motion Wed. The Rags Suite. Assorted Quartets Short Stories/ Eight Jelly Rolls. Thur & Fri Sue's Leg Uncle Edgar Dyed His Hair Red The Fugue Baker's Dozen. Tkts £3 to £9.

CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191) Tonight 8 PHILHARMONIA Seiji Ozawa Yo Yo Ma. Beethoven: ...

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. S 836 6404. cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Booking now open for new London season: TROILUS & CRESSIDA opens July 1. THE MERCHANT OF VENICE opens July 14. AS YOU LIKE IT opens July 31. Prestel 32023. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly/Fortune

APOLLO cc Shafts. Ave. 437 2663 Evenings 8.0. Sats. 6.0 & 8.45.
CLIVE JAMES
PAMELA STEPHENSON
RUSSEL DAVIES in
CHARLES CHARMING'S CHALLENGES
An epic with 1,000 voices "Highly enjoyable." F/T. "Engaging and amusing" New Statesman.

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388. THESE MEN by Mayo Simon. Tues-Sun 8 p.m. £2.30. "Continually funny", S. Times.

CHICHESTER Festival Theatre 0243 781312. Season sponsored by Martini & Rossi Ltd. Claire Bloom in THE CHERRY ORCHARD Ton't at 7.0.

CHURCHILL, cc 460 6677/5838 Bromley, Kent. Until July 4 Noel Coward's BLITHE SPIRIT 7.45 Sat 4.30 & 8 Thurs 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE 01-930 2578. Panton St., S.W.1. cc
The award winning musical hit
BILLY BISHOP GOES TO WAR
"HIGHLY ENTERTAINING . . . BRILLIANTLY SIMPLE . . . SPECTACULAR", Daily Tel. "DAZZLING . . . CONSTANTLY ALIVE", Guardian. "BREATHTAKING . . . MAGICAL", Fin. Times. "SENSITIVE . . . SUPERBLY CONSTRUCTED", Times. Evgs. 8.0 Sats. 5.30 & 8.30.

COTTESLOE (Nts small auditorium —low price tkts). Ton't, tomor 7.30 SERJEANT MUSGRAVE'S DANCE by John Arden. Ton't 6.00 A HORDE OF UNEMPLOYED VENTRILOQUISTS from Flann O'Brien's famous Irish Times comic column, compiled and performed by James Hayes: 45 minutes Platform perf all tkts £1.20.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962. Evgs 8 Sat 6 & 8.45. RUN EXTENDED TO 11 JULY.
CARL CHASE in
HANK WILLIAMS
THE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE
Liverpool Everyman prod. Dir by Ken Campbell & Terry Canning. "A DYNAMIC MIX OF MUSIC, TRUTH & MYTH", Times. "Superb performance", Std. "ENTHRALLING TO WATCH ..."

CINEMAS

ART GALLERIES

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The Times, P.O. Box 7,
200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

HOLFORD GALLERY, 34 Tavistock St., Covent Garden, W.C.2. 836 5511. AIDAN KIRKPATRICK—East Anglian Watercolours & Etchings. Until 2 July. Mons.-Sats.

JOANNA BOOTH, 247 Kings Rd., Chelsea, S.W.3. 352 8998. EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTER & DECORATIVE DRAWINGS 23 June-4 July, daily 10-6.

JPL FINE ARTS, 24 Davies St., London W1. 01-493 2630. Georges Braque & Henri Laurens, drawings, gouaches & collages. Catalogue £2.50 incl. P. & P. 10 June-17 July. Mon.-Fri. 10-6.00.

KENWOOD G.L.C. The Iveagh Bequest, Hampstead Lane, NW3. ANTHONY CARO. Recent Bronzes, 1976-81. Every day incl. Sunday 10-7 until 31st August.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St., W1. 01-493 1572/3. AN EXHIBITION OF IMPORTANT XIX & XX CENTURY WORKS OF ART. Mon-Fri 10-5. Sats 10-1.

LEGER GALLERY, 13 Old Bond St., W.1. EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS. Mon.-Fri., 9.30-5.30.

LEINSTER FINE ART, 9 Hereford Rd., W.2. 01-229 9985. RICHARD ZIEGLER, Drawings, Pastels, Graphics. PIERRE SCHUMANN, Sculptures. Tues-Fri 10-6. Sat 11-5.

MATTHIESEN FINE ART, 7-8 Mason's Yard, Duke St., St James's, S.W.1. 930 2437. ITALIAN BAROQUE PAINTINGS —Some recent acquisitions. Until 1 August, Mon-Fri 10-6.

NEW ART CENTRE, Gallery I: MARY POTTER. Gallery II: Epstein, Hitchens, Maillol, Moore, Pasmore, Picasso, Piper, Sutherland until June 25th. weekdays 10-6, Saturdays 10-1. 41 Sloane Street. SW1. 235 5844.

NICOLA JACOBS GALLERY, 9 Cork Street, W.1. Tel. 437 3868. Terence La Noue Paintings until June 25th.

RICHARD GREEN GALLERY 14 New Bond Street, W 1. 01-499 5487: Exhibition of the Animals of North America by John James Audubon. Daily 10.00-6.00. Sats. 10.00-12.30.

RICHARD GREEN, 44 Dover Street, London, W.1. 01-491 3277. EDWARD SEAGO (1910-1974). Oil Paintings and Watercolours. Daily 10.00-6.00. Sats. 10.00-12.30.

ROWAN GALLERY, 31a Bruton Place, London, W.1. 01-493 3727. "Bridget Riley" recent paintings and gouaches until July 2nd. Daily 10-6. Sats. 10-1 also at Warwick Arts Trust, 33 Warwick Sq., S.W.1. 01-834 7856.

ROYAL ACADEMY
Piccadilly, W1. Summer Exhibition until 16th August
Adm. £1.80, concessionary rate £1.20. Exhibn open daily 10-6. Concessionary rate applies—OAPs, students, children and until 1.45 pm Sundays. Closed June 23, 24 & 29 July.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. TURNER'S FIRST VISIT TO ITALY, 1819: Watercolours. LANDSCAPE: The Print Maker's View. Adm. free. Wkdays 10-6. Suns., 2-6. Recorded information 01-821 7128.

THEO WADDINGTON, 25 Cork St., London, W.1. Tel. 734 3534. Francisco Zuniga—Sculpture and drawings until June 27th.

12 DUKE STREET GALLERY, St James's, SW1. 930 5247. Paintings by Helen Lessore, Monday-Friday, 10-5. Extended until 26th June.

WADDINGTON GALLERIES, 34 Cork St., W1. 01-439 1866. ELISABETH FRINK recent sculpture. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. Until June 27th

WILDENSTEIN: Consulat—Empire—Restauration. Art in early XIX Century France. From 17th June through July. Weekdays 10-5.30. Saturdays 10-12.30. 147 New Bond Street, London, W.1. 01-629 0602.

EXHIBITIONS

SOTHEBY'S AND SPACE. Public Exhibition of design material for Skylab and Shuttle. Thursday, 25th June, 12.30 pm to 4.30 pm. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 10.30 am to 4.30 pm at Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, W.1.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. SPOTLIGHT: Four Centuries of Ballet Costume. A Tribute to The Royal Ballet. Until 9 August. Adm. £1.50. Wkdys. 10-5.30 Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

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Council of three replaces ousted Iranian President

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 22

The political destruction of Iran's fugitive President was completed today when Ayatollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader, formally dismissed him from office.

Power was thus automatically transferred to a presidential Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, council, whose members are the head of the Supreme Court, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker, and Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister.

For these three men especially, the ayatollah's inevitable decision marked the victorious climax to a long and bitterly fought political struggle with Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr that began well before his election to the presidency 17 months ago.

Among the first tasks of the council will be to sign into law three important Bills that the former President had stubbornly refused to pass. Two of them reduce the power of a president over key appointments, and the third closes a loophole in the constitution over the time in which such Bills should be signed by the President.

The council is also required to arrange for new presidential elections within 50 days. Ayatollah Beheshti has flatly denied accusations that the war against Iraq would be used as an excuse not to do so.

It is certain that the fundamentalists will make sure that future presidential candidates are prepared to conform to their vision of both the nature of the Islamic republic and the purely ceremonial role of the post. The constitution allows Ayatollah Khomeini to vet all candidates before the election and it has been made clear that potential Bani-Sadrs will be plucked from the race.

In the turmoil of the President's dismissal, little thought has so far been given to names of new candidates. One interesting question will be whether Ayatollah Khomeini drops his previous restrictions of clergymen standing for the post.

The former President, who went into hiding last Tuesday, had still not been found today despite the nationwide manhunt ordered last night.

Speaking this morning to a group which significantly included the second set of Air Force personnel to see him during the present crisis, Ayatollah Khomeini derided his former close aide, although he made no mention of the dismissal.

"Those people who told you to be brave and stand up to the Islamic republic were not brave themselves and didn't have the courage to stand up and they are running away," he said.

Young Iranians were urged not to join the "deviated" underground leftist groups that are now fighting the revolutionary regime: "Parents should not let their children be sacrificed for the selfish motives of a wef," he ayatollah said.

It was announced today that eight more members of underground leftist groups had been executed in Tehran last night in retaliation for Saturday's violence in the capital. Fifteen were executed earlier the same day. Most of them had been involved in the violence, according to the state radio.

However, Saeed Soltanpour, a well-known playwright and author, said to have been the leader of a breakaway faction of the Marxist Fedayn Khalq guerrillas, was known to have been arrested some days before the violence.

Mr Ali Asghar Amirani, the former managing editor of the magazine *Khandaniha*, was executed today on charges of being a member of the former Savak secret police and having contacts with Israel.



Bani-Sadr's successors: (from left) Mr Rajai, the Prime Minister; Hojatoleslam Rafsanjani, Speaker; Ayatollah Beheshti, the Supreme Court head.

Prince dives twice to see Tudor warship

From Our Correspondent
Portsmouth

The Prince of Wales made two dives to the wreck of the Tudor warship Mary Rose in the Solent off Southsea yesterday.

It was the fourth time the Prince, who is president of the Mary Rose Trust, had dived to examine the wreck which it is hoped to raise next year.

Putting on a black wet-suit and yellow aqualung, the Prince made his first dive with Mrs Margaret Rule, archaeological director of the trust. In 25 minutes, the Prince dived to the bows of the ship and made his way along to the stern, emerging through the rudder area into the sterncastle. He then felt his way along the upper deck, back to the bows.

On his second dive, the Prince watched divers and archaeologists at work recovering Tudor artefacts from the wreck.

The Prince said: "It went very well, and I enjoyed it very much. It was great fun to see the progress that has been made. They have done a lot more work since I was here last in August last year."

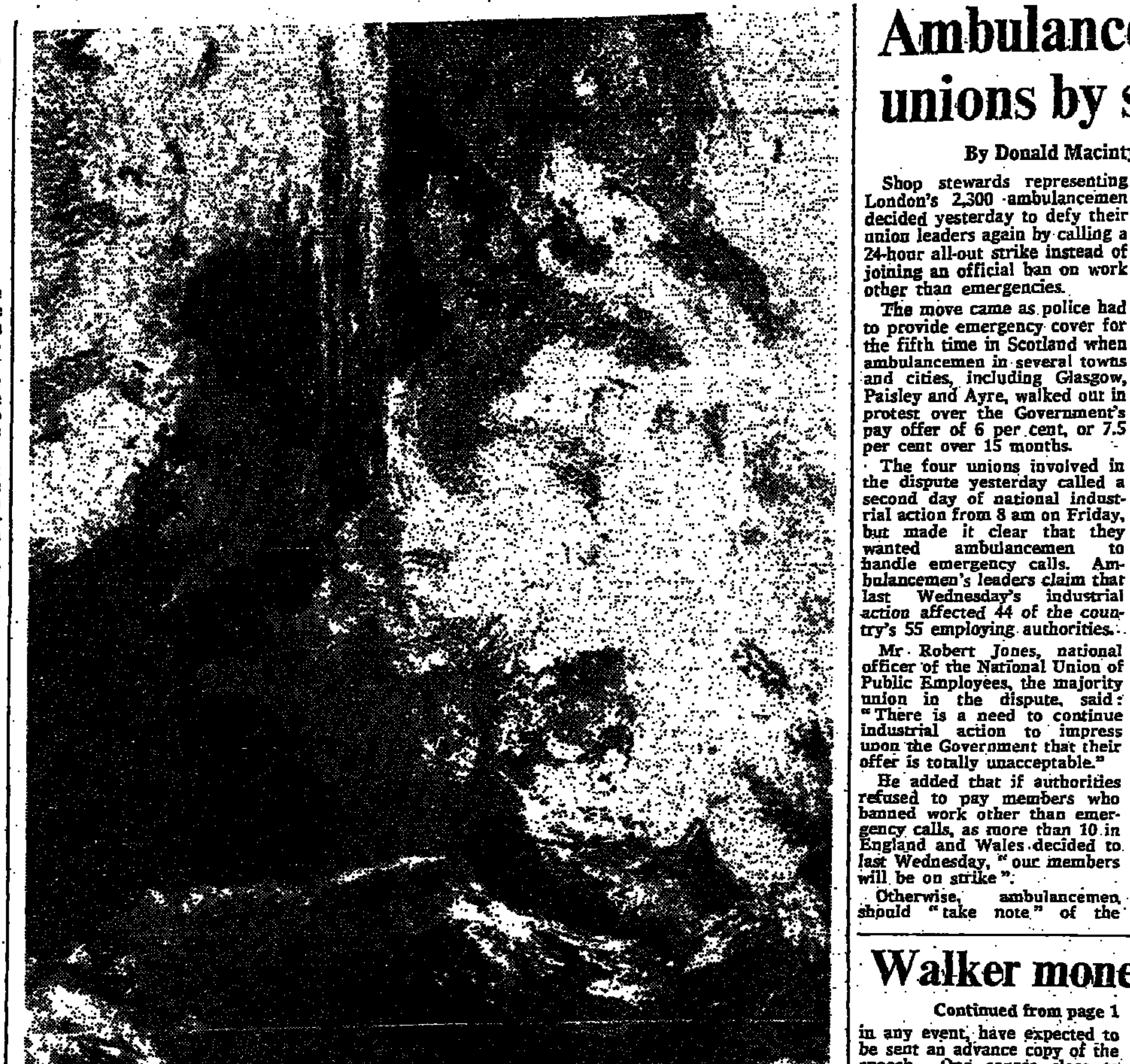
Earlier in the day, the Prince saw round the Portsmouth headquarters of the trust, where many of the thousands of artefacts already recovered are stored, including cannons, bows and arrows, a Tudor medical kit, and a musical instrument known as a shawm.

The American millionaire, Dr Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum, promised yesterday to give 100,000 United States dollars to the trust provided nine donations of the same amount are also offered.

☐ Wedding presents for the Prince and Lady Diana Spencer are to go on show to the public a week after the marriage ceremony, Buckingham Palace announced yesterday. The exhibition will be open at St James's Palace from August 5 to October 4 (the Press Association reports).

The exhibition will be open from 10 am to 7 pm on Mondays to Saturdays and from noon to 6 pm on Sundays. Admission will be £1.50 for adults, 80p for children under 15, and 70p for pensioners. Proceeds will be given to a charity chosen by the Prince.

☐ Lady Diana Spencer will not be going to Scotland next month when the Royal Family pay their annual week-long summer visit. Buckingham Palace said that she would be busy with last-minute preparations for the wedding.



A satellite picture showing the British Isles completely free of cloud yesterday except over parts of Scotland. The fine weather is expected to last until later today.

The Pope's lung condition improving

From John Earle, Rome, June 22

The Vatican today broke two days of silence on the Pope's condition announcing that the Pontiff was suffering from an inflammation of the right lung but that his condition was improving.

Anxiety had been aroused by the absence of official information since the Pope unexpectedly returned on Saturday to the Gemelli Hospital in Rome, where he had an operation after the attempt on his life on May 13.

On Saturday morning, before the Pope's return to hospital, it was officially stated that he was suffering from persistent fever and that his doctors had advised tests in hospital.

Father Romeo Panciroli, the Vatican spokesman, said this afternoon that the Pope, "who during the past week presented signs of pleuro-pulmonary inflammation on the right side, is in a phase of improvement". Hospital tests showed that the lung infection was regressing and the temperature was tending to go down.

"Further tests are under way at the end of which a medical bulletin will be issued by the team of doctors", Father Panciroli said.

He added that other reports on the Pope's health were neither authorized nor reliable.

According to these unofficial reports, further blood and urine tests were taken today. This morning, the Pope had a temperature of 37.8° centigrade (nearly 100.4°F).

He was stated to have been unable to celebrate Mass yesterday evening.

Ambulancemen defy unions by strike call

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Shop stewards representing London's 2,300 ambulancemen decided yesterday to defy their union leaders again by calling a 24-hour all-out strike instead of joining an official ban on work other than emergencies.

The move came as police had to provide emergency cover for the fifth time in Scotland when ambulancemen in several towns and cities, including Glasgow, Paisley and Ayre, walked out in protest over the Government's pay offer of 6 per cent, or 7.5 per cent over 15 months.

The four unions involved in the dispute yesterday called a second day of national industrial action from 8 am on Friday, but made it clear that they wanted ambulancemen to handle emergency calls. Ambulancemen's leaders claim that last Wednesday's industrial action affected 44 of the country's 55 employing authorities.

Mr Robert Jones, national officer of the National Union of Public Employees, the majority union in the dispute, said: "There is a need to continue industrial action to impress upon the Government that their offer is totally unacceptable."

He added that if authorities refused to pay members who banned work other than emergency calls, as more than 10 in England and Wales decided to last Wednesday, "our members will be on strike".

Otherwise, ambulancemen should "take note" of the union's insistence that emergency cover should be maintained.

The official appeal is almost certain to be brushed aside in London after what senior conveners in the capital said had been an overwhelming ballot vote in favour of a second 24 hour all-out strike "at any time from today".

The estimated average pay of qualified ambulancemen, the biggest single group, is £132.28 a week assuming overtime of about six hours, shift and bonus payments but excluding London allowances.

A police constable after four years service receives £120 for a 40-hour week. That excludes free housing or rent allowances, which in the case of a married man is estimated to be worth about £16 a week, although considerably less for single men.

Overtime varies substantially between and within authorities but it was estimated 18 months ago to average about four hours a week, which would add between £16 and £17. Overtime in the police force may however have declined since that estimate was made.

In the case of firemen the consolidated basic rate for a qualified man is now £126 per week. Average earnings are estimated to be about £135 per week. The firemen's basic working week is 42 hours. Overtime is estimated to average two hours per week.

Walker monetarism attack

Continued from page 1

in any event, have expected to be sent an advance copy of the speech. One source close to the Prime Minister said that she was already "case hardened" *to the arguments that* Mr Walker regularly puts forward and that on this occasion the Minister had been heavy on analysis, and not too specific on remedies.

In case Mr Walker and others have misread the signs, it was emphasized that Mrs Thatcher is not dogmatic. There was also a feeling that Mr Walker might have used one of his speaking engagements in the United States to defend the Government's policy in Northern Ireland which is now subject to so much misrepresentation there.

From some of the comments being made in Government circles last night it seemed probable that Mr Walker will be in some trouble with Mrs Thatcher when he returns home.

Yesterday, calling for "sane and pragmatic decision-taking", Mr Walker called in aid the words of Mr Harold Macmillan, former Prime Minister, when he gave advice on how to tackle the divisiveness and the dangers of the 1930s.

"Let us make human liberty *the first objective* of our plans. . . ." Mr Macmillan had said: "This means that instead of working downwards from the realms of abstract theory we shall work upwards from the simple needs of mankind to the complicated economic and social reorganisation necessary to supply those ends. By presenting the case in this way we may be prevented from forgetting that the purpose of economics is to conserve life, to make it fuller, richer and happier and to provide abundant scope and opportunity for human variation".

Mr Walker recognised that governments seeking to make this their goal would face serious economic dilemmas. "The dilemma of trade union power and the negotiating power arising from the ability to disrupt capital-intensive industries creates a substantial wage pressure on Western capitalism", he said.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron and trustee of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, visits Shepton Mallet, Somerset, 10 am; RAF Alconbury, Cambridge, 3.20 pm.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lady Diana Spencer, attends soirée, Royal Academy of Arts, 10 pm.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends reception by Keep Britain Tidy Group, St James's Palace, 4.15 pm.

Princess Margaret visits RAF St Mawgan, Cornwall, 11.30 am.

The Duke of Gloucester opens Co-Operative Wholesale refurbished industrial estates, Shieldhall, Glasgow, 11 am; as president, attends Institute of Advanced Motorists' silver jubilee reception, Mansion House, 6.30 pm.

The Duke of Kent, Colonel, Scots Guards, attends Third Guards Club Dinner, Savoy Hotel, 7.45 pm.

The Duchess of Kent is guest of honour and inspecting officer, London Taxi Benevolent Association's 34th annual outing, Worthing, 11.40 am.

Memorial service: Sir Hubert Shirley-Smith, St Margaret's, Westminster, noon.

Talks, lectures

"The male nude in 15th century Italian painting", Colin Wiggins, National Gallery, 1 pm.

"Victorian painting—E. M. Ward, Nell Gwynne, and historical narrative", Joanna Banham, Victorian and Albert Museum, 1.15 pm.

"David Garrick and his circle", Dr Wendy Nelson-Cave, National Portrait Gallery, 1 pm.

History of photography in Mexico, Monica Meyer and Victor Lerma, Photographers' Gallery, 5 & 8 Great Newport Street, 7.30 pm.

Portrait of Napoleon in words and music of his time, Daphne Slater, Russell-Cotes Museum and Art Gallery, East Cliff, Bournemouth, 7.30 pm.

Exhibitions:

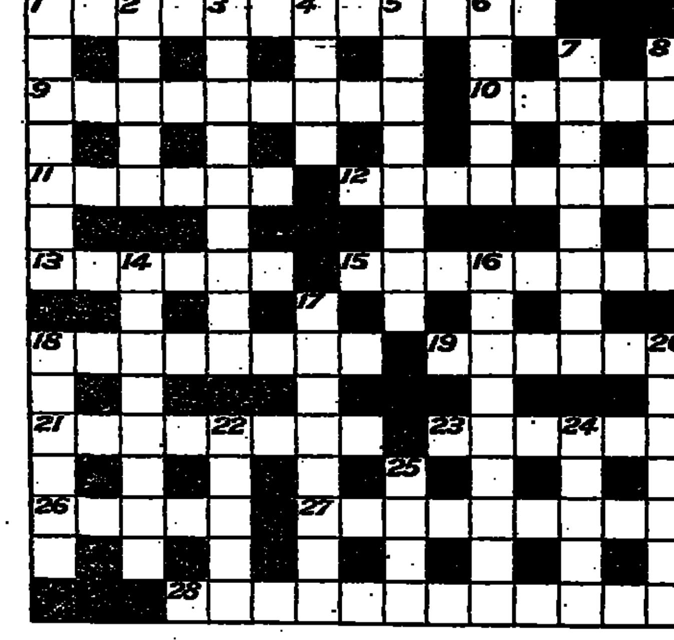
Photography and the Microscope, Dr Harold Rose, South Yorkshire County Council's Cooper Gallery, Barnsley, 1 pm to 5.30 pm.

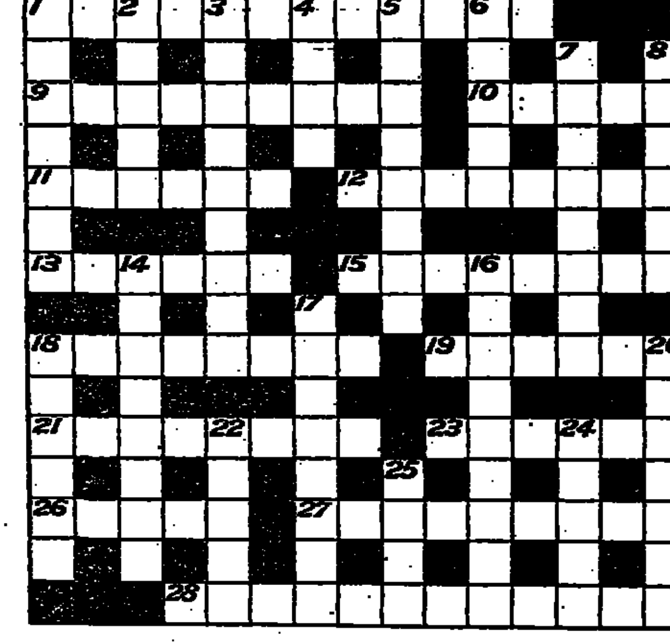
Assessment Displays, London College of Furniture, 41 Commercial Road, 10 am to 7 pm.

Mathew Warwick, woodwork, and Clare Murray, jewelery, The Dermoy Centre, King Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk, 10 am to 5 pm.

The Times Crossword No 15,559

This puzzle, used at the Chester regional final of the LANGS SUPREME Times National Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 37 per cent of the finalists.

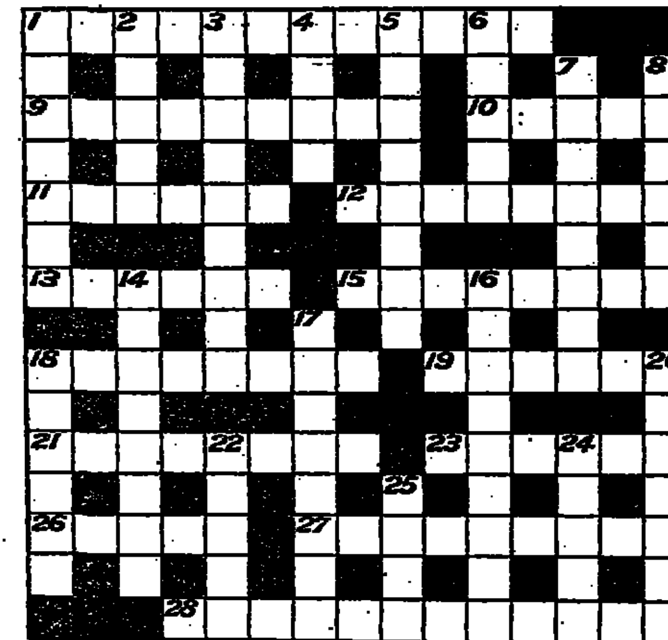




ACROSS
1 Proves what the devil says is about right (12).
9 Helpful donkey, as the bee might say (9).
10 Consented to give up a vice (5).
11 Make certain runs, with changes in midweek (6).
12 Like Wilson's points, making oriental fortune (8).
13 Jump in the well (6).
15 Catnip as cooked for Kipling's men of courage (8).
18 Pascal measures this cooker (8).
19 Those causing splits between banks? (6).
21 Heavenly in this place and others around it (8).
23 Agreement with head of state in federation (6).
26 The tare he leaves in the river (5).
27 Very good description of an ambassador (9).
28 Exemplified by ghosts that walk —or others minus head? (12).

DOWN
1 Theirs may or may not be business cards (7).
2 "The White Hand of — on the Bough" (Fitzgerald) (5).
3 Roughly nine gross of leading articles (4-5).
4 End of story, we hear (4).
5 Sick excuse for decay in a broken gate (8).
6 King in "The Perfumed Garden" (5).
7 Living for a nice beef stew (8).
8 Love goddess's love (6).
14 Rings our community within a rocky shore (2-6).
16 Eternal figures? (9).
17 Man with degree takes others in his subject(?) — guns, etc (8).
18 Hey, this magic tempo! (6).
20 Man in eg Exeter and Oxford University authorities (7).
22 Proceed, astride a horse, to the crest (5).
24 Display of temper in this locale (5).
25 Above me, Bill makes the summit (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,558



Today's anniversaries

Henry Hudson navigator, cast adrift in James Bay, Canada to perish, 1611. The Duke of Windsor born at White Lodge, Richmond Park, 1894.

Sporting fixtures

Tennis: Wimbledon championships, (2 pm start).

Cricket: County championship (11 to 5.30 or 6 pm): Derbyshire v Northamptonshire, at Derby; Essex v Sussex, at Ilford; Hampshire v Gloucestershire, at Southampton; Lancashire v Nottinghamshire, at Liverpool; Worcestershire v Somerset, at Worcester. Other matches: Oxford University v Cambridge University, at Lord's; Warwickshire v Sri Lankans, at Birmingham.

Athletics: Britain v West Germany v Poland, at Crystal Palace (6 pm).

Bowls: British women's championship, at Edinburgh.

Polo: Warwickshire Cup, at Cirencester.

Racing: Meetings at Pontefract and Brighton.

Roads

Midlands: M1, two lanes of southbound carriageway closed between junctions 27 (Hucknall) and 26 (Nottingham). M6, two-way traffic sharing one carriageway between junctions 1 (Rugby) and 2 (Coventry East), and between junctions 9 (Wednesbury) and 11 (Cannock).

Gwynedd: A494 Corwen to Dolgellau Road, temporary traffic signals at Drws-y-Nant.

Dorset: Town centre by-pass in Bournemouth under construction near railway station; traffic diversions until July.

Perthshire: A85, westbound carriageway east of Glencarse closed.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Royal Air Force. Lords (2.30): Atomic Energy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill and Education Bill, second readings.

TV ratings

Week ending June 14

		Viewing millions
1	Coronation Street (June 10), Granada	15.10
2	Coronation Street (June 8), Granada	14.60
3	Crossroads (June 9), ATV	12.90
4	Mastermind International, BBC	12.70
5	Crossroads (June 10), ATV	12.65
6	Hart to Hart, ITV	12.45
7	Nine O'Clock News (June 11), BBC	12.35
8	Miss Europe 1981, BBC	12.20
8=	Where There's Life, Yorkshire	12.20
10	The Video Entertainers, Granada	12.05
11	Butterflies, BBC	12.00
12	Top of the Pops, BBC	11.60
13	Family Fortunes, ATV	11.40
14	Young at Heart, ATV	11.35
15	Nine O'Clock News (June 9), BBC	11.15
16	Have I Got You . . . Where You Want Me? Granada	11.10
16=	That's Life, BBC	11.10
18	The Krypton Factor, Granada	11.05
18=	Magnum, ITV	11.05
18=	Chinatown, ITV	11.05

JICTAR

First nights

London: Sammy Davis Junior, Apollo Theatre, Victoria (834 2819) tonight, 8 (for one week). Room, by Natalie Morgan, Royal Court Theatre Upstairs (730 2554), opens Wed, 7. Wonderland, musical by William Fairchild, Kings Head Theatre Club, 115 Upper Street, Islington (226 1916), opens Thursday, 7.30. Thirteen Night, political thriller by Howard Brenton, Warehouse, Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden (836 6808), opens Wed, 7.30.

Regional: Happy as a Sandbag, Plymouth Theatre Company, Hoe Theatre (0752 264848) opens Friday, 7.30 (until July 11).

Cost of benefits

The estimated total cost of unemployment benefit, supplementary benefit paid by reason of unemployment, and redundancy payments during the years 1979 and 1980 is as follows:

	£ million 1979-80	1980-81 (Estimated)
Unemployment benefit	655	1,300
Supplementary benefit to the unemployed	765	1,190
Redundancy Fund Payments	125	305

Source: Hansard, June 12, p 130.

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 1.55, tennis; 6.20, tennis; 11.5, international athletics.

BBC 2: 2.15, tennis, 8, international dressage; 10.20, Wimbledon tennis highlights.

Last chance to see . . .

Theatre: Waiting for Godot, Round House (267 2564) and Britannicus, Lyric Studio, Hammersmith (741 2311) end on Saturday. Regional: His Majesty's Grenadier, Bolton Octagon Theatre (Bolton 206610) and The Misanthrope, Royal Exchange Theatre, Manchester (061 833 9833), end on Saturday.

Galleries: Contemporary printss, Bankside Gallery, Hopton Street, Blackfriars, ends Sun; English watercolours, Alpine Gallery, 74 South Audley Street, ends on Sat; Henry Moore aquatints and etchings, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King St, St James's, ends Thurs.

The papers

The Sun points out that half the youngsters who left school last month went straight into the dole queue. I urges Mr James Prior, Minister for Employment to act decisively to end this human tragedy. The Daily Mirror says 22 teenagers died last year after sniffing glue, a habit it deplores as legal but lethal. The

The Daily Mail is critical of the British Government for responding to the IRA's propaganda campaign in the USA by sending two civil servants to New York. Much better to rely on politicians with the common touch, it says.

The New York Times calls for a mechanism to ensure that student loans go only to the most needy. Frankfurter Allgemeine criticizes the EEC decision to found tourism in "bandit country" between Ulster and the Irish Republic. Il Messaggero of Rome compares the delay in making election results known in Italy with the speed of the French system.

Bullion prices

Gold was fixed at $462 unchanged and silver at 507.50p against 503.95p.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.79	1.72
Austria Sch	34.75	32.65
Belgium Fr	80.75	76.75
Canada $	2.45	2.36
Denmark Kr	15.23	14.53
Finland Mkk	9.10	8.70
France Fr	11.57	11.07
Germany DM	4.86	4.62
Greece Dr	115.50	109.50
Hongkong $	11.25	10.65
Ireland Pt	1.33	1.27
Italy Lir	2385.00	2285.00
Japan Yen	463.00	438.00
Netherlands Gld	5.40	5.14
Norway Kr	12.10	11.50
Portugal Esc	126.00	120.00
South Africa Rd	2.05	1.90
Spain Pta	189.50	180.50
Sweden Kr	10.40	9.85
Switzerland Fr	4.24	4.02
USA $	2.04	1.97
Yugoslavia Dnr	75.50	70.50

London: FT Index rose 2.9 to 544.3.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 1.99 point down to 994.20.

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Our address

Entries for consideration in The Times Information Service should be submitted to Cyril Bainbridge, The Times, London WC1X 8EZ. Tel: 01-837 1234.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 25 and 26 and Good Friday by Times Newspapers Limited, London WC1X 8EZ.

Weather

The general situation: Anticyclone W of Ireland will be slow moving but troughs of low pressure will cross N Britain.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, Midlands E and W: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable, moderate; max temp 22 to 25C (72 to 77F).

SE, Central S, E England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable, moderate; max temp 22 to 25C (72 to 75F), but cooler on coasts.

SW England, Wales: Dry, sunny periods but patchy cloud on N facing coasts; wind NW, light; max temp 21 to 23C (70 to 73F), but cooler on coasts.

NW England, Lake District: Cloudy near coasts, some sunshine inland, light rain later; wind W or NW, light; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

Isle of Man, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: Cloudy, occasional rain; wind W to NW, moderate; max temp 14 to 17C (57 to 63F).

Central N, NE England: Sunny periods; light rain later; wind variable, moderate; max temp 19 to 22C (66 to 72F).

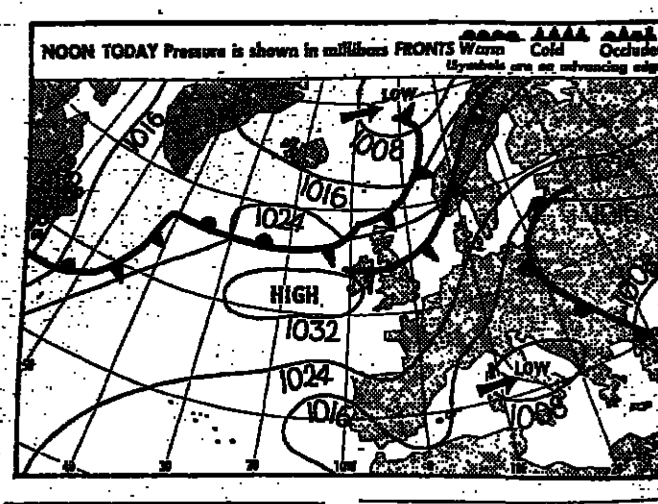
Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Becoming cooler with occasional rain or showers; but also some sunshine in all areas.

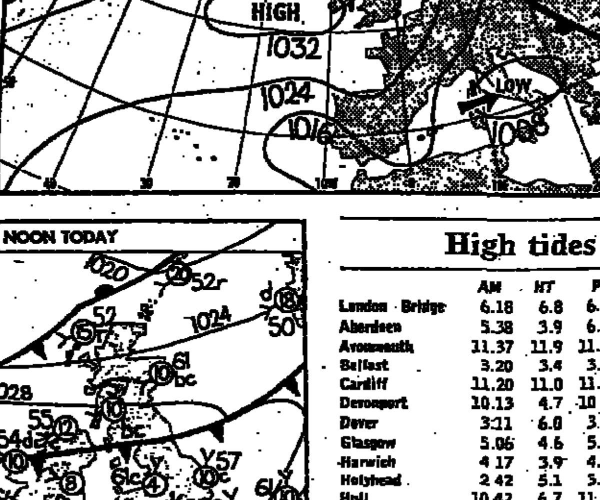
Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind, mainly N, light or moderate; sea smooth or slight.

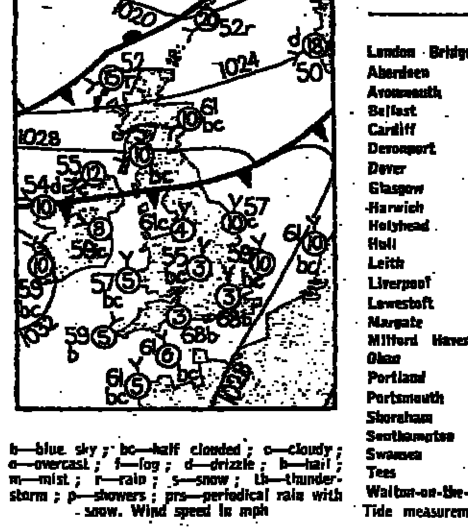
English Channel (E): Wind, variable light or moderate; sea mainly smooth.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind, W or NW, light or moderate; sea mainly smooth.

Sun rises: 4.44 am | Sun sets: 9.22 pm
Moon rises: 12.30 am | Moon sets: 10.46 am
Last quarter: June 25.







b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

Lighting up time

London 9.52 pm to 4.14 am
Bristol 10.01 pm to 4.24 am
Edinburgh 10.33 pm to 3.57 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.10 am
Penzance 10.06 pm to 4.43 am.

London weather

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 23C (73F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 7 pm, 50 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 13.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,025 millibars, steady. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	15	59	Guernsey	s	17	63
Birmingham	s	21	70	Inverness	c	18	64
Blackpool	c	14	57	Jersey	s	18	64
Bristol	s	21	70	London	s	20	68
Cardiff	s	19	66	Manchester	f	21	70
Edinburgh	f	20	68	Newcastle	s	20	68
Glasgow	c	17	63	Ronaldsway	f	15	59

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting.

LONDON: Dod: 23.43-23.44; WSW; 10W; W; COS 2nd stage (June 24): 2.31-2.36; SSE; 36ENE; NNE.

MANCHESTER: Dod: 23.43-23.45; SW; 15W; WNW; COS 2nd stage (June 24): 2.31-2.36; SSE; 30E; NNE.

Supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

Pollen count

Yesterday's count: 11 (very low); forecast: higher.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.18	6.8	6.26	6.6
Aberdeen	5.38	3.9	6.30	3.7
Avonmouth	11.37	11.9	11.59	11.8
Belfast	3.20	3.4	3.58	3.1
Cardiff	11.20	11.0	11.42	11.0
Devonport	10.13	4.7	10.14	4.9
Dover	3.11	6.0	3.37	6.1
Glasgow	5.06	4.6	5.34	4.3
Harwich	4.17	3.9	4.36	3.8
Holyhead	2.42	5.1	3.13	4.7
Hull	10.42	6.7	11.20	6.4
Leith	7.06	5.0	7.44	4.8
Liverpool	3.32	8.6	3.59	8.1
Lowestoft	2.03	2.2	1.46	2.3
Margate	4.24	4.5	4.34	4.5
Milford Haven	10.43	5.9	11.07	6.1
Oban	9.58	3.2	10.37	3.4
Portland	11.20	1.5	11.32	1.7
Portsmouth	3.38	4.1	4.20	4.3
Shoreham	3.24	5.6	3.57	5.6
Southampton	3.7	4.1	3.48	4.1
Swansea	10.46	8.2	11.13	8.3
Tees	8.6	4.9	8.51	4.6
Walton-on-the-Naze	4.5	4.0	4.17	3.9

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	13.6	—	22	72	Sunny
Bridlington	13.1	—	15	59	Sunny
Skegness	14.4	—	—	—	Sunny
Cromer	14.0	—	16	61	Sunny
Gorleston	9.5	—	15	59	Sun pds
Lowestoft	9.7	—	15	59	Sun pds
Clacton	12.7	—	16	61	Sunny
Margate	9.1	—	14	57	Sun pds
S COAST					
Folkestone	12.3	—	17	63	Sunny
Hastings	14.3	—	15	59	Sunny
Eastbourne	13.0	—	15	59	Sunny
Worthing	14.6	—	15	59	Sunny
Bognor	14.6	—	15	59	Sunny
Southsea	—	—	17	63	Sunny
Ryde	13.6	—	19	66	Sunny
Sandown	14.3	—	18	64	Sunny
Shanklin	13.9	—	18	64	Sunny
Ventnor	11.6	—	20	68	Sunny
Bournemouth	14.7	—	19	66	Sunny
Poole	14.2	—	22	72	Sunny
Swanage	15.0	—	19	66	Sunny
Weymouth	14.4	—	19	66	Sunny
Exmouth	14.8	—	21	70	Sunny
Teignmouth	14.0	—	20	68	Sunny
Torquay	15.2	—	—	—	Sunny
Penzance	12.9	—	22	72	Sunny
W COAST					
Douglas	14.1	—	17	63	Sunny
Morecambe	12.2	—	17	63	Sun pds
Southport	11.1	—	17	63	Sun pds
Colwyn Bay	14.1	—	19	66	Sunny
Prestatyn	8.6	—	18	64	Sun ints
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	0.5	.08	13	55	Drizzle
Wick	4.4	.01	16	61	Drizzle
Stornoway	7.6	—	18	64	Sun ints
St Andrews	14.3	—	21	70	Sunny
Dunbar	13.2	—	21	70	Sunny

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunderstorms.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	22	72	Copenhagen	s	17	63	Majorca	f	27	81	Salzburg	r	10	50
Akrotiri	s	26	79	Corfu	s	26	79	Malaga	f	25	77	Sao Paulo	f	19	66
Alexandria	f	27	82	Dallas	s	32	90	Malta	s	25	77	S Francisco	s	32	35
Algiers	f	25	77	Dublin	c	15	59	Melbourne	f	14	57	Santiago			
Amsterdam	c	17	63	Dubrovnik	f	23	73	Mexico City				Seoul	c	26	79
Athens	s	25	77	Faro	s	24	75	Miami	th	28	82	Singapore			
Bahrain	s	40	104	Florence	c	18	64	Milan	f	20	68	Stockholm	f	19	66
Barcelona	c	22	72	Frankfurt	c	14	57	Montreal				Strasbourg	f	13	55
Beirut	s	27	81	Funchal	c	23	73	Moscow	s	27	81	Sydney	s	18	64
Belgrade	f	22	72	Geneva	s	16	61	Munich	r	10	50	Tangier	f	24	75
Berlin	f	19	66	Gibraltar	f	25	77	Nairobi	f	25	77	Tehran			
Bermuda	f	28	82	Helsinki	s	19	66	Naples	f	23	73	Tel Aviv	s	26	79
Biarritz	s	19	66	Hongkong	f	32	90	New York				Tenerife	s	25	77
Boulogne	f	15	59	Innsbruck	r	7	45	Nice	th	17	63	Tokyo	c	18	64
Bordeaux	s	20	68	Istanbul	f	22	72	Oslo	c	20	68	Toronto			
Boston	c	27	81	Jeddah	s	36	97	Ottawa				Tunis	s	26	79
Brussels	c	15	59	Johannesburg	s	17	63	Paris	f	18	64	Valencia	s	26	77
Budapest	c	21	70	Las Palmas	c	24	75	Prague	s	14	57	Vancouver			
Cairo				Lisbon	s	24	75	Reykjavik	c	18	46	Venice	f	13	55
Cape Town				Locarno	f	20	68	Rhodes	s	26	79	Vienna	c	16	61
Casablanca	f	24	75	Los Angeles	s	24	75	Riyadh	s	43	109	Warsaw	c	19	66
Chicago	f	24	75	Luxembourg	c	13	55	R de Janeiro	s	22	72	Washington			
Cologne	c	15	59	Madrid	s	29	84	Rome	th	16	61	Zurich	f	13	55